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RIG VEDA

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RIG VEDA (Volume I) ऋग्वेद प्रथमो भागः

RIG VEDA

Volume I

[Introduction and Index]



प्रथमो भागः [भूमिका-मन्त्रानुक्रमणी च]

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Swami Satya Prakash Saraswati
and
Satyakam Vidyalankar

DAV Publication Division Delhi-110034

English Translation of the Vedas

The great reformer, Swami Dayanand who ushered in a renaissance of Indian society towards the end of 19th century had ordained that:

The vedas are the source of true knowledge. To read and understand the vedas is the supreme duty of one and all.

This is one of the ten Principles of the Arya Samaj as laid down by Swami ji. Importance and relevance of the Vedas has been succinctly said in the Upanishadas also:

वेदेन वै देवा असुराणां वित्तं वेद्यमविन्दन्त तद् वेदस्य वेदत्वम् । (Taittiriya samhita : 1.7.4.6 तैत्तिरीय संहिता)

The Vedas are so called because each statement therein informs a man of the ideals of human life, called the Law of Righteousness, to understand which there is no better source.

To meet the need of a modern, easy-to-understand English translation of the Vedas, the Veda Pratishthan of DAV College Managing Committee, New Delhi had been publishing complete translation of the four Vedas in twenty-two volumes since 1977. The first edition was well produced and well received. Later as this important task slipped into inexperienced hands, quality of printing and paper became inferior while the price was unduly raised.

In the year 2008, the responsibility of publishing and propagating the Vedas has been taken over by the Publication Division of the DAV College Managing Committee. This new 2008 edition has far superior production values and is priced at less then one-fourth of the price it was being sold so far.

Our object is to make the Vedas easily affordable for every one who is interested in having a set of the four Vedas in his home for him and the family members to read and benefit by their divine message.

> Vishwa Nath Vice President DAV College Managing Committee

This Edition

It is a matter of satisfaction that the 2008 edition of the twentytwo volumes of the complete english translation of the four Vedas has been well received, its production values appreciated and its moderate and affordable price welcomed.

We now present its 2011 edition retaining all the qualities of the previous edition, but in a more compact and handy binding.

Foreword

The Vedas enshrine the cosmic vision and vitality of our ancestors and epitomise a living legacy of divine inspiration, intuition and insight.

The glory of the Vedas is their universal and timeless quality. The subtle and symbolic invocations of the *Sruti* and the mystic and melodic music of the celestial hymns have hallowed human consciousness through trackless centuries with a sublime glow.

The Vedas exemplify a carefully nurtured and elaborately systematized oral tradition which is unrivalled in the annals of civilization.

The evocative poetry of joyous and spontaneous affirmation of life and nature, the unravelling explorations of the seers into the terrestrial and transcendental destiny of mankind, the pervasive immanence and the pristine omnipresence of primeval reality and primordial matter, and the wisdom and philosophy of Moral and Social Order in an harmonious equilibrium unfold the luminous realm of the spirit of the Vedas.

The Vedas are unique in their perspective of time and space. Early in the history of human civilization, the Vedas proclaimed he essential unity of mankind, untrammelled by geographical parriers and tribal parochialism.

The Vedas declared the enduring filial allegiance of Man to Mother Earth: माता भूमि: पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्या: ...अथर्व. 12.1.12.

The Vedas articulated the essential equality and intrinsically equal dignity of men and nations and the need for cooperative effort or common benefit: अञ्येष्ठासो अकनिष्टास एते, संभ्रातरो वावृधु: सौभगाय।

ऋक्. 5.60

The Vedas cautioned against recrimination, jealousy and ill will among the human kindred: मा भ्राता भ्रातरं द्विक्षन् मा स्वसारमुत स्वसा... अथर्व. 3.30,3.

The Vedas aimed and aspired for an ambiance of unfailing and ubiquitous friendship:

मित्रस्याहं चक्षुषा सर्वाणि भृतानि समीक्षे। मित्रस्य चक्षुषा समीक्षामहे। यजु. 36.18.

The true Vedic faith does not countenance dogma; the Vedic reason is not a euphemism for sophistry; the Vedic word is not a victim of verbiage. The essential perception of the Vedas is not a prisoner of perversions. The humanism of Vedas is not a hypocrisy and the Vedic teaching of tolerance is not a transient contrivance. The core commitment of Vedas is to truth and *dharma*, to harmony and happiness, to freedom and justice. The soulful Vedic voyage in ceaseless quest of the experience of inner illumination and with its rich symbolism and manifold meanings is perhaps the oldest and the most magnificent and many-splendoured pilgrimage of the human spirit.

The Vedas gave the Magna Carta of Human Brotherhood and Universal Goodwill and proclaimed a noble prayerful preamble to the humanitarian Constitution of One World based on friendship, fellow-feeling, freedom and fearlessness in words which are immortal and ever inspiring and which are central to the basic teleology and technology of building impregnable defences of peace in the minds of men. The Vedic seers who viewed the world of perception and the world of thought as a continuum prayed for the composite benediction of hearing noble thoughts and seeing noble deeds:

भद्रं कर्णेभि: शृणुयाम देवा भद्रं पश्येमाक्षिभियंजत्रा:। यजु. 25.21.

In that endeavour of building a universe of noble thoughts and noble deeds, the Vedic seers convened a cosmic convocation based on the fundamental human quest for truth and the acceptance of its many facets (एकं सद् विप्रा: बहुधा वदन्ति:)

आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतोऽदब्धासो अपरीतास उद्भिदः। देवा नो यथा सदमिद्वृधे असन्नप्रायुवो रक्षितारो दिवेदिवे।। ऋक् 1.89.1.

In the Vedic vision of human society, man in his relation to man was not predatory, aggressive and oppressive as in the Hobbesian nightmare which conjured up homo homini lupus. The Vedic ideal was that Man was under an obligation to protect and preserve and to aid and comfort mankind everywhere: पुमान् पुमासं परिपात विश्वतः । ऋक् 6.75.14.

The Vedic philosophy of freedom and fearlessness is aptly described in the following Mantra:

अभयं मित्रादभयममित्रादभयं ज्ञातादभयं परोधात् अभयं नक्तमभयं दिवा नः सर्वा आशा मम मित्रं भवन्तु।। अथर्व. 19.15.7

Equally, the Vedic hymn of togetherness remains a refreshing reminder and a beacon light to the fractured and fragmented world out of whose womb the new world order is struggling to be born:

सङ्गच्छध्वं संवद्ध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम्। देवा भागं यथा पूर्वे सञ्जानाना उपासते।। ऋक् 10.191.2.

These noble thoughts made the culture of the Vedas the first and foremost foundation of the edifice of universal values: सा प्रथमा संस्कृतिर्विश्ववारा:। यजु. 7.14.

These enduring teachings of the Vedas are not a relic of the past, nor are they the exclusive preserve or the sole inheritance of Indians and Indo-Aryans. They belong to the common heritage of humanity and are relevant in our contemporary world and in our age. We owe it to ourselves and to the peoples and the nations of the world to share this precious heritage and to disseminate its message and meaning.

-Dr. L.M. Singhvi



Preface

The Vedas are the Word of God. At the very beginning of the Creation, man received knowledge of the Vedas. The Rgveda is the most ancient of all the holy scriptures in the world.

Knowledge of the Vedas is not intended for a particular race or country. God revealed this knowledge for the greatest good of mankind.

The Vedas have been translated into several languages. Scholars like Griffith, Wilson and Max Muller have written commentaries on the Vedas in English. But the need for bringing out an unconventional and standard translation of the Vedas has been felt for quite sometime. The task, however, involved dedication, hard work and considerable financial resources.

Col. Ved Ratna Mohan, ex-M.P., was a promising young man, the scion of a family which had implicit faith in the Vedas. His brilliant career was cut short by untimely death in 1973. His father, late Shri Narendra Mohan, was a leading industrialist of India. Daily he would perform yajna. He had named his eldest son Ved Ratna (Jewel of the Vedas). He had desired the late Ved Ratna to do some service to for the cause of the Vedas. But fate had willed otherwise, Col. Ved Ratna died before he could fulfil his father's wish.

His younger brother Major Kapil Mohan, who has great reverence for the Vedas like his father, made noble resolve to create an endowment for the English edition of the Vedas.

Dr. Govardhan Lal Dutta, President, DAV College Managing Committee, requested the Vedic scholar Swami Satya Prakash Saraswati to undertake the highly onerous responsibility. Indeed one could think of no other scholar better qualified than Swami Satya Prakashji to accomplish this task. In this task, he is collaborating with Shri Satyakam Vidyalankar, a renowned Vedic scholar.

Thanks are particularly due to Shri Vishwa Nath for his unstinted cooperation in the excellent production of this work.

Our labours would be fully rewarded if through this English translation of the four Vedas, attempted for the first time in India, the divine message enshrined in the Vedas impregnates human consciousness everywhere.

Shravani Poornima Vikramiya Samvat 2034 August 28, 1977. Prakash Vir Shastri



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SWAMI SATYA PRAKASH SARASWATI



VEDAS: A GLIMPSE

Whilst introducing the Rgveda to the Western world by his English translation, Ralph T. H. Griffith quoted the following words of F. Max Müller;

> "What can be more tedious than the Veda, and yet, what can be more interesting, if once we know that it is the first word spoken by the Aryan man?"

"The Veda has a two-fold interest—it belongs to the history of world and to the lustery of India—. As long as man continues to take an interest in the history of his race, and as long as we collect in libraries and museums—the relics of former ages, the first place in that long row of books which contain the records of the Aryan branch of mankind, will belong for ever to the Rgveda."

The Vedas have been given to us in a language which is itself divine. The Vedic language or classical Sanskrit, with its old and modern descendents, represents the earliest stock of speech. Sanskrit is the eldest daughter of the earliest mother-tongue. Indeed so far as the direct documentary evidence goes, it may rather be said to be the only surviving daughter; for none of the other six principal members of the family : Iranic, Hellenic, Italic, Celtic, Teutonic, and Lettoslavic, have left any literary monuments, and their original features have to be reproduced, as best as they can, from the materials supplied by their own daughter-languages. To the Sanskrit the antiquity and extent of its literary documents, the transparency of its grammatical structure, and the other linguistic and philological details must ever secure the foremost place in the comparative study of the Indo-Germanic speech.

The Veda since the time immemorial has been rightly

regarded as of divine origin. The eternal nature of the Veda has been variously discussed and recognized on several grounds by several schools of discipline in India: by the grammarians, etymologists, ritualists and philosophers alike. On the other hand, the historians, evolutionists and the Western critics have tried to interpret the Vedic texts on different lines. In either case, the importance of the Veda is not lessened. Very recently, a young scholar, Jean Le Mee, born in France, but later on settled in the United States, has published a few Rgvedic hymns, and verses, very well illustrated by Ingbert Grütner, born in Germany, through his photographs shot in East Africa --Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania because Grütner felt that the timeless quality of the land and the sense of human origin there best reflected the spirit of the Rgveda. This parhaps refers to Profe for Leaky's discovery of human ougin on Tanzania-Kenya borders. Shall we not say that it merely speaks of the universality of the Vedic texts, not confined to a single tract of land or to a single definite age?

Jean Le Mée expresses his sentiments in respect to the Veda in the following words: "Prictious or durable materials—gold, silver, bronze, marble, only or granite—have been used by most ancient peoples in an attempt to immortalize their achievements. Not so, however, with the ancient Aryans. They turned to what may seem the most volatile and insubstantial material of all—the spoken word—and out of this bubble of air fashioned a monument which more than thirty, perhaps forty, centuries later stands untouched by time or the elements. For the pyramids have been croded by the desert wind, the marble broken by earthquakes, and the gold stolen by robbers, while the Veda remains recited daily by an unbroken chain of generations, travelling like a great wave through the living substance of mind."

It is one of the wonders of wonder, that the Veda could so well resist the ravages of times and could nourish and give form to the religious and plale ephacal thoughts of innumerable races from the time in men orial. How could this miracle happen? The answer is again well given here:

"The Veda itself is the secret of the Veda. The foundation stone that India contributed to civilization, the Veda, is said to embody the regulations, the laws of the universe as 'seen' by the gifted poets, prophets or seers, the rsis." "Set by them," so says Jean Le Mce, "in a special language to be joyfully proclaimed for future ages, it has come down to us through an elaborate oral tradition, consciously designed to prevent any distortion. Even today had we no written record available, it would still be possible to have access to the Veda as it existed when the text was fixed three or four thousand years ago! This supreme monument of an early religion which has left us with no archeological remains, no church, no dogma, no founder, and virtually no history, forms the cannon of the Hindu scriptures, the core of which is a collection of over a thousand hymns, more than ten thousand stanzas in all. known as the Rgveda."

To we, the Indians, the authority of the Veda is supreme and final. The Veda was given to man at earliest stage, when the biological species was sufficiently evolved to receive the divine inspiration. The Veda became the fountain-head of the subsequent knowledge that followed, and it continued to inspire human literature for milleniums of years. In India, the most ancient human literature that we possess now is that of the books known as the Brahmanas, but they were also written thousands of years after the divine revelation. These Brahmanas, all without exception, accept the authority of the Veda. The systems of thought which admit of the validity of the Veda are called the astika (theist), and those which repudiate it the nastika (atheist). To an Indian, the term theism has a deep and wide connotation; a theist is one that not only believes in the existence of the Supreme Self, but who accepts the same Supreme Self as the first cause of the creation, sustenance and the dissolution of universe, and the source of divine knowledge (cf. Janmadyasya yatah, जन्माद्यस्य यतः and Sastra yonitvat, शास्त्रयोनित्वात् -Vedanta Sutras I.1.2-3). And thus the astika or nastika character of a system does not depend on its positive or negative conclusions regarding the nature of the Supreme Spirit, but

also on the acceptance and non-acceptance of the authority of the Veda. And again, the acceptance of the Veda is a practical admission that spiritual experience is a greater light in the fundamental matters than intellectual approach. The Vedic concepts were further elaborated in the text of the Upanisads and in the six systems of Indian philosophy: (1) the Vaisesika of Kanada, (ii) the Nyaya of Gotama, (iii) the Samkhya of Kapila, (iv) the Yoga of Patanjali, (v) the Purva-Mimamsa of Jaimini, and (vi) the Uttara-Mimamsa of Badarayana Vyasa. All these systems accept the authority of the revealed knowledge.

One would naturally like to know about the contents of the Veda, and whenever a question of this type is advanced, one has in his mind the picture of the present day books and treatises of different disciplines, characterized and classified, categorized, systematized and elaborated on certain patterns. The Veda considerably differs in this respect from all such literature. The Veda is a srutt and not a sastra: a sastra is a text of systematized knowledge with a set scientific terminology. The sruti has the potentiality of becoming the source of a sastra, but by itself it is not the sastra. The sruti has the plasticity of the material of a perfect form which could, if so desired, be moulded into a sastra. And thus, for understanding the nature of the sruti, the ancient Indian seers evolved regular systems of discipline known as the vedangas, (the limbs of the Veda) and the upa-vedas (the Sub-Vedas). The vedangas are (i) the siksa (orthography), (ii) the vyakarana (the grammar), (iii) the nighantu (lexicon), (iv) jyotis (astronomy), (v) chanda (prosody), and (vi) kalpa (the system of rituals and ceremonies). The four upavedas are (i) the ayurveda (the system of medicine and cures), (li) the gandharva-veda (the system of aesthetics), (iii) dhanurveda (the system of defence sciences), and (iv) arthaveda (the system of economics and wealth-its production, distribution and utilization).

The contents of the Veda may, for the purposes of simplicity, be classified under three broad headings: the *jnana*, or knowledge; the *karma* or the code of actions or conduct, and the *upasana* or coming into the proximity

of the Supreme Soif, or the spiritual realization. The word The stands for knowledge, the furth stands for Larma or actions the cuties, and the same stands for love of God or devotion and dedication. But this does not mean that the RL-Sandhita exclusively deals with the subject of spiritual and mundane knowledge; the Yainh-Samhita deals with the karma-kanda, or the code of conduct (much more the code of ceremonies); and the Sama Simbita deals with prayers and chants. There is no rigidity as to the type of classification. In all the four Samhitas, we have the subject matter pertaining to all the three categories enumerated above. The Vedas were not revealed primarily or entirely for the purposes of performing ceremonies and conducting rituals. The Vedic texts have deeper meanings for life and in the most natural language, there texts tried to cover almost all phases of human activity, its purposefulness and attainments. The Vedas do not accept the demarcation between the empirical, ephimeral or mundance world, and the world of Absolute Reality, transcendence and spiritual existence. Whatever is born, movable or immovable, changing and changeless,-the whole of it is isavasya (ईपानास्य), or pervaded by the Supreme Reality and is charged with the existence of the Highest Self. The entire creation exists within Him, and in His extensions. He is far beyond the creation (the vast universe is only a quarter of His. as if).

Lord, the Creator

The Veda has come down to us as an inspiration to the terrestrial man, who alone on this earth, amongst the thousands of species, is worthy of the supreme type of revelation. The solid abode of man, the small planet of his activity is the earth or the prthivi, also known as bhumi, and the entire cosmos, to the furthest and farthest ends that he could see with his naked and aided eyes is the realm of effulgence, full of stars and galaxies, the dyau, the heaven or the sky; and the interspace is, of course, the antariksa (Rv X.121.5) in which clouds move and the lightning thunders. Dyava-pythivi (Rv. 1.35.9) heaven to

earth is also known as redasi (Rv. 1363). There is a realm beyond the realm of effulgence, another realm beyond the visibility, a realm of blassfulness, known as the svarloka, or svali, a realm far-spreading beyond the expanding universe.

Our Lord, He alone, is the originator or creator of this universe (creator, not in the Biblical cense, where the universe has concept of the time, the Vedic philosophy is a concept of co existence of the two eternals. God the creator and the primordial matter or the prakrti, the multidimensional canvas for the supreme artist for His divine art). He alone is sustaining the cosmos fanning, aspiring and inspiring as if by His two wings. In His supremacy over the universe, He is one and one alone. He alone is the giver of treasures to the bounteous men.

He alone is worth our worship and adoration (namasya). He is, verily, one; may we know Him as one pervading and circumscribing. He is not assisted in his supremacy by any one second, third or fourth, nor by any fifth, sixth or seventh, nor even by any eighth, ninth or tenth. He is the one, circumscribing, the one alone, this one ought to know. All the Nature's bounties merge out and become one in Him alone?

God is One Though Variously Described

God, verily, is one, though variously described since the functions are manifold and His divine attributes many.

(Av.:XIII. 4, 16-18]

^{1.} सं बाहुम्यां धमित सं पतर्श्वर्याचा भूमी जनवन् देव एक: । (Rv. X. 81. 3)

पतिर्वभूषासमी जनानाभेको विश्वस्य राजा । (Rv. V1, 36, 4)
 रिक्यो गन्ववी भूवनस्य यस्पतिरेक एव नमस्यो विश्वीद्यः । (Av. II. 2, 1)

^{3.} य एक इव् विवयते वसु मर्ताय बातुषे । (Rv I. 84. 7)

^{4.} मुहाद् गन्यवीं भुवनस्य यस्पतिरेक एव नमस्यः सुझेयाः । (Av. II. 2 2)

^{5.} स एव एक एकव्वेक एव । (Av. XIII. 4 (1), 12)

 ^{6.} न द्वितीयो न तृतीयश्चतुर्यो नाष्युच्यते ।
 न पंचमी न वष्टः सप्तमो नाष्युच्यते ।
 नाष्टमो न नवमो दशमो नाष्युच्यते । य एतं वेयमेकवृतं वेद ।

^{7.} सर्वे भस्मिन् देवा एकवृत्ती अर्वान्त । (Av. XIII 4. 21)

Compared to Him we, the tiny little selves, are infinitesimals whilst He is Infinity in all positive parameters. To this divine one, the man, in the words of the Vedic texts, offers invocations in various adjectivals and adverbials, according to His attributes and functions. So often, we prefer to call Him agni, the foremost adorable, sometimes indra, the most resplendent, sometimes varuna, or the most venerable, sometimes as ar arran, the supreme lawgiver; He alone is the divine virility and vitality in us, and is therefore, known as rudra. He verily, is the savity since everything is born of Him; He is divia, or effulgent; He is the law-abider, and hence is known as yama; He alone is the measure and a benevelent friend to us, and hence, His name is mitra; He is the supreme Lord and therefore byahaspati and Irahman; He pervades the entire universe and hence He is visua; He is blistful and hence known as soma, and on account of His benevolence and kindness, He is called siva, sankara and mayaskara.. The Veda stands for the purest type of monotheism. Here we have a few texts to corroborate this concept.

- 1. God alone is one, though known as agni, king varuna, mitra, aryaman, or amsa.
- 2. God îs also known as agni, rudra, mahah asura, (ahur mazda) and pusan.
- 3. God is agni, dravinoda (the giver of wealth), deva, savity, ratnadha (the store of gems) bhaga (effulgent), and nipati (Lord of men).
- 4. He is one, though seers call Him with various names, such as indra, mitra, varuna, agni, divya, suparna,

^{1.} त्यमाने राजा वरणो पृतवतस्त्वं मित्रो भवति बस्म इंड्यः । त्यमर्थमा सत्पतिर्यस्य संभुनं त्वमंत्रो विडये देव भाजयुः।। (Rv. II. 1. 4)

^{2.} त्वमग्ने वजी प्रमुरो महोदिवस्त्वं दाधौँ मारतं पृक्ष ईकिये। त्वं वार्तररुणं परित दांगवस्त्वं पूषा विषतः पासि मु तमना ।। (Rv. II. 1. 6)

^{3.} स्वमाने इविणीता धर्म्हते त्वं देवः सविता रत्नपा प्रसि । त्वं मनी नृपते बस्व ईशिये त्वं पायुर्वमे यस्थिविषत् ॥ (kv. II. 1. 7)

garutman, yama and matarisvan.1

5. He alone is *cgni*, the same He is *al.tra*, the same one is known as *vavu* and *candrama*. He again is the same one known as *sukra*, *brahmen*, *apah*, or *pregapati*.

Cosmic Form of the Creator

Though our Lord exists even for beyond the limits of this extensive universe, the entire universe has been metaphorically regarded as the cosmic form of our Lord, and this form has been variously described in the Vella. He creates the universe (dyava-pythini) and the universe assumes His form,3 He weaves the entire universe through His divine thread (tantu) of unified law ' The entire universe is sustained by great principle (ma'n praniti), and protected by undecaying devices of protection (uti) 4. The Atharvayeda devotes an entire extensive hymn, the "Skambha Sukta", to the cosmic creation, and the divine laws that sustain it in a marvellous way. (Av X. 7.1-44) Our Lord is the skambha or the divine support of the entire creation consisting of the terrestrial region, the celestial region and the interspace. He alone balances the entire creation and holds in equilibrium the six dimensions of space. The creation has been compared to the weaving of a cosmic cloth with divine woofs and warps, shuttles and pegs, the art of two divine maidens (day and night)

^{1.} इन्द्रं मित्रं वरुणमन्तिमाहुरयो दिग्यः स सुपर्णा गरन्मान् । एकं सद् विद्याः बहुषा वदन्त्यग्निं यमं मातिरिद्यानमाहु ॥ (Rv. I. 164. 46)

²º सदेवाग्निस्तदादित्वस्तद्वामुस्तदु चग्द्रमा । तदेव शुक्र तव् बहा ता प्रत्य स प्रजापति ॥ (Yv. XXXII. 1)

^{3.} य इमें चाबापृथिवी जनिजी रूपैरपिशव् भूवनानि विश्वा । (Rv.X. 110. 9)

⁴ रोहितो चावाप्यियो जजान तत्र तन्तुं परमेरठो ततान t (Av. XIII. 1.6)

^{5.} महीरम्य प्रणीतयः पूर्वोद्दत प्रशस्तय । नास्य क्षीयन्त ऊतयः ॥ (Rv. VI. 45. 3)

^{6.} स्तम्भी दाषार द्यावापृथियो उभे इमे स्तम्भी बाषारीयन्तरिकाम् । स्तम्भी बाषार प्रविद्याः यहवीः स्तम्भ इवं भुवनमा विवेश ॥ (Av. X. 7. 35)

working incessantly in the parameters of space and time.1 Our creator has also been called the I mal Reality or "ucclista" (ut-sista) for when nothing exists at the time of final great dissolution (maha pralava) and the creation passes into the primordial matter, devoid of name and form, then the Supreme Self alone persists (since He is not subject to change, decay or death). In the ucchista Brahman is sustained everything even the Rk, Yajuh, Sama, Udgitha, Hinkara, Svara and Saman rhythms and thymes (samnah medili).2 Ucchista is the name of great Brahman, since He is the undecaying self, in this ucchista is sustained the entire universe, the heaven and earth, the water, oceans, wind and moon.3 In the wechista is sustained the entire creation consisting of name and form 4. This ucchista is the progenitor of all, He is the father and grandfather,5 and He is equally the sustainer of the inorganic and organic world, of clouds, lightning and rains.4 Everything is reborn from Him after the dissolution, the disciplines of divine knowledge, the sense organs, the vital realm, the blissful realm, and all categories of human beings' (Av. XI.7.24-27).

2. ऋक् साम यनुष्टिख्ट उर्गीय प्रस्तुतं स्तुतम्। हिङ्कार उन्दिष्टे स्वरः साम्नो मेडिश्च तन्मवि॥ (Av. XI. 7. 5)

3. उच्छिप्टे चावापृथियी विश्वयं भूतं समाहितं। भाषः समुद्र चच्छिप्टे चन्द्रमा वात धाहितः॥ (Av. XI. 7. 2)

4, उच्छिट्टे नामरूपं चोच्छिट्टे लोक प्राहितः। (Av. XI. 7. 1.)

5. पिता जनितुविक्छिप्टोउसोः पीत्रः पितामहः। (Av. XI. 7. 16)

6. शर्करा सिकता मञ्मान घोषयमो बोष्यस्तृमा । प्रभाषि विद्युती वर्षमुण्डिष्टे संधिता धिता ॥ (Av. XI. 7. 21)

7. ऋचः सामानिच्छन्दांसि पुरार्थ यजुषा सह । चच्छिष्टाच्जितिरे सर्व दिवि देवा दिविधितः ॥ (24) प्राणापानी चक्षुः धोत्रमक्षितित्व क्षितिद्व या । (25) ग्रानन्दा भोदाः प्रमुदोऽभोमोदमुदश्व ये । (26) देवाः पितरी मनुष्या गम्धर्वान्सरसङ्घ ये । (27) (Ar. XI. 7. 24-27)

तन्त्रभेके युवती विरूपे प्रभ्याकामं वयतः यण्ममयूखम् ।
प्रान्या सन्तुं स्तिरते यत्ता धन्या नाप युञ्जाते न गमातो धन्तम् ॥
तयोरहं परिनृत्यन्त्योरिव न वि जानामि यतरा परस्तात् ।
पुमानेनव् ययत्युव्यूणित पुमानेनव् वि जमाराणि नाके ॥
इमे मयूला उपतस्तमुदिवं सामानि चक्रुस्तसराणि वातये ॥ (Av. X. 7.42-44)

We have said that this cosmos is figuratively regarded as the form of our Lord, the Prajapati, the sustainer of everything that He has created. Man would understand Him better, if He is metaphorically described as if He is possessing a body similar to that of a man, or any other creature of our familiarity. But He is very much different from a human form. Man has two eyes, one mouth, two arms and two legs. This Supreme Lord of ours, has, however, innumerable eyes, for there is no direction in which He cannot see and similarly He possesses thousands of mouths all round, thousands of arms and thousands of legs, since everything in this creation is within His reach.

The Atharva Veda (hymns 7,8 of Book X) describes the Jyestha Brahman (the Supreme Lord) and the Sarvadhara (all support) in the cosmic form,2 the sun and moon being His eyes, the cosmic winds as His vital breath, the celestial region as the head, the mid-space as His belly, the earth as His feet. The same metaphor in another form is expressed in the Purusa Sukta2:

The moon was gendered from His mind, and from His eye the sun had birth;

Electricity and fire (indra and agni) from His mouth

1. विश्वतश्चक्षुण्त विश्वतो मुलो विश्वतो बाहुण्त विश्वतस्पात् । सं बाहुण्यां धमति सं पतत्रर्धावाभूमी जनयन देव एकः ॥ (Rv. X. 81. 3) (बोड० Yv. XVII. 19) सहस्रशीर्या पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् । (Rv. X. 90. 1)

2. यस्य भूमिः प्रमान्तरिक्षमृतीवरम् ।

विवं यश्यके मूर्यानं तस्मं ज्येष्ठाय ब्रह्मणे नमः ॥ (32)

यस्य सूर्यश्चक्षश्चन्त्रमाश्च पुनर्णवः ।

धरिनं यश्चक धास्यं तस्मं ज्येष्ठाय ब्रह्मणे नमः ॥ (33)

मस्य बातः प्राणापानी चक्षुरंगिरसीऽ अवन् ।

विशो यश्चके प्रज्ञानीस्तस्मं ज्येष्ठाय ब्रह्मणे नमः ॥ (34)(Av. X. 7. 32-34)

धौस्ते पृष्ठं पृषिवौ सधस्यमाःमान्तरिक 🛫 समुद्दो योनिः । (Yv. XI. 29)

चन्द्रमा मनसी जातत्रचक्षीः सूर्यो भ्रजायत ।
मुकादिन्द्रदचाग्नित्रच प्राणाद्वायुरजायत ॥
नाम्यो भ्रासीवन्तरिक्षं तीम्णों सीः समवर्तत ।
पद्म्यां भूमिदिशः श्रोत्रात् तथा सोको भ्रकत्ययन् । (Rv. X. 90. 13. 14)

were born, and wind (vayu) from his breath.

Forth from His navel came mid-air; the sky was fashioned from His head,

11

Earth from His feet, and from His ears the regions, thus they formed the worlds (Rv.X. 90.13-14)

The Atharvaveda abounds in such metaphors, e.g. for God's Glory, brahma-prakasanam, see Parsni Sukta (Av. X. 2).

Creation

One is inquisitive to know how the world has been created, and the philosophers and scientists from time to time, have tried to answer this question in their own way. The world in which we live has a reality, and our existence in the body along which we are born, and which to a small extent is our bondage too, has a reality and purposefulness. The entire creation has a purpose. The creation itself is not simple; it is a creation in multiparameters. In the dimensions of space and time, we have the sun, the moon, the planets, the galaxies with clusters of stars and wonders of the celestial region. On our planet, we have mountains, rivers, oceans, clouds, the solid crust of the earth, the blowing winds and what not. Then again, on this earth, we have plants, shrubs, tall trees, grass, the organic life in the sea, on the earth and in the mid-regions, from the unicellular life to the highly evolved mammals including man. In the complex that we call man, we have an exterior comprising of bones, skin. muscles, fibres, nerves, veins and arteries, secreting glands, the circulatory system of blood, lungs, kidneys, intestines and the fluids of brain. And within this exterior, we have a complex vital system, the breathing system, the motives, which in Indian terminology is known as variously functioning pranas, which dynamize the human machinery, Beyond the realm of the pranas, we have a much more complex region of mental activity, -astounding behaviours of mind, and beyond it, we are told, there is another

complex, the transcendental spritual complex, the domain of the tiny little self,—the jnanamara live and the anandamaya less. As we preced on from our external-most sheath, the anandamaya kosa, to the innermost sheaths of jnanamaya and anandamaya lessas, the complexity increases, and much more intricate is the mutual relationship of these sheaths,—the innerhals, the interactions. All this is meant for our side, the tiny little lit known as the lower self, the spirit in bondage, the atman or the soul, that enters the body and then leaves the body to be born again and again, till it attains its emancipation and temporarily lives in the state of bliss in the closest proximity of our Lord, as if, one privileged of belonging to the family of the Master, free from fetters of various sorts.

The creation is the divine art of our Lord, carved on the canvas of prairtt, the primordial matter, devoid of any name or form, devoid of all attributes, and yet having an eternal existerce, (co-existing with our Lord since eternity) with the potential material causality as its only characteristic. It is real in this sense, real in its intrinsic existence, real as the canvas for the divine art in multiple dimensions, but unreal, as if non-existing in the sense, that it is nonmanifested, is devoid of name and form; it is again neither satva, nor rayes, nor tamas, but an equipoise of all the three, with the potentiality that when tickled by the Great Artist, satva (rta satya), tamas, rajas all get manifested. God alone knows how He works out this mysterious canvas. His art is beyond our comprehension; it is only when fully manifested that we become conscious of it. We, with all our limitations and difficulty get a glimpse of this great art, and man from the earliest stages of civilization to this day has been striving to know something of the working of the great artist.

The Veda has at several places given an indication of this creation. We shall refer to a few hymns here. We shall first take up the Hiranyagarbha Hymn (Rv. X. 121)—the mighty creator is known as Hiranyagarbha, the source of golden light, the Lord of divine effulgence.

1. In the beginning, there existed the Lord of divine

effulgence. He was the sole Lord of all created beings. He fixed and held up this earth and heaven. To that Lord alone, may we offer our adorations.

- 3. Who by H.s grandeur has become sole ruler of all the micking world that breathes and slumbers, He who is Lord of men and Lord of cattle; to that Lord alone, may we offer our adocutions
- 4. His, through his might, are these snow-covered mountains, and men call sea and rasa (301) His possession. His arms are these heavenly regions. To that Lord alone, may we offer our adorations.
- 5. By Him, the heavens are strong and the earth is steadfast; by Him light's realm and sky-vault are supported. By Him the regions in mid-air are measured. To that Lord alone, may we offer our adorations.
- 6. To Him, supported b. His help, the armies embattle blook while treading in their stant, when over them, the risen Sun is shining. To that Lord alone, may we offer our adorations.
- 7. What time the mighty waters come containing the universal germ, producing agni (f re), thence sprang the God's one spirit into being. To that Lord alone, may we offer our adorations.
- 8. He in His might surveyed the floods containing productive force and generating worship. He is the God of gods, and none beside Him. To that Lord alone, may we offer our adorations. (Rv. X. 121-1, 3-8)

^{1.} हिरण्यनमं समवर्ततापे : यः प्राणतो निमिषतो : यस्येमे हिमवन्तो : पेन घौर-ग्रा : यं कन्त्रसी श्रवसा : प्रापो ह यद् बृहती : पश्चितापो : (Rv. X. 121, 1, 3-8)

We have in the Rgveda another Hymn (X. 190) devoted to creation, which runs like this

- 1. From tapas (fervour, the tickling of rajas) kindled to its height, Eternal Law (ta) and Truth (satya) (the satva) were born. Thence was the night (ratri, the tamas) produced, and thence the billowy flood of sea (samudra-armava the ocean of cosmic intelligence, mahat-tattva) arose.
- 2. From that ocean of cosmic intelligence, the year (the time parameter) was afterwards produced, ordainer of days and nights, Lord over all who close the eye.
- 3. Dheta, the great creator, then formed in due order, as in previous creations, sun and moon. He formed, as usual celestial heaven and earth, the regions of the air and the svar regions beyond.¹

The description of creation would remain incomplete without a reference to the famous Nasadiya Sukta of the Rgveda (X. 129). We are giving here Griffith's translation of this hymn.

- 1. There was not non-existent (asat) nor existent (sat); there was no realm of air, no sky beyond it, what covered in, and where? and what gave shelter? Was, water (ocean of cosmic intelligence, salila) there, unfathomed depth of water?
- 2. Death was not then, nor was there aught immortal, no sign was there, the day's and night's divider. That One-Thing, breathless, breathed by its own nature (svadhava), apart from it was nothing whatsoever.

ऋतं च सत्यं चाभोद्धात्०; समुद्रादणवादिष०; सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ घाता० । (Rr. X. 190, 1-3)

3. Darkness (tamas) there was; at first concealed in darkness this All (sarvam dam) was indiscriminated chaos (plasma, apraketam salilam). All that existed then was void and formless By the great power of warmth (tapasah mahina) was born that unit (tat ekam).

- 4. Thereafter rose desire (kama) in the beginning, Desire, the primal seed and germ of spirit (prathamam retah). Sages who searched with their heart's thought discovered the existent's kinship (satobandhum) in the non-existent (asati).
- 5. Transversely their severing line extended; what was above it then; and what below it? There were begetters, there were mighty forces, free action (svadha) here and energy (prayati) up yonder.
- 6. Who, verily, knows and who can here declare it, whence it was born and whence comes this creation? The gods (Nature's bounties, devah) are later than this world's production, who knows then whence it first came into being.
- 7. He is the first origin of this creation, whether He formed it all or did not form it. Whose eye controls this world in the highest heaven (parame vyoman), he verily knows it, or perhaps he knows not !!

The technical terms in the above hymn may have multiple interpretations, but the poetry of the hymn is as superb and touching as the depth of its philosophy.

Very often, the Veda talls of a creation of a different type. Creation is our Lord's Sacrifice, a great yajna in which He is primarily involved. There are no limits of

नासदासीन्नो॰; न मृत्युगसीद॰, तम ब्रासीत् तमसा॰; कामस्तदग्रे॰; तिरव्यीनो॰; को ब्रद्धा वेद; दुर्य विसुष्टिर्यत॰। (Rv. X. 129, 1-7)

this value it is spread far and wide and beyond dimensions. The text says:

- 1. The sacrifice drawn out with threads on everyside, stretched by a hundred sacred ministers and one. This do these fathers weave who hitherward are come, they sit be ide the warp and cry, "Weave forth, weave back".
- 2. The man extends it and the man unbinds it; even to this vault of heaven, bath he outspun it.

These pegs are fastened to the seat of worship; they made the Sama-hymne their weaving shuttles (Rv. X. 130, 1-2)

In the ecstasy of description the text refers to the gayatri, usnik, anustup, lephati, viraj, tristup and jagati, the well known metres (Rv. 130, 4-5) and conjoins them with agai, savitar, soma, behaspati, varuna and mitra, indra, and a tealeral. The consecret in was thus conjoined with continuous time worship, and you the least sublime position of rsis." (I'v. V 130 - i) My Least sublime position of rsis."

Family of Three Eternals

Ours is a Holy Trians, the family of three eternals: the Immite Supreme Sof (the Father) (ii) the eternal point matter, the Prairie (the Mother) and (iii) the numberless infinitesimal selfs (the sons). All the three of

चाक्लूप्रे तेन ऋषयो मनुष्या यज्ञे जाते पितरो नः प्राणे । पश्यन् मन्ये मनसा चससा तान् य इमं यजमयजन्त पूर्वे ॥ (Rv. X. 130. 4-6)

^{1.} यो यज्ञी विश्वतस्तन्तुभिस्ताः एष प्रतं देवणमॅभिरायतः । इमे ध्यन्ति पितरो य प्राव्यु प्रचयाय वयेत्यासते तते ॥ पुमा एनं तन्त उत् कृणित पुमान् वितत्ने प्रधि नाके प्रस्मिन् । इमे मयूलाः उप सेदुष्ट सदः सामानि चक्रुस्तसराण्योतवे ॥ (Ry. X. 130. 1-2) 2. प्रानेगांपञ्चभवत् । विराम्भित्रावरुणयो ; चाक्तुप्रे तेन ऋषयो मनस्या यज्ञो जाते पितरो नः पुराणे ।

us are of the same age, and in this sense, He, the Supreme Self, though our Father, is not so in the biological sense, and similarly, the causal primal matter our mother, but again, not in the biological sense. All the three of us, the father, sons and the mother, are of the same age, and shall continue to exist for ever. None is born and none would die.

Our infinitesimality in all parameters (but of age) imposes certain limitations on us, the souls, the lower selfs; like the tiny little sparks, we share in our glory, but to a limited extent. This infinitesimality extends over the dimensions of our capacity to know, capacity to do, and capacity to enjoy. The Supreme Self is infinite in these three parameters, as in so many others. Our inherent infinites, mality in these three comensions in capacitates us to acquire true knowledge, with the result that we do what we ought not to do, and then suffer its consequences. This finally manifests in what we call sin, papa or enas (एनस्) in the Vedic terminology. All of us, who are born with mortal fetters, are propositive sin. God alone is free from sin, since He is parily it, and infinite. He does not a sume the b. ly form, He is not incarnated. The last chapter of the Yajuryeda describes Him thus

He, the Lord, effulgent, without a body, free from wounds and sinews, ever pure and very much above the sins, has been circumteribing us from all the sides. He is the one with penetrating wisdom (a superb poet), intelligence personified, extending in all parameters, self-existing, and judiciously just as much and as it ought to be, He creates commodities (of knowledge and wealth) for His ever-existing people¹. (Yv. XL. 8)

Here the Trinity is of (i) sah svayambhu, the Lord, self-existing, (ii) sasvatibhyah samabhyah, the innumerable ever-existing people (the lower selfs); (iii) arthan, the

^{1.} स पर्स्यगाच्छुक्रमकायमवणमस्नाविर पृशुद्धभपापविद्धम् । कविर्मनीवी परिमू: स्वयम्भूर्याचातम्यतोऽर्यान् व्यवधाच्छात्वतीभ्यः समान्य ॥ (Yv. XL. 8)

matter moulded into the commodities, necessary for the sustenance of people.

The idea of Trinity is equally clear elsewhere in the

Rgveda and is expressed as follows:

There are two birds with beautiful wings, related to each other (of the same age) perching on one and the same tree. The one of the two enjoys the taste of the fruit of the tree, whilst the other watches with care the former one, He Himself abstaining from eating (Rv. I. 164, 20).

The tree consists of Prakrti and Prakrti-born products, and the two birds are the lower self and the Supreme Self.

The same hymn further says:

There are three fundamentals (kesinah). The first one inseminates seedings in the time-parameter. The second one with its inquisitiveness looks at the creation from all the sides. The third one is such whose manifestations are visible but not her actual form.* (Rv. I. 164.44)

Sin, Bondage and Cycle of Rebirths

One of the greatest contributions of Indian thought is the concept of eschatology, the doctrine of rebirths or reincamations. The self itself is eternal; it neither dies nor decays, whilst it passes on through a cycle of births and deaths, and another wider cycle of bondage and emancipation. One who is born must die some day, and one that dies is born again, and thus the continuity of life is maintained. Hundred autumns or hundred winters is the expected age of a man (not so of other species). Of

^{1.} हा सुपर्णा संयुजा संकाया समानं वृक्षं परि यन्वजाते । तयोरन्यः पिप्पलं स्वादवत्त्यनवननन्त्रो ध्रमिधाकशीति ॥ (Ry. I. 164, 20)

त्रयः केशिन ऋतुया वि चक्षये संवत्तरे वयत एक एषाम् । विश्वमेनो प्रमि चष्टे शचीभिध्रांजिरेकस्य दृशो न रूपम् ॥ (Rv. I. 164. 44)

course, very few live to this age, and still less who would go beyond a century. There are a number of Vedic verses, which clearly indicate that one could live hundred terrestrial years (year as the duration of a revolution of the planet earth round the Sun).

The sun the effulgent representative eye of Nature's bounties has already come up. May we see for hundred autumns, live for hundred autumns, speak for hundred autumns, may we live hale and hearty, depending on none, for hundred years, and even beyond one hundred. (Rv. VII. 66. 16, Yv. XXXVI. 24)

The same idea has been expressed in a series of fragmentary verses of the Atharva-veda: (Av. XIX. 67.1-8). May we all see, live, continue to be enlightened, continue to grow, continue to be sustained, continue to prosper, and continue to develop for full one hundred years, and even beyond one hundred.

By leading a careful and carefree dedicated life, following the disciplines of health, hygiene and ethics, one can go up to a full term of life. Sin is our greatest handicap in leading a full life. The Veda uses four terms for sin: papa, amkar, enay, and agla. The papa is the sin of mind; our thoughts are breeding place of sin, and lience we are told to get rid of the sin of mind: O sin of thoughts (of mind), may you go away from us (Av. VI. 45. 15). The Atharva-veda in Book IV, has a number of hymns (e. g. 23-29) for getting rid of sin. There is a full

तच्चक्षुदेविहितं शुक्रमुच्चरत्। पत्रयेम झरदः शतं जीवेम शरदः शतम् । (Ry. VII.66. 16)
with further elaboration in Yv. XXXVI. 24 — शृणुषाम शरदः शतं
प्र अवाम शरद शतमदीनाः स्याम शरदः शतं भूयदेच शरदः शतातः।

पश्येम शरदः शतम् (१); जीवेम शरदः शतम् (२); बुध्येम शरदः शतम् (३); रोहेम शरद शतम् (४); पूर्यम शरद शतम् (४); भवेम शरदः शतम् (६); भूयेम शरद शतम् (७); भूयती शरदः शतम् (८)। (Аv. XIX. 67. 1-8)

^{3.} परोऽपेहि मनस्पाप । (Av. VI. 45. 1)

^{4.} स नो मुञ्चत्वंहस । (Av. IV. 23 and IV. 24); तो नो मुञ्चतमंहसः । (Av. IV. 25, 28, 29); ते नो मुञ्चतमंहसः । (Av. IV. 26, 27); Also see book XL 6—ते नो मुञ्चलवंहसः ।

hymn in the Reveda (1.97) where the line repeated is "may we get rid of our agha or sins". God alone would help us in getting across the sin as one on a boat? God alone knows our actions, good or bad and hence he can lead us on the path of righteousness, we shall have to struggle constantly with our crooked sins; to that Lord of ours, our most respectful regards and reverences.

God alone is our atonement for the sins committed by the enlightened men of our secrety (devaketa); for the sins committed by ordinary men (manusvaketa), also for the sins committed by our elders in the society (piteketa); He is our atonement for sins originally or unconsciously committed both, for the sins that may be small or great, for all of

them.4 (Yv. VIII 13).

Of course, one shall have to struggle against his sins, and against the sins committed by others in the society in which he has been placed; one has to be prepared to face the consequences with a determined will, but the sin shall not be entracted away till He comes to our rescue. In our determined efforts to put up a fight against ignorance, evils and weaknesses, He is made and, strength, He is our trataga or tratagali (the mile for in our determined efforts). God is for the colonical ultimate the liter and the final resort (the managelates), and is on the latone-

^{1.} घप नः क्षीश्चवयम् । (Rv. I. 97. 1-8)

^{2,} रा नः सिन्युनिय नावयाति पर्या स्वस्तये । प्रय न और व्ययम् ॥ (Rv. I. 97. 8)

^{3.} मन्ते नय सुपया राये मस्मान् विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विश्वान् ।

मुयोध्यस्मञ्जूतुराणमेनो भूविष्ठां ते नम उत्ति विधेन ।। (Rv. I. 189. 1)

 ^{4.} वेवकृतस्थैनसोऽवयजनमसि मनुष्यकृतस्थैनसोऽवयजनमसि पितृकृतिस्थैनसोऽवयजनमस्यात्मकृतस्थैनसोऽवयजनमस्यात्मकृतस्थैनसोऽवयजनमसि ।

यक्त्वाहुमैनो विद्वादचकार यच्चाविद्वास्तस्य सर्वस्थैनसोऽवयजनमसि ।

(Yv. VIII. 13)

^{5.} प्रान्ने वतपास्ते वतपा या तब तन् मैन्यभूदेषा सा स्विध यो भम सन्स्वय्यभूदिय ५ सा मि । यथायमं नौ वतपते वतान्यनु मे बीकां बीक्षापति-रम ५ स्तानु तपस्तपस्पतिः ॥ (४४, ४, ४०) प्रान्ने वतपते वतं चरिष्यामि तच्छकेयं तन्ने राष्यताम् । इरमहमनृतात् सत्यमुपैमि ॥ (४४, ४, ५)

ment (avayajanamasi),3

Sins are not excused by our Lord, but He gives us strength to struggle against the consequences, this struggle itself is the atonement. Sins lead to bondage, and through bondage alone is our atonement and liberation thereafter. The sin is inherent in us in our own infinitesimality, and the cycle of life and death is its atnoement. It appears to be a cruel punishment, but ultimately it is its own reward and one of greatest blessings from the side of our Lord. And there is no escape from it either. Bondage is apparently a tragedy, but effectively it becomes a remedy for the malady and finally a bliss and reward. Sin leads to a cycle of bon lages, and bondages to liberation. This is the puposefulness of life.

If not going to be liberated so soon, may we then

request for the new and fresh life, a renovate I body:

O Asuniti, the Lord of Death, give us our sight again; give us again our breath and our enjoyment. Long may we look upon the sun uprising. O Anumati, the Gracious Lord, may you favour and bless us.² (Rv. X.59.6)

We have similar lines in the Yajur-veda, with a prayer for the next body. The old shattered body is of not much use to us now, and hence here is an invocation for a new birth for fresh attainments and atonements:

Again the mind, again the full age, again the breath, and again the self-possession, may we obtain. Again the eye, again the ear, may we get. The cosmic Lord, devoid of evils, the sustainer of our bodies, the adorable, may He protect us from all

^{1.} चपयामगृहीतोऽध्यणोऽसि स्वाध्यण । पर्राहे यत्तं पाहि यत्तपति । (Xv. VII. 20)

मनुनीते पुनरस्नामु चक्षु पुन प्राणमिह नो चेहि भोगम्।
 च्योक् पश्येम सूर्य्यमुज्बरन्तमनुमते मृळ्या नः स्वस्ति॥ (Rr. X. 59.6)

unwanted evils .1 (Yv. IV. 15)

The Atharva-veda is again very clear on the subject of rebirths:

One, who in the first (life) does actions unto dharma or righteous dictates, on that account he obtains good bodies in the (subsequent) life. That soul, after leaving the first, enters into the (next) youi or womb. There having been blessed with true divine speech, he enjoys. (Av. V. 1. 2.)

Professor R. D. Ranade refers to a hymn of the Rgveda in connection with eschatology. He says: "We have one very characteristic hymn of the Rgveda which, we fear, has not been noticed with even a tithe of the attention which it really deserves. The meaning which Roth, Bühtlingk and Geldner have found in at least two verses of hymn has been strangely overlooked, and it is wonderful that people keep saying that the idea of transmigration is not found in the Rgveda. The hymn we refer to is the great riddle hymn of the Rgveda (Asya Vamasya Sukta, Rv. I. 164)." (A Constructive Survey of the Upanishadic Philosophy, p. 147). The verses referred to are 30th and 38th and we can include the 14th and 31st also of the hymn."

^{1.} पुनर्सतः पुनरायुमं मानन् पुनः प्राणः पुनरातमा मध्यागन् पुनश्चक्षः पुनः श्रोत्रम्मश्मागन् । वैश्वानरोश्मदश्यस्तन्पाश्मिगनं पातु दुरितादवद्यात् । (Yv. IV. 15)

^{2.} मा यो धर्माण प्रथमः ससाद ततो वपूषि कृण्ये पुरूणि। बास्युर्वेनि प्रथम धा विवेशा यो वाचमनुदिता चिकेत ॥ (Av. V. 1. 2)

^{3.} को ददर्श प्रथमं जायमानमस्यन्यन्तं यदनस्या विभति ।
भूम्या मसुरस्वात्मा स्व स्वित् को विद्वांसमुपरात् प्रष्टुमेतत् ॥ (4)
भनच्छेये तुरगातु जीवमेजव् ध्रृषं मध्य भा पस्त्यानाम् ।
जीयो मृतस्य चरति स्वधानिरमत्यां मत्यें ना सयोनिः ॥ (30)
भपद्रयं गोपामनिषद्यमानमा च परा च पविभिन्नचरन्तम् ।
स सम्रोचीः स विष्यचीर्यसान भा चरीर्यात मृवनेष्यन्तः ॥ (31)
भपाङ् प्राहेति स्वध्या गृभीतोऽमत्यां मत्येंना सयोनिः ।
तां शत्यन्ता विष्योग विद्यन्ता न्यन्यं चिव्युने नि चिव्युरन्यम् ॥ (38)
(Rv. I. 164. 4, 30, 31, 38)

The earlier verse (4) puts forward a riddle, "who has ever seen the precise mode in which boneless soul, the very life-blood and informing spirit of the earth, comes to inhabit a body tenement?" On this the text says categorically that this breathing, speedful, moving life-principle is firmly established inside the tenements of clay (30). Moreover, he tells us that the immortal principle, conjoined with the mortal one, moves backwards and forwards by virtue of its natural power (the intrinsic potentiality—svadha), but the wonder of it is, the text goes on to say, that the mertal and immortal elements keep moving ceaselessly in opposite directions, with the result that people are able to see the one, but unable to see the other.

In fact, the two verses (30 and 38) were referred to by Roth, Böhtlingk and Geldner as against Oldenberg who held that there is no mention of eschatology in the Rgveda. Roth and others are right in regarding that the verses tell us that the soul is moving, speedful life-principle which comes and goes, moves backwards, comes in contact with the body and then moves from it in the opposite direction. Sayana also refers this verse (38) to eschatology.¹

The infinitesimal soul with almost zero spatial dimensions is bound to the ever-growing body since conception. The body grows whilst the soul maintains its infinitesimality. Seated in a cavity, somewhere at the centre of receptive and directing communications, it functions in a most wonderful way, difficult to comprehend. What binds it to the body is a mystery. This binding force in the Vedic terminology is expressed by the term "varunapasa" (noose of King Varuna, the Law abider Lord, that presides over the destiny of all the

प्रपाद्धित प्रशुवलं कर्म कृत्वाषो गव्छिति प्राडेति अप्य स्वर्गादिलोकं प्राप्नोति परमात्मेव सूक्त्रप्रदिपाधिकः सन् नत्नाविषं कर्म कृत्वा तब् भोगाय जीयमंत्रां सब्ध्या शरीरत्रपेण सम्बद्धो लोकान्तरेयु संचरित स्यूलसूक्ष्मोभय-शरीरपरिष्रहेण सोके गुणत्रयान्वितः सन् परिश्रमित तथा च श्रूयते— गुणान्वयो द कलकर्मकर्ता कृतस्य तस्यंव स घोषभीक्ता।

mortals). The Rgvedic text (I. 24.6-15) refers to King Varuna and His three types of pasas (nonces),—the highest category (uttama), of the lowest category (adhama) and of the middle category (madin ama), t—the noose of the first type leads the soul to acquire the supreme virtue; this has to be tightened up (ut), the noose of the lowest category has to be thrown down (ava) and the one of the middle category has to be half-way becomed (virrathaya).

Varuna-pasa is not a kind of dropsy as Wilson or Griffith refers to. Varuna presides over the destiny of mortals. He alone knows what is best in our interests. He provides us with the fetters of body, house of clay as if, and He alone guides us through the process of liberation. We crave for the mercy and His mercy alone.

- Let me not yet, King Varuna, enter into the house of clay; have mercy, spare me, mighty Lord.
- 2. When thunderer, I move along tremulous like a wind-blown skin; have mercy, spare me, mighty Lord.
- O bright and powerful God, through want of strengh, I erred and went astray; have merey, spare me, mighty Lord.
- 4. Thirst finds your worshipper though he stands in the midst of water-floods! Have mercy, spare me, mighty Lord.
- 5. O Varuna, whatever the offence may be which we as men commit against the heaven host, when through our want of thought, we violate thy

^{1.} ज्वुत्तनं वरणपाशमस्मदवायमं विमध्यमं श्रयाय । स्था वयमादित्य वर्ते तवानायसो स्वितये स्याम ॥ (Rr. 1. 24. 15)

laws punish us not, O God, for that iniquity' (Rv. VII.89, 1-5)

Varuna, the law-abider Lord, discovers our untruth and helps us in getting rid of it also (Rv. VII 204). We have again a text:

While we abide in there fixed habitations, and from the lap of Aditi (I ord the Infinity) win favour, may Varuna until the bond that binds us, may you all preserve us ever more with blessings.³

Man and His Kinship

The dectrine of each: tology or of re-incurnation establishes a kinship between the far wide-spread organic species, from tiny insects to gigantic paleontological wild life, not by the way of biological heredity but another type of our own heredity, the life history which we all of us individually had in our previous lives. Our life, that we lead today has, of course, the biological heredity of our parents, forefathers etc. with definite ancestoral characteristics repeated in the series. (Negro's children continue to be Negro; very often the parental diseases pass on to the posterity). But then in addition, my present life also depends on what I was in my previous life, and the lives that preceded the tone. This is another heredity which cannot be denied. Our present life is a resultant of all these histories.

This metaphysical background of the universal kin-

^{1.} मोषु वनण मृत्मयं गृहं राजन्तहं यमम् । गृळा सुक्षत्र मृळ्य ॥

यदेभि प्रस्कुरिन्तव दृतिर्व प्नातो घिद्ववः । मृळा सुक्षत्र मृळ्य ॥

कत्व समह दोनता प्रतीप जगमा गुचे । मृळा सुक्षत्र मृळ्य ॥

प्रमां मध्ये तस्थियातं तृष्णाविदण्जरितारम् । मृळा सुक्षत्र गृळ्य ॥

पत् कि चेदं वरण देव्ये जनेत्रीभद्रोह मनुष्यात्वराचित ।

प्रचित्तीयत् तव प्रमां युयोधिम मा नस्तम्मादेवतो देव गीविष ॥ (Rv. VII. 89. 1-5)

^{2.} प्रति मच्चट्टे प्रनृतमर्थना प्रव द्विता वरुणी मावी न सात । (Rs. VII .28. 4)

^{3.} मुनानु स्वासु क्षितिषु क्षियातो व्यत्मत् पाटा वरुको सुमीचत् । ा स बन्याना कारतेक्ष्यस्याद् यूर्यं पात सर्वान्तान् सदा न ॥ (Rv. VII. 88.7)

ship justifies the interest taken by the Vedic texts whilst referring to the vast fauna which surrounds the terrestrial man. He is not born alone on this earth; there are thousands of species like his one on this globe. Life is not only on this globe, there are thousands of galaxies in the universe, and nobody knows how many of them would be having favourable conditions of temperature, pressure, humidity and environments favourable for the existence of life of the terrestrial form (or some other form even).

The Vedic texts very frequently refer to the animal life. The animal is pasu (the perceiving creature, one with some sorts of organs of perception). These terrestrial creatures are usually classified under three heads: gramya or cattle, Aranya (wive) or wild, and vayavya (of the midspace, or of air, i.e. such as can fly). There is equally rich sea-life, or the entire life that flourishes under water.

The Yajurveda devotes an entire chapter (Twentyfourth) on the selected animal life, classified in its own way and devoted to various deities: Prajapati, Agni, Sarasvati, Asvins (twins), Soma-Pusan, Surya-yama, Tvastr, Vayu, Indra, visnu (1); to Soma, Varuna, Savitr, Brhaspati and Mitra-Varuna (2); to Asvins, Rudra-Pasupati, Yama, Rudra and Parjanya (3); to Marut, Sarasvati, Tvastr, Indra-Agni, Usas; (4) to Visvedevah, Vak, Aditi, Dhatr and Devapatni (5); to Agni, Vasu, Rudra, Adityas and Parjanya (6); to Indra-Visnu, Indra-Brhaspati, Agni-Maruts and Pusan (7); to Indra-Agni, Agni-Soma, Agni-Visnu, Mitra-Varuna (8); to Agni, Soma, Vayu, Adıti and Dava-patni (9); to Bhumi, Antariksa, Divi, Vidyut and Taraka (10); to Vasanta, Grisma, Varsa, Sarad, Hemanta and Sisira (11); to Gayatri, Tristubh, Jagati, Anustup and Usnik (12); to Viraja, Brhati, Kakubh, Pankti and Ati-Chandas (13), and the description goes on in this strain over 40 verses, with a list of six hundred and nine animals (327 domestic+282 wild). It starts with asva (horse); tupara (hornless goat) gomiga (gayal), and ends with khadga (rhinoceros), sva kṛṣṇah (black dog), gardabha (ass or donkey), taraksu (hyena), sukara (boar), simha, (hon), krkalasa (chameleon), pippaka, (vulture) and prsata (spotted antelope). In the

list we have creatures like mosquito and black-bee, and big animals like buffalo, hon, elephant and camel, and the list includes aquatic life too. The secrety, inspired with the Vedic culture, was very much fond of animal life, wild, marine and domestic, and it used to have public display of this life on sacred occasions (animal-museums, zoofairs, and wild life preserves).

The references to the animals, domestic and wild, destructive and serviceable, occur in the Rgveda also. An entire hymn (I.191) is devoted to this subject, it not only refers to scorpions and snakes but also to tiny little insects and pests which are damaging to human culture, and which are fortunately destroyed on exposure to solar radiations. Such creatures, visible or invisible, are known as ralesas and patadhanas, and they flourish in darkness, particularly in damp places. Human society has to put up a fight against such creatures if it has to survive. Here is a poetic description for a devastating campaign against these malignant creatures;

The fiend, O Agni, who designs to injure the essence of our food, kine, steeds and bodies, may he, the adversary, thief and robber, sink to destruction, both himself and offspring. (10)

The prudent finds it easy to distinguish the true (friendly to mankind) and false (enemy to our interests), their words oppose each other. Of these two that which is true and honest, soma protects, and brings the false to nothing.² (12)

Destroy the fiend shaped like an owl or owlet, destroy him in the form of dog or cuckoo, destroy him shaped as eagle or as vultures; as with a stone,

(Rv. VII. 104, 10)

मो नो रसं दिप्सिति पित्वो ध्रम्ने यो ध्रव्यानां यो गयां पस्तनूनाम् ।
 रिपु. स्तेन. स्तेयकृद्दभ्रमेतु नि प होपतां तन्या तना च ॥

सुविज्ञानं चिकिनुषे जनाम सच्चासच्च वचसी पस्पृथाते । तमोधन् सत्मं मतरपृजीयस्तदित् सोमोऽवित हन्त्यासत् ॥ (Rv. VII. 104. 12)

Indra, crush the demon' (22) (Rv VII, 104).

This is a wenderful hymn with double meanings. On the metaphysical and spiritual plane, it refers to the destruction of whatever is evil, untruth or false and to support all that is good, true and virtuous. On the other hand, it is an attack on those people also who possess fiend-like characteristics of owl, dog, eagle or vultures and who cause a damage to the peaceful and god-loving society. It also refers to the eradication of those creatures, small or big, which spread diseases and cause the destruction of human society. For this, see Krimi-jambhanam and Kriminasanam Suktas of the Atharvaveda (Av. II, Suktas 31 and 32; also IV. 38; V. 23).

May our Lord cradicate all the suicidal germs and pests in society, from our hilly tracts, forests, plants, from water and the parasites from our cattle and from our own bodies¹ (Av. II. 31, 5).

The Vedic culture refers to man in his family,—the man as a social being. He is not an individual; he has to play a very important role as a component of the society, the state and the fraternity. Man's family not only includes men, but a few demesticated creatures also, known as gramya-pasu or cattle with the total five. The five cuttle are assa (horse), go (cow), aja (goat), avi (ewe) and manusya (man):

From the yajna or cosmic sacrifice were produced curds and butter. From the same were born animals of three categories (i) vayava (flying animals of midspace), (ii) gramya (cattle or domesticated), and (iii) aranya (wild) (Rv. X. 90. 8)

उल्क्रमातुं द्युगुल्कमातुं जित् दवमातुमुत कोकमातुम्। सुपर्णमातुम्त गृध्यमातुं द्यदेव प्र मृण रक्ष द्वन्तः॥ (Rv. VII. 104. 22)

^{2.} ये किमयः पर्वतेषु वनेध्वोषधीषु पशुष्वप्स्वस्तः । ये सस्मानं तन्त्रमाविविद्यु सर्वे तद्धन्मि जनिम किमीणाम् ॥ (Ar. II. 31. 5)

^{3.} तस्माव् यज्ञात् सर्वष्टुतः संभूतं मृषवाज्यम् । पञ्जन् तांत्रचके वायव्यान् प्रारण्यान् प्राम्यात्च ये ॥ (Rv. 10. 90. 8)

From the same were produced animls having two rows of teetin horse cow, goat and sheep! (Rv. X. 90, 10).

From the cosmic jama were born men, who were classified into four categories the brahmanas (the intellectuals who constitute the head of the society); the ksattrivas (the warners or per ple of defence, who represent the arms of the society); the vaivus (businessmen, agriculturists, people of commerce, who represent the thighs of the society) and finally, the sudras (labour class, which represents the feet of the society)² (Rv. X. 90, 12).

In some of the texts, the word cattle is not confined to the four animals, horse, cow, sheep and goat (besides man himself), a few more animals have been added to the list like camel, clephant, dog or donkey. They constitute the human family, and deserve kindness, care, protection and affection. The Atharvaveda deals with a "Pasu-Samvardhana Sukta" (Av. II. 26) for animal husbandry.

Hither let the cattle come that went away, whose companionship, while (the wind) enjoyed; whose form-givings trastr knows; in this cow-stall let savitr make them fast. (1)

Together, together let cattle flow, together horses and together men, together the fatness that is of grain; I offer with an oblation of confluence. (3) (Av. II. 26. 1, 3)

A special hymn of the Atharvaveda (II.34) hints at

^{1.} तस्मादश्या ग्रजायन्त थे के मोभयादतः। गाबो ह जीतरे तस्मात् तस्माज्जाता ग्रजावयः॥ (Rv. X. 90. 10)

^{2.} बाह्यणोऽस्य मुखमासीव् बाह् राजन्यः कृतः। जरू तदस्य यव् वैश्य पव्स्यां शूटो प्रजायतः॥ (Rv. X. 90. 12)

एह यन्तु पदायो ये परेयुवांयुवंषां सहचारं जुजीय ।
 त्वच्टा येषां रूपधेयानि वेदास्मिन् तान् गोध्ठे सविता निवच्छतु ।। (1)
 सं सं स्रवन्तु पदावः समदवाः समृ पूरवाः ।
 सं पान्यस्य या स्कादिः सम्राच्येण हविषा जुहोमि ।। (3) (Av. II. 26. 1, 3)

bipeds (dvipadas) and quadrupeds (catuspda) cattle¹ (Av. II. 34.1). All these gramva (domesticated) cattle deserve our care and attention² (Av. II, 34.4). We have a reference to land animals (parthivah), celestial (divyah), wild (aranyah), domesticated (gramyah), without wings (apaksah), and with wings or birds (paksinah).²

The Atharvaveda gives a detailed account of creatures and insects which are damaging to human society and to cattle and which deserve to be taken care of (see Av XI.10) We give here the translation of some verses from Griffith

for casual reference : 1

Let those who hear an evil name, in air, in heaven, on carth, and men,

After trisandhi's will, revere your power, the sway that knowledge gives, together with your ruddy flags. (2)

Let those with iron faces, with faces like needles or like combs,

इवापनी मिक्सकाः सं रभन्तामामादो गृध्याः कुणपे रनन्ताम् ॥ (8) (Av. XI. 10) (Trisandhi, i. e. composed of three parts or members; the personification of an arrow consisting of shaft, steel and point—Ait. Br. I. 25)

^{1.} म ईसे पत्तुपतिः पत्तूनां चतुष्पदामुत यो दिपवान् १ (Av. II. 34. 1)

^{2.} ये प्राप्त्याः पदावो विद्यवरूपा विरूपाः सन्तो बहुर्धकरूपाः । वायुज्दानप्रे प्र मुमोषतु देवः प्रजापतिः प्रजया संरराणः ॥ (Rv. II. 34. 4)

^{3.} पार्थिवा दिव्याः पञ्च भारण्या ग्राम्याश्च में । भ्रपक्षाः पक्षिणश्च ये ते जातः ब्रह्मचारिणः ॥ (Av. XI. 5. 21)

^{4,} ईशां वो वेद राज्यं त्रियंधे घरणंः केतुभिः सह ।

ये भ्रन्तरिक्षे ये दिवि पृथिव्यां ये च मानवाः ॥
त्रियंधेस्ते चेतिस दुर्णामान उपासताम् । (2)
ग्रमोनुताः स्वीमुखा प्रयो त्रिकङ्कतीमुखाः ।
कव्यादो वातर्रहस घा सजन्त्विभिन्नान् वस्त्रेण त्रियंधिना । (3)
भ्रन्तमं हि जातवेद प्रादित्य कुण्यं बहु ।
त्रियंधेरियं सेना सुहितास्तु मे वशे ॥ (4)
भूमाक्षी सं भतत् कृष्युक्तणीं च क्लोशतु ।
त्रिवंधेः सेनया जिते श्रदणाः सन्तु केतवः ॥ (7)
भवायन्तां पक्षिणो ये वयांस्यन्तरिक्षे दिवि ये चरन्ति ।

Flesh eaters, rapid as the wind, cling closely to our formen with trisandhi for their thunderbolt. (3)

Omniscient Aditya, make full many a corpse to disappear; let this devoted army of trisandhi be in my control. (4)

Down let the dim-eyed demon fly, and let her shorteared sister shrick; red be the banners when the host of arbadi (or trisandhi) hath won the day. (7)

Let all the birds that move on the wings come downward, fowls that roam the heavens and air's mid-region.

Let beasts of prey and flies attack, and vultures that eat raw flesh mangle and gnaw the carease. (8) (Av.XI.10.8).

The Bhumi Sukta (hymn pertaining to mother Earth), of the Atharvaveda has also a reference to serpents, scorpions and wild animals like boar, lions, tigers, wolves etc.

Thy snake. thy sharply stinging scorpion, lying concealed, bewildered, chilled with cold winter,

The worm, O prthivi, each thing that in the rains revives and stirs,

Creeping, forbear to creep on us! with all things gracious bless thou us. (46)

Supporting both the foolish and weighty, she bears the death of the good and evil.

In friendly concord with the boar, Farth opens herself for the wild swine that roams the forest (48)

All sylvan beasts of thine, that love the woodlands, man-eaters, forest-hunting, lions, tigers,

Hyena wolf, misfortune, ill-things, drive from us, chase the demons to a distance.3 (49)

Similarly, in the verse 51, we have a reference to the winged bipeds, birds, swans and eagles.2

Flora and Medicinal Herbs

Just as the Veda speaks in details about the widespread fauna on the terrestrial region of God's creation, so it speaks of flora also. Lord Himself is vanaspati, the Master of Forests, and plants are also known as vanaspati (Av. III.8) and He has created tall forest trees, virudha and vyksa, oradii, the medicinal herbs, which sustain our life. is, the food grains, vajam, the cerculs, lata, the ercepers, the fruit trees and non-fruit bearing trees. There is a full Osadhi hymn, in the Rgyeda, which describes herbs, known as asvavati, somavati, urjayanti, herbs bearing flowers and fruit, and such herbs also as do not bear them.4 (Rv.X.97; also Yv. XII.74-101).

The Atharvaveda refere to several cures with medi-

बृहस्पतिप्रमूतास्ता नो मुञ्चन्त्वंहस ॥ (15) (Rv. X. 97)

(These verses also occur in Yv. XII. 75-89)

^{1.} यह । समी पृथ्विकसमुख्यदंश्मा हेमग्राज्यको भूगना गृहाराचे । किमिर्गनन्वत् पुनिवि मधनेति प्राचित तन्त सपैन मोप सपद् यच्छिवं तेन नो मउ ॥ (४६) गत्वं विश्वती परुभव भव्रपापस्य निधनं वितिधा । घराहेण पृथियो सविदाना सूकराम विकिहोते गृगाय ॥ (48) ये त भारच्या पश्चवी मृगा वने हिता सिहा ब्याध्मा पुरुषादश्चरन्ति । चलं धुक पृथिवि दुक्छुनामित ऋशोकां रक्षो भ्रप काष्यास्मत् ॥ (49) (Av. XII. 1)

^{2.} यां द्विपादः पक्षिणः संपतन्ति हंसाः सुपर्णाः शकुना वयाति । (Av. XII. 1. 51)

^{3.} ६मां लनाम्योवींय वीरवं बतवतनाम् । (Rv. X. 145. 1)

^{4.} या घोषधीः पूर्वा जाता वेवेन्यस्त्रिय्यं पूरा। मने न बभ्रुणामहं शतं धामानि सप्त च॥ (1) शतं वो सम्ब धामानि सहस्वमृत वो स्तः। मधा शतकत्वी व्यमिमं में भगदं कृत ॥ (2) सोमावतीमुर्जयन्तीमुदीजसम् । प्रश्वावती ग्रावित्स सर्वा गोपधीरस्मा भरिष्टतातये ॥ (७) या फलिनोयाँ प्रफला धपुष्पा यादच पृथ्विणी ।

cinal herbs and otherwise also. The cure for bleeding or haemorrhage has been suggested in Av. II. 3. Water itself is a cure in several maladies (Av. I. 4-6; III. 13; VI. 23, 24; VI.57). For apamarga (प्रपापार), see Av. IV.17-19; for pippali (प्रिमान), Av. VI.109; for madhula (प्रमुना), Av. V. 15.5; for pata (पाटा) Av. II. 27. 4. The medicinal herb, prsniparni (प्रिनपणी) has been described in Av. II. 25.

The hazard of tuberculosis (*yaksma*) has been described in several hymns (Av. I. 12; H.33; HI. 7, 31; V1. 20, 85, 91, 127; XII. 2; XVII. 23; XIX. 33; XX. 96)

Laksa (lac) has been described in Av. V. 5.

Rtajata (ऋतजाता), rtavari (ऋतावरी), and madhula (particularly madhula) may also be medicinal herbs (Av. V. 15. 1.). In connection with an eye-treatment (aksi-roga, AV. VI. 16), a reference is made to abavu (याजन), anabavu and its karambha or extract or mixture. Vihahla (बिह्ह रा) is said to be the father of abayu and his mother is madavati (मदानवी). There are certain terms of uncertainty: they may or may not represent diseases; tauvilika (तीविनिका) is the name of an infection, producing certain diseases; nirala (निरात) is also a disease. In connection with these ailments, mention has been made of alsala (अवसाला), silanjala (सिवांजाना) and nilagalasala (नीनागनसाचा), which may be grain creepers (Av. VI. 16. 1-4). The veda also mentions a cure for the growth of hair (keshvardhini); rewati (Av. VI. 21. 3) and nitatni (Av. VI. 136. 1) may or may not be herbs, (see also Av. VI. 137)* There is a reference to visanaka (विषाणका) in reference to certain complaints (Av. VI. 44. 3). The medicinal herb iivala (जीवला) is referred to in Av. VI. 59. 3. Relation of particular herbs with the sun and the moon has been referred to in Av.VI.83.11, and enveka (एन्पेका), svenveka (व्येन्पेका) krsnaika (कृष्णेका) and Rohini (रोहिणी) have been mentioned in the list (Av. VI, 83.2); these terms may be separate names or adjectivals. In connection with leprosy and leucoderma, mention has been made of asvattha (अपनत्प) and for yaksma hiranyayi (हिरप्यमी), and hiranya bandhana (हिरप्यबन्धन) (Av. VI. 95). The diseases mentioned are vidradha (विद्रध), balasa

^{*} Perhaps the herb for the increase of hair is kacamaci (काचमाची).

^{1.} सूर्याः कृणोतु नेवजं चन्द्रमा वोऽपोच्छतु । (Av. VI. 83. 1)

(बनास), lohita (नोहिउ) and visalpaka (निसल्पकं) (Av. VI. 127.1)

An important cure is pippali (विद्युत), which is mentioned in a small hymn. (Av. VI. 109) of three verses. Cure for gandamala disease (pustules or scrofulous tumours) has been described in Av. VII. 74, 75 and 76.

The Vedic literature speaks highly of these plants and herbs; for example, we have in a verse from the Atharvaveda:

Sweet is their root, sweet are these plants' top branches, sweet also is their intermediate portion; sweet is their foliage, and sweet their blossom, combined with sweetness is their taste of Amrt: food, fatness let them yield, with kine-preceding. (Av. VIII. 7.12)

The plants have been spoken about in reference to health and disease:

Let plants with flower and plants with bud, the fruitful, and the fruitless all, Like children of one mother, yield their stores for this man's perfect health. (AV. VIII. 7. 27)

It is not only man that has the familiarity with plant kingdom for health and cure, the animals have perhaps a priority over man in this context. For we have:

Well doth the wild boar know a plant, the mungoose knows the healing herb.

I call, to aid this man, the plants which serpents and Gandharvas know. (23)

- विज्ञमस्य बलासस्य सोहितस्य बनस्पते । विसस्पकस्योगमे मोन्छिय पिछातं चन ॥ (Av. VI. 127. 1)
- 2. मधुमत् पणं मधुमत् पुष्पमासां भयोः संभवता । धमृतस्य भक्षो धृतमन्नं बुह्नतां गोपुरोगवम् ॥ (Ay. VIII. 7. 12)
- 3. पुष्पवर्ताः प्रसूपतीः फितनीरफला उत । संगातर इव दुहामस्मा धरिष्टतातये ॥ (Ay. VIII. 7. 27)
- 4. बराहो चेद बोरुषं नकुलो वेद भेषजीम्। सर्पा गन्धर्वा पा विदुस्ता धस्मा घवसे हुवे ॥ (Av. VIII. 7. 23)

Plants of Angirasas which hawks, celestial plants which eagles know; Plants known to swans and lesser fowl, plants known to all the birds that fly; Plants that are known to sylvan beasts, I call them all to aid this man. (24)

Inspired from the contents of the Vedic hymns, the ancient sages of the Himalayas explored the entire flora, for they had read in the Vedic verses the curative specialities of plants:

Hitherward unto thee I bring the plants, that cure all maladies, All plants wherein physicians have discovered health-bestowing power 2 (26)

The Atharvaveda, in all mentions about 110 plants, identified and non-identified, used in cure of various body ailments, and most of these remedies did come to occupy very significant places in the Ayurvedic literature of later periods in India and abroad.

A few of them are listed below:

मजभ्द्र वी	Ajasrngi IV. 37. 2, 6
अपामार्ग	Apamarga IV. 17. 6
बर्क (पैट)	Arka (paidva)
अर्जु न	Arjuna II. 8. 3
अश्वत्य	Asvattha III. 6. 5
म सिक्नि	Asikni I. 23. 1
मौक्षगन्धी	Auksagandhi IV. 37. 3
बोद्म्बर	Audumbara XIX, 31, 2
कन्या, कन्यला	Kanya, Kanyala, V. 53; I. 14. 2

मा सुपर्णा भ्रांगिरसीदिन्या या रघटो विदुः ।
 वयांति हंसा विदुर्यादच सर्वे पतित्रणः ।
 मृगा या विदुरोवधोस्ता भ्रम्मा भ्रवसे हुवे ॥ (Av. VIII. 7. 24)

^{2.} यावतीषु मनुष्या भेषजं नियजो विदुः । तावतीविश्वभेषजीराभरामि त्वामि ॥

करम्म Karambha IV. 7. 3 कल्यापी Kalyani V. 17. 12 काण्डविष Kandavisa X. 4. 22 कुमारिका Kumarika X. 4. 14 कुम्प Kustha V. 4. 1

केशवर्षनी Kesavardhani VI. 21. 3 गान्धारी Gandhari V. 22. 14

गुल्नु Gulgulu II. 36, 7; IV. 37, 3

मुवाषी Ghṛtaci IX. 1. 4 षीगुद्द Cipudru VI. 127. 2 जीवन्ती Jivanti III. 14. 6

पीवल Jivala X. 6. 3; XIX. 39. 3.

Tarunaka X. 4. 2 (64 9) तस्य Tastuva V. 13. 11 Tabuva V. 13, 10 तावध क्षित्र विश्वी Tilapinji II. 8, 3 सीवी Taudi X. 4, 24 दशवदा Dasavrksa II. 9. 1 नपारिष Nagharisa VIII, 2, 6 नलदी Naladi IV, 37, 3 पाटा Pata II. 27, 4 विष्यती: Pippali VI, 109, I पुष्टियपणी Prsniparni II. 25, 3 **पै**द Paidva X, 4, 5

प्रमन्दनी Pramandani IV. 37. 3 भृश्मित दर्ग Bhurimula darbha VI. 43. 2

मगंप Magadha V. 22. 14
मधुला Madhula V. 15. 1
मधुरपृत Madhuscuta VII. 58. 2
मुनिदेवमूल Munidevamula VII. 78. 1
मवपताली Yavapalali VIII. 6. 2

रामा Rama I. 23. 1 रोपणाका Ropanaka I. 22. 4

रोहणी-रोहिणी Rohani-rohini IV. 12. 1; XIII. 1. 22

साक्षा Laksa V. 5. 7
वनस् Vacas VIII. 7. 7.
विश्वरूपा Visvarupa IV. 34. 8
सहदेवी Sahadevi XII. 4. 23
हारिद्रव Haridraya I. 22. 4

Man and Society

Man is not an individual. he belongs to a family, and the family belongs to the society. The concept of society (samaja, चनाज) is different from the concept of herd or group (samaja, चनाज); some of the insects, including bees, have a highly evolved, instinctively inspired social organization; even the wild beasts prefer to live and sometimes function in small groups. But man primarily lives for the society, and the society nourishes him.

Society begins with the pairing of an individual with his or her mate, and for this purpose, the Vedic literature provides for a highly evolved concept of married life. In the Vedic society, the marriage and its philosphy is not an anthropological evolution, from primitivism to the present day variations and modifications. The Vedic verses have, from the earliest days been inspiring for a highly evolved concept of family. The Vedic verses have their own characteristic style in laying down these concepts. One may refer to the Hymn 85 of Book X of the Rgveda (the same occutring with modification in the Atharva, Book XIV). Savitri Surya (न्या) is the rsika (or the inspired lady interpreter) of the hymn. Again, surva is an ideal lady in general who is going to be married. Savitr (the sun as if) gave Surya to a worthy husband Soma is a worthy brahmacarin, who is highly accomplished and fully matured for the married life; and so is Surya, his fiancee. Soma and Surya are not historical persons; all of us, the males, ripe for the marriage are somas, and the damsel maidens are survas and both of them have the cosmic counterpart also. I shall quote a few verses from the Rgyeda for the cosmic counterpart:

सस्तेनोत्तनितः मूमि सूर्वेणोत्तनिता घौ:। ऋतेनादित्यास्त्रिष्टान्ति दिवि सोमो निष्यतित ।। Earth is upheld by truth; heaven is upheld by the sun, the Adityas are supported by sacrifice (yajna), Soma is supreme in heaven. (1) बायु. सोमस्य रक्षिता समानां भास आकृति । Vayu is the guardian of Soma, the maker of years and months. (5)

रैम्यासीदनुदेशी नाराशंसी न्योचनी। सूर्याया भद्रमिद् नासी गायचैति परिष्कृतम्।। Raibhi, was her (Surya's) companion; Natasamsi her slave, Surya's lovely dress was adorned by Gatha. (6)

चितिरा उपवहंगं चक्ष्य अस्यक्ष्यम् । चौर्नूमि. कोश आसीद् यदवात् सूर्या पतिम् ॥ Citti was the pillow, the eye was the collyrium; heaven and earth were the boss when Surya went to her husband. (7)

स्तोमा बासन् प्रतिषयः कृरीरं छन्द बोपशः। पूर्याया व्यवना वराऽग्निरासीत् पुरोगवः॥ Hymns were the cross-bars (of the car); the Kurira metre was the thong of the whip; the Asvins were Surya's groomsmen; Agni was the leader of the procession. (8)

सोमो मपूयुरमवदिष्वनास्तामुमा वरा। सूर्यो यत्पत्ये शंसन्ती मनसा स्वताददात्।। Soma was desirous of a bride; the two Asvins were the two groomsmen when Savitr gave Surya who was ripe for a husband, (to Soma) endowed with intelligence. (9)

स्वांवा बहनुः भागात् सविता यमनासूचत् । बचासु ह्न्यन्ते गावोऽजुन्योः पर्युह्यते ॥ Surya's bridal procession which Savitr despatched has advanced; the oxen were whipped along in the magha (constellations); she is borne (to her husband's house) in the Arjuni (constellations). (13)

What happens on a cosmic scale in astral regions, also happens when a bride is married to a worthy counterpart

and she proceeds to husband's home. Many of these verses have become the basis of marriage rituals in Indian families. The bride is richly dressed and decorated and is offered to the bridegroom. We have some of the verses such:

व्यासनं विश्वसनमधो व्यष्टिविकर्तनम्।
सूर्योगाः पथ्य रूपाणि सनि ब्रह्माः सु युन्यति।।
Behold the forms of Surya; the asasana (बारासन, the border cloth), the visasana (विश्वसन, head-cloth), the adhivikartana (विविकर्तन, divided skirt); of these the Brahman relieves her. (35)

The bride and bridegroom come to the place of marriage and are felicitated by the assembly of guests and hosts:

सुमञ्जलिरियं वपूरिमां समेत पागत। सोमाग्यमस्य दत्त्वायाज्यास्तं विपरेतन।। Fortunate is the bride; approach, behold her; having given her your congratulations, depart to your several homes. (33)

The bridegroom receives the hand of the bride and repeats the verses with a characteristic solemnity:

गुम्णामि ते सौमगत्वाय हस्तं मया पत्या जरदिष्टयंचासः।
मगी अर्थमा सिवता पुरन्धिमंह्यं त्वादुर्गाहंपत्याय देवाः।।
I take your hand for good fortune, that you may attain old age with me, as your husband; the Lord known as Bhaga, Aryaman, Savitr, Purandhi, has given you to me, that I may be the master of a household. (36)

तां पूपि छिवतमाभेरपस्य यस्यां बीजं यनुष्या वपन्ति । या न करू उत्तती विश्वयाते यस्यामुधान्त प्रदूराम शेपम् ॥ O Lord Pusan, may you inspire her who is most auspicious; in whom men may sow seed; who most affectionate may be devoted to us, and in whom animated by desire, we may beget progeny. (37)

The married life becomes a nucleus of family, and the

benedictions are showered on the new couple,-for we have:

हर्देव स्तं मा वि योष्टं विश्वमायुव्यंभ्युतम् । भोदन्ती पुत्रेनेष्ट्रिनमदिनाती स्थे मृहे॥ Abide here together, may you never be separated, live together all your lives, sporting with sons and grandsons happy in your own home. (42)

The newly wedded bride has a great role to play in the family, and thereby in the society, and for this we have:

भयोरचशुस्पतिष्ण्येपि शिवा पशुस्य गुगनाः सुनर्षाः। बीरसूर्यवनामा स्योना शं ना नव हिपदे शं चनुष्णदे ॥ (Look upon your husband) with no angry eye, be not hostile to your Lord, be tender to animals, be amiable and be very glorious; be the mother of males, be devoted to learned people, be the bestower of happiness, be the bringer of prosperity to our bipeds and quadrupeds. (44)

सम्राज्ञी श्वशुरे भव सम्राज्ञी श्वश्वां भव।
गनान्दरि सम्राज्ञी भव राज्ञज्ञी भिव देवृष्।
Be a queen to your father-in-law,
be a queen to your mother-in-law,
be a queen to your husband's sister,
be a queen to your husbands brothers. (46)

Married life is a life of cohesion, co-ordination and accommodation with mutual love, affection and regards. And for this unity and harmony, the supreme Lord, the worthy people of society, and Nature's all the bounties are invoked!

समञ्जल निष्वेदेवा. समापी हृदयानि नौ'। सं मातरिक्ता सं घाता सम् देष्ट्री दघातु नौ ॥ May the Vishvedevas unite the hearts of both of us; may the Apah (अप , the omnipresent Lord, and all the cosmic fluids) unite both our hearts; may the Matarisvan (मातरिक्चन्), Dhatr (पाता) and the bountiful Destr (देव्ही) unite the hearts of both of us. (47)

Marriage is not the umen of two individuals (a girl and a boy), it is the union of several families, and it becomes a nucleus of harmony in the entire society. The last hymn of the Rgveda inspires the entire society for concordance, love, humility and well-knit affectionate discipline, which arises out of mutual respect, fondness and reverence (Samvanana) and also mutual understanding (Samjananan).

सगच्छव्यं संबद्ध्यं सं वो मनांसि जानताम्।
देवा भागं यथा पूर्वे संजानाना चपासते।
Meet together, talk together, let your minds apprehend alike; in the like manner as the ancient people of wisdom concurring accepted their rewards in the social selfless sacrifices. (2)

समानो हंत्र समिति समानी नमान मन सह विसमेषाम्। समानं मन्त्रमिमान्त्रभे वः समानेन यो ह्विषा जुहोगि॥ Common be the prayer of these, common be the acquirement, common the purpose, associated by the desire. I repeat for you a common prayer, I offer for you a common oblation. (3)

समानी व भाकृतिः समाना हृदयानि वः । समानमस्तु दो मनी यया वः सुसहासति ॥ Common be your intention; common be your hearts; common be your thoughts so that there may be thorough union among you (4) (Rv. X 191, 2-4)

The devata (the title) of the verses 5-9 of Rv. VIII. 31 is the couple (dampati) or husband and wife taken together. Both of them have equal privileges and responsibilities in the secrety; both of them have equal rights in sacred ceremonies (prayers, vajnas an 'the'), and public acts of service. Her we read in the Vedic verses.

मा दंपती समनसा सुनुत ना च घावत। देवासी नित्यवाधिरण।। Gods (Nature's hounties and learned people), may the husband and wife, who with one mind offer libations and purify them and propitiate you with the Soma, ever mixed with milk. (5)

प्रति प्रायस्यां इतः सम्यव्चा बहिरासाते । ता न वाजेषु वायतः॥

Constantly associated, may they acquire appropriate viands; may they he able to offer sacrifice; may they never be wanting in food. (6)

पुतिणा ता कुमारिणः विश्वमायुव्यंशनुत । उमा हिरण्यपेशसा ।।

Blessed with youthful and adolescent offspring, and both having their persons richly ornamented, they pass happily their whole life. (8)

The union of marriage leads to immortality if invoked with highest ideals:

बीतिहोत्राकृतद्वसू दशस्यन्तामृताय कम्। समूपो रोमशं हतो देवेषु ऋणुतो दुव:॥ For the sake of immortality, enjoying personal union, they (wife and husband) worship the gods. (9)

Marriage has thus not only to fulfil the biological demands in human society, it is an act of supreme sacred order.

From the concept of a family, we proceed to the concept of a community, and from that of a community to the concept of a kingdom and sovereignty, a nation, and universal brotherhood. The basis of the bondage of fraternity is mutual trust and understanding, honesty, truthfulness, austerity, peace and love. The worldly prosperity, and not the poverty, is the slogan of a mighty community. To be prosperous is not a crime but a virtue, if the prospenty does not mean exploitation of a certain section of human community. In the very first verse of the Yajurveda, we

इपे त्वोज त्वा वायवस्य वैवो व सर्विता प्रापंयतु श्रे क्वतमाय कर्मण्डप्राप्यायध्वमक्त्याङ्क्षाय भागं प्रजावतीरनमीवाङ ग्रयक्मा भा वस्तेनग्र्इशत माघ श ए तो प्रवाग्यत्मिन् गोपती स्यात् बह्वीर्यजनानस्य पश्च् पाहि ॥ (४५. І. 1.)

invoke Lord for food and fuel, i.e. for nourishment and vigour, isa (इव) and urga (इजे), i.e. for raw material and power. And no prosperity has a meaning unless we are free from pain and sickness (an amica, जनभीन, and ayaksma अवस्मा); and the secrety should not only be affluent, but should be rich in progeny and cattle. God is also known as gopatau (चीडा), Lord of cattle. Praja (जन, people) and pasu (बाइ cattle) constitute an evolved society. The object of a married life is to accomplish isa and urfa (food and fuel) raisspasa (abundant wealth), praya offspring or progeny), majobhava (जनामन affection and love). Through the Vedic mantras, our rsis were never fired of evoking Lord for such affluency.

The Vedic verses do not confine to the material wealth and material prosperity alene. When they refer to food and fuel, wealth, progeny, cattle, prosperity, viands, and such other things, they always try to elevate your thoughts from the physical realm to the internalmost supreme realm of the most abstract nature (realms of vital forces, mental complex and finally the spiritual one of the highest order). There are food and fuel of each of these realms, there is prosperity and abundance of each of these realms quite different from that of each other, and there are handicaps, lapses, and shortcomings of each of these realms, quite characteristic of their own. Thus the Vedic materialism through stages lifts you up to the highest mysticism, from childhood to adolescence of each realm. The words are the same but implications and connotations go on varying from stage to stage, from realm to realm. The Rgveda speaks:

We invoke the resplendent Lord, whether He comes from this earthly region, or from the heaven above or from the vast firmament, that He may give us wealth. (Rv. I. 6. 10)

Lord reveals to His devotee from the earthly region (parthivat) from the heaven (divah) or from vast firmament

^{1.} इतो वा सातिमीमहे दिवो वा पायिकादिम । इन्द्रं महो वः रजसः ॥ (Rv. I. 6. 10)

(makch rajasah) but this earth, heaven or firmament not of the cosmic realm; here one refers to the amama: a kesa (earthly, partheya), pranamaya kesa (firmament, the vital realm) and manomaya kesa (di au, mental complex).

The spiritual mystic, through his yogic exercises mounts up from the earthly region (prthivi, physical realm) to earth's mid-region (antarik sa, vital region of pranas), and thence to the heaven (dvau of the mental realm), and finally ascends to the world of light (svali anandamaya) and vijnanameva realms), for this we have a verse in the Yajurveda:

From earth to air's mid-region have I mounted, and from mid-air ascended up to heaven.

From the high pitch of heaven's cope I came into the world of light. (Yv. XVII. 67)

The Vedas have a cryptic beauty of expressions in a style quite characteristic of their own.

Community and Occupations

The soriety, organized on the lines of the Vedic tenets, has good many attractive features. The basis of the society on one hand is brahma and ksattra, knowledge and defence and on the other hand food, wealth and prosperity. vajam, ravim, and rayaspesa, created with the assistance of labour (srama and tapas) And thus the society is represented by four classes of people (1) the brahmanas (बाह्मण), the learned class, serving the society by devoting itself to knowledge and learning, (n) the ksattriyas (जिन्म), adept in defence science for protection of the State from internal disorder and external attacks from enemies, (iii) the vaisyas (वैष्य), the people engaged in agriculture, trade, industry and business and thus creating wealth for the nation, and (iv) the sudres (शृह) the unskilled or partly-skilled labour to assist the three classes manually. And thus the brahmanas constitute the head or mouth of the society personified, the

^{1.} पृथिच्यात्र्वहमुबन्तरिक्षमाण्हमन्तरिकाद्विषमाण्हम् । वियो नाकस्य पृष्ठात् स्वज्योतिरणामहम् ॥ (Yv. XVII. 67)

ksattriyas, the arms, the varsyas the belly or thighs and the sudras, the two legs. The Purusa-Sukta of the Rgveda (X 90), and of the Yajurveda (Chapter XXXI) and of the Atharvaveda (XIX. 6) has the following verse in common:

The brahmana became His mouth, of both His arms the rajama (the ksattriya) was made. His thighs became the vaisya, and from His feet the sudra was produced. (Rv. X. 90, 12, Yv. XXXI, 11, Av. XIX; 6, 6)

The Yajuryeda envisages a cultured society, consisting of hundreds of professions and vocations to meet the needs of people. The whole chapter (Chapter XXX from verse 5 to 22) enlists in the characteristic lexicome style more than one hundred desirable and undesirable professions . brehmana (the learned teacher and priest), the ksatra (royalty), vaisva (businessman), suira (labourer), robber, homicide, cunuch, avogu (बदेख) a harlot. magadha (नारम) stable-master, public dancer, courtattendant, timid, chatterer, artist, woman-lover, damsel's son, car-builder, carpenter, potter, artificer, jeweller, sower. shaft-maker, bowyer, bow-string maker, rope maker, hunter, dog-leader, fisherman nisada (fagra), madman, vratva (कार्य), demented, untrustworthy, gambler, nongambler, canc-splitter woman, thorn-worker woman, lover, paramour, unmarried elder brother, syounger brother, marrying earlier before the elder brother, husband of a younger sister (the elder sister still unmarried), woman embroiderer, woman dealing in love-charms, a by-sitter, an obstinate, a yielding man, hunch-back, dwarf, bleareyed man, blind man, deaf man, physician, astronomer, inquisitive man, extra-inquisitive, question-solver, elephantkeeper, horse-keeper, cowherd, shepherd, goatherd, ploughman, dealer in beverages, house guard, possessor of wealth, door-keeper's attendant, wood-bringer, firekındler, besprinkler, high steward, carver, distributer,

बाह्यचीऽस्य मुखमासीत् बाह् राजन्यः कृतः ।
 अस् तदस्य यद् वीत्यः पद्म्याः द्राहोऽखजायत ॥ (Rv. № 90 12)

pourer-out, stirrer-up of strife washer-woman, female dyer (5-12), hotse-rider (13), iron-smelter, yoker, ointment-maker (14), hide-dresser, currier (15), fisherman, fish-vender, fish-catcher, anda (बान्च), mainala (बंगन), bhilla (किस्त), kirata (किस्त), wildman (16), goldsmith, merchant (17), gambler, a speculator in gambling, gamble manager, owner of gambling hall, caraka-acarya (बरमाधार्च) (18), drummer, lute-player, flute-blower, conch-blower, wood-ranger, forest-fireguard (19), village headman, watchman, lute player, hand-clapper, flutist, musician (20), and poledancer (21).

Members of one and the same family were permitted to serve the society in different vocations, for we have in Vedic verse:

I am the karu (carpenter, or a singer), papa is the physician, mamma throws the corn upon grinding stones; having various occupations, desiring riches we remain (in the world) like cattle (in the stalls); flow, Indu for Indra. (Rv. IX. 112. 3)

According to the Vedic injunction, God's revealed knowledge (Divine Word) is meant for all, irrespective of caste, creed, race or colour. God reveals Himself through His creation, the Divine Art and the Divine Word.

That I to all the people address this salutary speech, to priest (brahmana), and nobleman (ksattriya), sudra, arya, vaisya, to one of our kin and to the stranger. (Yv. XXVI.2)

God's graces and gifts have no bounds and are subject to no restrictions; they have universal appeal; the sacred knowledge of the Vedas is meant for all, irrespective of birth and heritage. It is unto us to derive advantage from these blessings.

^{1.} कारुरहं ततो निषमुपल प्रक्षिणी नना । नानाधियो बसुप्रवोदनु गा इव तस्यिमेन्द्रायेन्दो परि लव ॥ (Rv. IX. 112. 3)

^{2.} ययेमां वार्च कल्याणीमावदानि जनेन्यः। अहाराजन्यान्या^ध शहाय चार्याय च स्वाय चारणाय । (Yv. XXVI. 2)

Universal Friendliness and Patriotism

According to the Vedas, we are the sons of the mother Farth. In the characteristic style of the Veda, we have the following:

Heaven (Dyau) is your father, Earth your mother, Soma your brother, Aditi your sister. (Rv. I. 191. 6) Dyaus (heaven) is our father, our begetter; Kinship is here. This great Earth is our kin and mother.

(Av. 1X. 10. 12)

Our kinship is due to our having a common father and a common mother, in the form of heavenly luminaries acting as our father, and the Farth as the mother.

The bondage is further strengthened by the fact that the Supreme Lord is our father and mother both. He is our Lord and we his children or sons.

The Bhumi Sukta (hymn pertaining to deified Earth) of the Atharva Veda (XII-1) speaks thus with fervour:

May Farth pour out her milk for us, a mother unto me, her son.* (XII. 1. 10)

I am the son of Farth; Farth is my Mother; Parjanya is my sire; may he promote me. (12)

Produced from thee, on thee move mortal creatures; thou bearest them, both quadruped and biped. Thine, Prthivi, are these five human Races for whom, though mortal, the sun as he rises, spreads with his rays the light that is immortal.⁶ (15)

^{1.} चौर्वः पिता पृथिची माता सोमी भ्रातादिति स्वसा । (Rv. I. 191. 6)

^{2.} चीनं पिता जनिता माभिरत्र बन्धुनों माता पृथिवी महीयम् । (Av. IX. 10. 12)

^{3.} सा नो भूमिविस्जतां माता पुत्राय मे पयः । (Av. AH. 1. 10)

^{4.} माता भूमिः पुत्रो प्रहं पृथिच्या पर्जन्यः पितर स उ न विवर्तु । (Av. XII. 1. 12)

^{5.} त्वजनातास्वित चरन्ति मर्त्यास्त्वं विभिष द्विपदस्त्वं चतुष्पदः । त्वेमे पृथिवि पञ्च मानवा येम्यो ज्योतिरमृतं मर्त्यस्य उद्यन्तसूर्यो रिवमिनरातनोति । (Av. XII. 1. 15)

O Farth, my mother, set thou me happily in a place secure. (63)

The Vedas do not speak of the narrow geographical patriotisms. Of course, for convenience we have the concept of small and big kingdoms, or states, with heads, differently known. One of the verses of the Yajurveda speaks of ram (মান, queen), urad (বিমন্ত্ৰ), samuad (মানত্ৰ), svarad (মানত্ৰ) adhipatni (মানতাৰ queen-paramount).

A verse distinguishes between ramrad and raja: Indra is samrad (chief lord), and Varuna is raja (sovran)³ (Yv. VIII 37). According to the ritualists, the one who performs the rajasuva yayna is raja, and the one, performing the vajares at samrad. Raja is inferior to samrad, a raja becomes a samrad, in case he performs the vajareva yayna.

The word samrad has been translated as all ruling,

and svarad as independent rulers (Yv. XIII, 35).

The concept of kingdom (ones own state, svakiya desa, स्वकीन देव) is very significant. Kingdom is known as rastra (राष्ट्र). It may be a small state or a state extensive in dimensions; it my be what it all today a nation, a federation, a republic or a Union . It have such passages in respect to this rastra:

May we be v. Iful (i.e. non-negligent) in the rastra. (Yv. XI.)

I like my stand on princely power and kingship.7 (KK. 10)

- 1. भूभे मार्तान पोह मा भद्रया गुत्रशिष्टितम । (Av. XH. 1. 63)
- राज्यित प्राची दिग् विराडित दक्षिणा दिग् सम्राडित प्रतीची दिग् स्थराडस्युवीची दिगिषपरायित यृहती दिव् ॥ (Yt. XIV. 13)
- 3. इन्द्रस्य सम्राट् वरुणक्त राजा । (Yv. VIII. 37)
- 4. राजा व राजसूधेनेध्ट्या भवति सम्बद्ध् वाजपेयेन । (S Br. V. 1. 1. 13)
- सम्प्राडिस स्वराडिस । (Yv. XIII. 35); सम्प्रप्राजत इति सम्राडिस; स्वेनेव राजत इति स्वराडिस । (Mahidhara)
 विराट् विविधं राजमाना, स्वराट् परिनरपेक्षं स्वयमेव राजमाना । (Mahidhar on Yv. XIV. 13; see also Yv. XV. 10-13; XX. 5)
- 6. वय ¹⁹ राष्ट्रे जागृयाम । (Yv. IX. 23)
- 7. प्रति क्षत्रे प्रति तिष्ठामि राष्ट्रे । (Yv. XX. 10)

O Rastrda, may you give me the rastra. (X. 2)

I et all the people long for thee. Let not thy kingship fall away! (XII.II), i.e. proper protection should be provided to the State, so that glory and prosperity (sri, sh) of the State are fully retained and neither diminished nor destroyed.

The following verse from the Yajurveda refers to the aspiration of a nation, and for this reason, it may be reckoned as one of the best national anthems:

वा बहान् बाह्यणो बहाववंसी जायतामा राष्ट्रे राजन्य रारद्वपट्योऽिक्तियो ग्रहारयो जावता दोस्प्री चेनुर्योदानद्वानागुः सन्ति. पुरन्वियोपा जिप्ण रघेण्या सन्त्या स्थाप्य यजमानस्य यीरो जायता निकाम निकाम नः पर्जन्यो वर्षेतु फलवस्यो

नङ्गोषपन पद्धनां मान-हांगी न करनताम् ॥ (Yv. XXII. 22) O Supreme Lord! May there be born in this rastra (the State), the learned intellectuals, illustrious for their sacred knowledge, may there be born the rajanva or the men of defence, heroic, skilled archers, with piercing shafts, mighty warriers; the cows giving abundant milk, the ox good at earrying; the swift courser; the industrious ladies, may this householder be blessed with a son, ever victorious, driving in the forefront, impressive in assemblies, and youthful; may we have timely rains according to our needs and desires; may our fruitbearing plants ripen; may acquisition (yoga) and preservation (ksema) of property be secured to us.

The concept of state includes the state protection from the attacks of adversaries; and therefore, it is necessary that the state should organize armies, train soldiers and equip the army with war-materials, i. e. astra, sastra,

^{1.} राष्ट्रदा राष्ट्रं में देहि । (Yv. X. 2)

^{2.} विश्वस्त्वा सर्वा याञ्छन्तु मा स्वव् राष्ट्रमधिभ्रशत् । (Yv. XII. II; SBr. VI. 7. 3. 4—भीव राष्ट्रम् ।

food provision, vehicles, cars harres, elephants and the like-The Vedic verses envisage wars on land, on water and in the interspace. In the interspatral conflicts, it speaks of bombers and aircrafts. The primitive warfare included the use of arrows, bows, and shafts. Indra is supposed to use as the last recourse an admantine weapon known as vajra. The Vedas do not speak of any instorical battle or war. Some of the conflicts are quite imaginary, some of them are metaphorical, as that between indra (the sun) and vrtra cleuds), with a troop of marats, brilliantly adorned with armoury, dresses and weapons. Some of the conflicts are of the mental and epiritual realms against sins, weaknesses, temptations and shortcomings. In such cases the violence of war is of another sort. The terminology of all such conflicts is very much the same. The rak-asay (demons and devils) have to be abdued anyhow. In this context, I shall quote the translation of Wilson of only one verse from the Rayeda:

To what glorifier of the gods do they (Maruts) repair with their ruddy, tawny, car-bearing horses for his advantage? Bright as burnished gold, and armed with thunderbolt, they furrow the earth with their chariot-wheel. (Rv.I.88.2)

Concept of Three Goddesses

Very often in the Rgveda, also in the Yajuh and Atharva, there are references to three goddesses *tisrah* devih., ida, sarasvati, and blarati, also known as mahi,2

तेउच्चेभिर्वरमा पिशाङ्गीः शुभे कं मान्ति स्वतूर्भिरदर्व ।
 तक्मो न चित्र स्विधित्रोवान् प्रद्या स्थम्य जडायनन्त भूम ॥ (Rv. I. 88. 2)

^{2.} इळा सरस्वती मही तिस्ती देवी मंग्रीभुवः ।
बहिः सीदस्वतिष्यः । (Rv. I. 13. 9)
सरस्वती साध्यन्ती धिय न इळा देवी भारती विद्यवर्षतः ।
तिस्ती देवी स्वध्या बहिरेदमस्त्रिष्ट पान्तु धरणं निषयः॥ (Rv. 11. 3. 8)
मा भारती भारतीनि सजीवा इळा देवमन्ष्यिभिरम्नः ।
सरस्वती सारस्वतीभरवांकः तिस्तो देवीबहिरेद सदन्तु ॥ (Rv. VII. 2. 8)
तिस्ती देवीबहिरेद सद्यान्यद्या सरस्वती भारती । मही गणाना । (Vv. XXVII. 19)
तिस्ती देवीबहिरेद सदन्तामिडा गरस्वती मही भारती गणाना । (Vv. XXVII. 19)

Mahi, or bharati is the motherland, saramati is the mother-culture or the divine knowledge, and this or this the divine language or the mother tongue. Sarasvati (from sr. to flow; the uninterrupted flow of divine inspiration) has a relation with aliteral, the discriminating instinct or intellect (sarasvati sauharanti divinam Rv II.3.8). All these three goddesses occupy their sacred places in barbi, the place of sacred vapia, which is being performed incessantly in our human heart, the antalekarama, the internal organ, the abode of the atman itself. Love and regards for the motherland, mother culture and the sacred knowledge have to be inculeated in every individual belonging to a social organization or state.

Of the three, the goddess Sar is vaturs most loving and fascinating. She is vigour amongst all possessing vigour, she is the inspirer of everything that is noble and sacred, and she evokes all our mental faculties? She creates perturbations in the ocean of cosmic mind or mahat-tattva? And for these reasons, the goddess Sarasvati is invoked by everyone.

Ethical Concepts

Not only that God created the universe according to His divine art, and made the creation purposeful, He gave to man, the highest evolved being in His creation, the high standards of ethics. God Himself is an embodiment of ethical ideals and all noble virtues. Of course, He is an Infinite Unity, whilst the souls are infinitesimal unities in all positive parameters. Ethics is not necessarily a result of social evolution or of social necessity. The ethical ideals emanate with all their purposefulness from the divine nature of the self itself, and in case of man, they have reached a sort of chimax.

^{1.} प्र पो देवी सरस्वती वाजेभिर्वाजिनीवती । धीनामविज्यवतु ॥ (Rv. VI. 61. 4)

^{2.} चोद्यायी सून्ताना धेतन्ती सुमतीनाम् । (Rv. 1. 3. 11)

^{3.} मही प्रणं सरस्वती प्र चेतर्जात केतुना विचा विद्या विराजित । (Rv. I. 3. 12). See also Rv. VI. 61. 8.

सरस्वती देवयन्तो हवन्ते सरस्वतीमध्यरे तायमाने । सरस्वती सुनु तो ब्रह्मयन सरस्वती दाराणे वार्ष दात् ॥ (Rv. X. 17. 7)

What is the highest virtue of Of course, the Truth itself. Truth has six synonymus in the Vedic literature: बर्1 प्रत् । बरा । विवाद । (Nighantu III. 10). The Sataputha Brahmana gives several parables to show that the truth came to the share of gods, whilst asuras adopte ! untruth. One has to take a vow before participating in rituals, and the vow is repeated thus in the Vedic words:

थाने बापते वा चित्रामानि तप्तने में तन्ने राष्ट्रामान्। इदमहमूनुतान् सत्यमुपैनि ॥ (Yv 1.5)

I will observe the vew, Lord of Vows, Agm, the Lord adorable, may I have strength therefor.

Success attend me. Now into truth from untruth do I enter. (Yv. I. 5).

There is no virtue, nobler than truth; without truth, all virtues become vice. In the Vedic literature, the words satya and rta are used in the same sense (anṛta—what is not ṛta—asatya or untruth).

The world of activity is sustained by certain virtues or ethical modes, they have been enumerated in a verse of

the Atharvaveda.

सत्तं बृहद् ऋगमुत्र दीक्षा तयो ब्रह्म यत्र पृथिवी पारवित । (Av. XII 1.1) Satyam, bṛhat, ṛtam, ugram, diksa, tapas, brahman and yajna.

These are the eight virtues, which sustain the world. We may translate them as truth (sat) a), vastness (brhat), right attitude (rtam), formidability (ugram), consecration

 For bat and utilia, Rv. V. 84. 1; sraddha is derived from stat. (Rv. X. 151; Nir. IX. 30, 31)

^{2.} This is spoken by the sacrificer, who with his wife is about to take the prescribed vrata or vow of abstinence during the performance of ceremonies. Agai is said to be vratapati or keeper of vows. Truth is reality or godhead; untruth is unreality, perishable humanity; whilst taking vow, the sacrificer feels that he is attaining to a divine body and is no longer a mere man. He is tous bound to speak truth, nothing but truth.

(diksa), austerity or penance (tapas), aptitude for learning (trainnan) and dedication and service or sacrifice (10/na)

The word bilict has various connotations. The rsis speak of three cosmic divisions: —prthici (earth), the antariksa (interspace or middle space) and dvau or heaven, but there is still greater heaven (brhad dyau) called also the wide world, the vast, the brhad, and typified sometimes as the Great Water, make arich the region of cosmic intelligence. This brhat is again described as the rtam brhat or in a triple term saty am, rtam, i plant as in our text. (Av. XII.1.1.) This is the same as makes, the fourth walrti (in the tetrad of bluth; bluvah, such and makeh), introduced by the sage Mahacamasya. (See Taittiriya Up. for makes 1.5).

Satyam is trisyllable, sa-ti-yam sa is one syllable, ti another and yam the third. The first and the last syllables are truth (satyam) meaning the real; in the middle is the falsehood (anstam). The falsehood is embraced on both sides by truth; it partakes of the nature of truth itself. Falsehood does not injure him who knows this. (Brhadaranyaka Up. V. 5. 1). Of this truth, or satyam, the Yajuh has the verse:

The face of the satya (truth or real) is hidden by a vessel formed of golden light.

The ethical values of the Vedic traditions have been variously summarized and codified in the subsequent literature. For example, the Taittiriya Upanisad (I9) refers to rta (ऋतः right or real), satva (ऋतः truth), tapas (अन्, austerity), dama (इन self-control), sama (इन tranquility) and svadhyaya-pravacana (स्वाध्याप-प्रवचन, study and teaching). It is difficult to assign priorities in favour any of these. Satyavacas Rathitara gave priority and assigned superiority to satya or what is true; Taponitya Paurusisti ascribed it to tapas or austerity, and Naka Maudgalya to Svadin aya-pravacana. Study and teaching is verily, tapas (Taittiriya Up. 1.9).

Sacrifice leads to various attainments, since it is the most sacred act of selfless dedication. Some of these attain-

^{1.} हिरम्मयेन पात्रेण सत्यस्यापिहितं मुखम् । (Yv. XL. 17)

ments are enumerated in the Yajurveda as follow

सत्य च में श्रद्धा च में जराज्य में वर्ग च में श्रियां च में महत्व में क्रीडा च में मीदत्व में जार्ग च में अतिष्यमाण च में सूवा च में सुवृत्तं च में यज्ञीन करणताम्। (5)

ऋतं च भेऽमृतं च भेऽवहसंच भेऽनामयच्च मे जीवातुक्य मे दीर्घाष्ट्रत्वं च भेऽनिमन्न च भेऽमयं च भे मुर्खं च भे दायनं च ने सूपाश्च मे सुदिन च भे यत्नेन कल्पताम् ॥(6) (Yv. XVIII. 5-6)

May my truth (sat) am), my faith (sraddha, an ability to accept and adopt truth for life), and my cattle, my wealth, my goods, my pleasures; and my play and my enjoyment; and my children and my future children; and my hymn and my pious act (5"; my religious rite (ta) and my immortality (amta); and my freedom from consumption and from disease, and my life and my longevity; and my freedom from enemics and my freedom from danger; and my happiness, and my lying down (sayana), my fair dawn (susa), my fair day (sudina) prosper by sacrifice. (Yv. XVIII. 5-6)

In the Vedic terminology all that is vice, all that leads to pain, all that is ill, is known as durita (द्वित), and the counterpart of durita is known as bhadra (अप), which is virtue personified and leads to pleasure, prosperity and nobility. God is invoked for the attainment of bhadra, and for dispelling durita.

विष्वानि देव सर्वितर्दृरितानि परामुच । यद्गह तन्न बासुच ॥ (Rv. Y. 825) O Lord, the sustainer and creator, send far away all duritar (troubles, vices, calamities) and send us only what is bhadra (virtue and good).

Regarding this bhadra, we have a verse in the Rgveda:

भद्रं कर्णोभ शृगुमाम देवा भद्रं प्रश्नेमाराभियंजना । (Rv. I. 89 8) Let us hear, O Lord and learned people, with our ears, what is *bhadra* (good); let us see with our eyes what is *bhadra* (good). (Rv. I. 89. 8)

Brahmacarya, according to the Vedic traditions, is regarded a supreme virtue for married and unmarried

persons of both the sexes. The Atharvaveda devotes a full hymn to this subject (Av XI 5) The word brahman means the Veda or Divine Word and therefore, the word brahmacarin may mean the Vedic student (Bloomfield). We have in this famous hymn, some of the very significant verses:

The brahmacarm fills the world with fuel, girdle, toil (srama) and fervour (tapas). (4)

The brahmazarm goes kindled with fuel, clothing himself in the black antelope skin, consecrated, long-bearded. (6)

The brahma arm defends by fervour, the whole of that he, knowing, makes brahman for himself. (10)

By brahma.arya, by fervour, a king defends his kingdom; a teacher by brahmacarya, seeks a brahmacarin (a Vedic student). (17)

By brahmacarya, a girl wins a young husband. (18)

By brahma. arva, the gods smote away death. (19)

A brahmacarin bears a shining brahman; in that are woven together all the gods (Nature's bounties); he, generating breath-and-expiration (prana and apana), then out-breathing (vyana), speech, mind, brahman and wisdom (medha). (24)

बहाचारी सिमधा मेललया अमेण लोकांस्तपसा पिपाँत । (4)
बहाचार्येत सिमधा सिमदः कारणं बसानी देशिको दीधेत्रमभू । (6)
तो रक्षित तपसा बहाचारी तत् केवलं कुक्ते बहा विद्वान । (10)
बहाचरण तपसा राजा राष्ट्रं वि रक्षित ।
धाचार्ये बहाचर्यण बहाचारिणिमच्छते ।। (17)
बहाचर्यण कम्या युक्षानं विन्दते पतिम् । (18)
बहाचर्यण तपसा देवा मृत्यूमुपाध्नतः । (19)
बहाचरी बहा भ्राजद् विभित्त तिस्मिन् देवा आंच विद्वते समीता ।
प्राणापानौ जनयन्नाव् स्थानं वावं मनी हुव्यं बहा भेषाम् ।। (24) (Av. ६1. 5)

Supreme Values of Life

Truth, non-violence austerity, brotherhood, or universal friendship, security, peace, fearlessness and dedication are necessarily some of the prime values of life of the first category, and therefore, there are innumerable prayers in the vedas through which God is invoked for such blessings.

Universal Friendship

O Lord, the dispeller of nescience, strengthen me. May all beings regard me with the eye of a friend May I regard all beings with the eye of a friend. With the eye of a friend do we regard one another ¹

(Yv. XXXVI. 18).

Fearlessness, Security and Safety

May air's mid-region give us peace and safety; safety may both these, Heaven and Earth, afford me. Security be ours from west, from eastward, from north and south, may we be free from danger. Safety be ours from friend and from the unfriendly, safety from what (or whom) we know and what we know not Safety be ours by night and in the day time. Friendly to me be all my hopes and wishes (or all my quarters).² (Av. XIX. 15. 5-6)

Love and Freedom from Hatred

Freedom from hate I bring to you, concord, and unanimity. Love one another as the cow loves the calf that she has borne. (1)

- 1. बृते बृष्ह मा मित्रस्य मा बसुवा सर्वाण भूतानि समीक्षन्ताम । मित्रस्याहं बसुवा सर्वाण भूतानि समीक्षे । मित्रस्य बसुया सनीक्षासहे ।। (Yv. XXXVI. 18)
- 2. भ्रमयं नः करत्यन्तरिक्षमभयं द्यावापृथिवी उभे द्वमे । भ्रमयं परवादभयं पुरस्तादुत्तनद्वधरादभयं भी भ्रस्तु ।। भ्रमयं भित्रादभयमभित्रादभयं सातादभयं पुरो यः । भ्रमयं नवतमभयं विद्या न सर्वा भ्राद्या मस्स भित्रं भवन्तु ॥ (Av XIX. 51. 5.6)

One minded with his mother, let the son be loyal to his sire. Let the wife, calm and gentle, speak words sweet as honey to her Lord. (2)

No brother hate his brother, no sister to sister be unkind. Unanimous, with one intent, speak you your speech in friendliness. (3) (Av. III. 30, 1-3)

Effort and Victory

Whilst efforts are in my right hand, sure in my left is victory. Kine winner may I be, horse-winner, riches winning, gold winner.² (Av. VII. 50. 8)

Lustre, Vigour, Fnergy and Might

O Lord, you are lustre: give me lustre.
You are vigour: give me manly vigour.
You are strength: give me strength.
You are energy: give me energy.
You are anger: give me anger.
You are conquering might: give me might.*
(Yv. XIX. 9)

Supreme Intellect, Divine and Discriminating

Man is a rational being and in this respect, he is different from his biological kinship. The manomaya kosa

- 1. समुदयं सामनस्यमविद्वेषं कृषोमि थः । प्रत्यो प्रत्यमभि ह्यंत वत्सं जातमिवाष्ट्या ।। (1) प्रमुखतः पितुः पुत्रो मात्रा भवतु संग्रमाः । नाया पत्ये ममुमतो वाचं वदत् शान्तिवाम् ।। (2) मः भाता भातरं द्विभन् मा स्वसारमृत स्वसा । सम्यञ्चः सम्रता भूत्वा वाचं वदत् भव्या ।। (3) (Av. 111. 10. 1-3)
- 2. इतं भे बिलणे हस्ते नयो मे सम्य माहितः । गौजिब् मूयासमध्वजिद् बनंजयो हिस्प्यजित् ॥ (Av. VII. 50, 8)
- तेजोऽति तेजो मणि घेति वोर्यमित वीर्य मणि घेति ।
 वसमित वसं मणि घेति घोजोऽस्योजो मणि घेति ।
 मन्युरित मन्युं मणि घेति सहोऽति सहो मणि चेति ॥ (४४, ХІХ. 9)

(the mental sheath) of the human species is highly developed with multifarious complexities and sublimities. Man alone possesses characteristic intellect, which for him discriminates truth from what is untruth, the desirable from the undesirable. This intellect is known as dhi (धी) or medha (नेपा), a highly evolved form of it is known as rtambhara prajna (ऋतम्भरा प्रवा). The seers of the Upanisads have variously described it (Taithriya Up. H. 3). The Aitareya Upanisad uses terms like Indana gan, heart), manas (मनस्, mind), semplana (संज्ञान, consciousness), pramana (प्रजान, intelligence), medhas (भेषस, wisdom) disti दृष्टि, insight) तुर्गः (दृति, steadfastness , mati (मति, thought), manisa (मनीपा, thoughtfulness , juti जृति, impulse), smṛti (स्मृति, memory), samkalpa ्संकल्न, conception, kratu (त्रतु, purpose ,, asu (बनु, life , kama (काम, desire) and vasa (बन्न, will), (Ait, up. 5, 1.)

In the Vedic terminology, the word medha has wide connotation. The Yajurveda gives a group of three mantras:

To the Assembly's wondrous Lord, to Indra's lovely friend who gives Wisdom (medha) have I drawn near in prayer.¹

That wisdom which the companions of gods (learned people) and fathers (elderly people of experience) recognize, even with that intelligence, O adorable Lord, make me wise today.²

Varuna, grant me wisdom, grant it Agni and Prajapati-Wisdom may Indra, Vayu grant. May the Creator grant it me.³ (Yv. XXXII. 13-15)

^{1.} सदसस्पतिमद्भृतं प्रिममिन्द्रस्य काम्यम् । सनि मेधामयासिषम् । (Av. I. 18. 6; also Yv. XXXII. 13)

^{2.} मां मेघां देवगणाः पितरङ्चीपासते । तथा मामद्य मेधयाग्ने मेघाविनं कुत्र स्वाहा । (Yv. XXXII- 14)

^{3.} मेघां में वरुणो बदातु नेघामिनः प्रजापितः । मेघामिन्द्रवच वागुश्च मेघां घाता बदातु में स्वाहा ॥ (Yv. XXXII- 15)

The same emphasis to discriminating intellects is in the famous Gayatri or Savitri verse:

May we attain that excellent (desirable) glory of Creator the God; So may he stimulate our intellects¹. (Yv. XXX.. 2; Rv. III. 62. I0)

Vedas as the Source Book of Knowledge

The Vedic theism incorporates a number of concepts: (i) acceptance of the concept of the existence of supreme, infinite, omnipresent, emniscient and most venerable and adorable Lord, (n) acceptance of the dynamic and purposeful reality of God's creation, and appreciation of the divine art, (ni) acceptance of the concept, that God reveals Himself in His creation and in His art; and the creation is based on a uniform principle, law and order and purposefulness. and (iv) acceptance of the principle, that God is the source of all knowledge, which he reveals to man in three ways: through the divine creation; through the divine word, and through the divine inspiration; and as such, there is no contradiction between what is observed dirough the study of divine creation (science), the divine word (the Vedic studies), and the divine inspiration (which comes to the chosen few in the line of their specialization, i.e. to rsis in the field of art, science and philosophy and the mystic experiences. (v) acceptance of the principle, that God Himself is the source of highest ethical values of life and (vi) acceptance of the principle, that God alone knows about His people, and awards them the fruits of their actions on their

1. तत्सिबतुर्वरेण्य भगीं बेवस्य घीमहि । धियो यो न प्रचोदयात ।

(Yv. XXX. 2; Rv. III. 62. 10)

Dayananda translates dhivah as prajna, whilst Griffith as prayers and Wilson as pious rites (karmam). Sir W. Jones was the first to give its translation to the English knowing Western world:

"Let us adore the supremacy of that divine Sun, the godhead, who illuminates all, who recreates all from whom all proceed, to whom all must return, whom we invoke to direct our un' retandings aright in our progress towards his holy seat. A better rendering, also suggested by Wilson is " who may animate or collighten our intellects."

Vedaz: A Glimpse

merits and demerits with kindness and justice; nobody, howsoever great in his own field, even in the state of his final release and emancipation shares with our Lord the responsibilities or privileges of the supreme divine functions, which are supervised by God alone.

The Veda and the Vedanta Sutras acknowledge God as the source of knowledge. In the Vedanta Sutras, Brahman is regarded as the first cause of creation, its sustenance and dissolution (जन्मायस्य मन , januadyasya yatah), and He alone is the source of divine knowledge (धास्त्रयोगितवान, sastravonityat).

From that Great Yajna or supreme Lord, *yeas* (the Rgveda), and *sama* (Samaveda) hymns were born. Therefrom the *chandas* (the Atharva Veda) were produced. The *yajus* (the Yajurveda) had its birth from it. (Rv.X.90.9; Av. XIX. 6.13)

On the one hand, our Lord revealed the four Vedas for the welfare of the mankind, on the other hand, He gave to man the comprehension capacity of this vast knowledge. This potentiality rests in mind, a supreme gift to humanity

Wherein the *tcas*, samans, yajur verses, like spokes within a car's nave are included.

And all the thought of creatures is inwoven, may that my mind, be moved by right intention.²

(Yv. XXXIV. 5)

The Vedas were given to the man at the earliest stage of human history but carry a message for all times. They are the source book of all knowledge. The Vedas are meant for the lower and higher stages both, i.e. for the worldly or empirical and for the transcendental. For the lower

^{1.} तस्माद्यतात् सर्वहृतः ऋचः सामानि अतिरे । छन्वांसि जितरे सस्माद् यमुस्तस्मादजायत । (Rv. XI 90. 9; Av. XIX. 6. 13) For the enumeration of the four Vedas, see also Chandogya Upanisad (VII. 1. 2).

^{2.} मस्मिन्नुषः साम यज्ञू ५ वि यस्मिन् प्रतिष्ठिता रचनामाविवाराः । यस्मिरिचल ५ सर्वमोतं प्रजानां तन्त्रे मनः शिव संकल्पमस्तु ॥ (४४, XXXIV. 5)

stage, they enumerate the duty of the conduct of life, known as Dharma, and for the higher stage, the divine knowledge or the knowledge or Brahman. The first is known as avidya, asamblatti or apara, leading to (abhindaya बम्बुद्द्य) and the higher one is known as vidia, samblatti, or para leading to (insrepasa, कि.सेच्छ). It is necessary to have a complete co-ordination between the two: one who strives to attain the lower knowledge, whilst neglecting the higher one is in darkness, and one who leighs to show that he would to caring for the higher knowledge alone without the due regards to the lower one is groping still more in darkness.² (Yv. XL 9-14)

Inspired by the Vedas, the ancient seers of the Vedas age developed their positive sciences and made the world worth while to live in with comforts and purposefulness; and again inspired by the same. Vedas thoughts, they explored the realist of inner telf and got an insight into some of the fundamental mysteries of the innermost realist of psychic and spiritual worlds and the superb knowledge of the Brahman and His realization.

One cannot study the Veda, without the proper study of the Vedangas. Upang is and Upavedas, which the rsis gave a systematic form. In in attempt to study the Veda and to know God, the ancient seers, by and by, developed their positive and mystic sciences, and presented them as the books on systematics, which later on were known as sastras, different from the sruti, which in her most fluid and plastic form became the basis of sastra. The people of the Vedic age developed their culture and civilization on the basis of the Vedic thoughts. They developed their agri-

विद्यां चाविद्यां (Yv. XI. 14). सम्भूति, धसम्भूति (विनाशं) (Yv. XL. 9. 11; परा-ध्रपरा (Mundaka), यतोम्युदयिन ध्येयसिद्धिः स धर्मः (Vaiscsika).

^{2.} प्रन्यन्तमः प्रविश्वमित वेऽविद्यामुपासते ।

ततो मूय इव ते तमो यः छ विद्याया रताः ॥

प्रम्यदेवाद्वविद्यायाऽप्रन्यदाद्वरविद्यायाः ।

इति शुभूम घोराणां ये नस्तद्विचचित्तरे ॥

विद्यां चाविद्यां च यस्तद्वेदोभय सह ।

प्रविद्यया मृत्युं तीर्त्वा विद्ययामृतमङ्गृते ॥

and similar verses for sambhuti and asambhuti (Yv. XL. 9-14)

culture, domesticated their cattle, discovered fire and its use and from cow's milk produced a host of milk products.

Inspired from the Vedic verses, the ancient seers developed their basic principles of astronomy. The word 'go', which so frequently occurs in the Vedic hymns, has been interpreted as eow, speech, the rays of the sun, the sun itself, clouds, water etc. In an interesting pamphlet, Gavam Ayana (1908), R. Shamsastry says, that go is nothing else than a name applied to the intercalary day, which being the product of four quarter days of four consecutive solar years is to be added to every fourth year making it consist of 366 days. Kutsa Anguas was the first rsi who recognized this intercalary year (as infant), on the basis of the verse, Rv. 1.955. Shamsastry ascribes its credit to Manu:

The night and day, mutually effacing each other's complexion give nourishment combined together to one infant.³ (Rv. I.96.5)

Gasam Ayana (गवा-अवन) ceremony is vividly described in the Tai(tiriya Samhita (Krsna Yajuiveda), Seventh Book, Chapter V, and the Baudhayana Srauta Srauta In the

^{1.} For plough, furrow, oxen etc. see Rv. IV. 57. 3-4. X. 34. 13; Yv. XII. 67-71. For further details, see SBr. VII. 2. 2. For the list of cereals, see Yv. XVIII. 12 (vice, millet, beans, wheat, sesamum, barley, vetches and fentils—बोह्यक में पनाइक में).

For digging implements like $a^{Id}m$, spade, see Yv. XI. 10, 11; Av. X. 4. 14; for a digger *Khante*, see Rv. X. 97, 30, Av. IV. 6, 8.

^{2.} Amongst milk products of the Vedic age, we have prati-duli (fresh milk, still warm), srta (boiled milk), sara (cream), dadhi (sour curd), mastu (sour cream), atamanta (curdled milk, i. e. butter milk and fresh milk), navanta (butter), glata (clarified butter), Amiksa (clotted curds) and vapata (whey), SBr. 111-3-3-2- Yv. XXXIX. 4-53; Av. IX. 4-4; Rv. 1-5-5); also dadhas.ra (Rv. 1-137-2) [प्रतिदृह, भृत, सर, दिष, मस्तु, ग्रातञ्चन, नवनीत, घृत, ग्रामिक्षा, वाजिन and दश्याधिर]

नक्तीषासा वर्णमामेम्याने घापयेत दिश्यमेकं समीची।
 चावाक्षामा क्वमो झन्तविभाति देवा अग्नि घारयन् द्वविणोदाम्। (Rv. I. 96. 5)

Asya Vamiya Sukta of the Rgveda, we have several verses, which obviously refer to the astronomical observations, particularly concerning earth going round the sun.

The one sole (sun) having three mothers and three fathers stood on high... The twelve-spoked wheel of the true (sun) revolves round the heavens and never tends to decay; seven hundred and twenty children in pairs, Agni, abide in it. (Rv. I. 164, 10-11)

The Vedic seers kept apart 21 days in each cycle of four years restricting the number of days in the year to 360.

The three quarter days of three consecutive solar years in each cycle of four years are also termed as three

foot-steps of Visnu.

The first year after the fourth year of any cycle would commence in the evening and close at midnight after the lapse of 3654 days; the second year would commence at midnight and close in the morning of 366th day; the third year would begin in the morning and end at the midday of the 366th day; and the fourth year, beginning at the midday would come to a close on the usual evening of the 366th day. The first is called Kah or I kata, the second year Dyapara or Dyita; the third year Treta or Trita, and the fourth year Krta (complete; Satya, Rta, truth, i.e. that which has come into existence. The Vedic Yuga thus consists of four or five years.² The following lines of the Aitareya Brahmana should be read on these lines:

The year Kali is lying down; Dvapara is leaving the bed; standing erect is Treta and Kṛta happens to walk here and there.

तिस्तो मानुस्त्रीन् पितृन् बिभ्रदेक ऊर्ध्वस्तस्यौ नेमव ग्लापमित ।
मन्त्रयन्ते दिवो धमुख्य पृष्ठे विश्वविदं वाचमविश्वमिन्वाम् ॥
द्वादशारं न हि तज्जराय वर्षेति चक्रं परि द्यामृतस्य ।
मा पुत्रा ग्रम्ने मियुनासो ग्रन्न सप्त शतानि विश्वतिश्व तस्यु ॥(१९० । 164. 10-11)

^{2.} दीर्घतमा माम ते यो जुजुर्वान दशमे युगे । (Rv. J. 158. 6)

^{3.} किल श्रमानी भवति सजिहानस्तु द्वापर । उत्तिष्ठन् त्रेता भवति कृत सपद्यते चरश्चरेचेति चर्रचेति । (Vit. Br. VII. 15)

The Vedic era, gavam avana, according to Shamasostry was in use in India from 3101 B.C. to 1260 B.C. The astronomical terminology considerably changed since then.

In the Atharva Veda, we have an enumeration of the Vedic constellations. Av. XIX. 7.1-5): Kṛṭṭikas, Rohini, Mṛg isiras, Ardra, two Punarvasus, Pusva, Aslera, Magha, Purva-phulguni, Hasia, Citra, Swati, two Visakhas, Anuradha, Jyestha, Mula, Purva-Asadha, Uttara-Asadha, Ablipit, Sravana, Sravistha, Satabhisak, Prosthapada, Revati, two Asvayujas, and Bharani. (Av.XIX.7.1-5). The reer Gargya is the ṛṣɨ of this hymn, and he for the first time recognized there constellations.

Dayananda has quoted a number of verses from the Vedas in the support of the rotations and revolutions of the earth (a concept later on worked out by Aryabhata I, in his Aryabhatiya) (Rv.X.65.6) or moon going round the Larth (Rv.VIII.48.13). The planets revolving round the sun are under the directive attraction forces of the sun. Of course, whilst giving out these truths, the Vedas have their own characteristic cryptic style of expressions

- 1. कृतिका, राहिणी, मृगिश्वरस्, ब्राहां, पुनर्वस्, पुष्य, पाश्वेषा, मघा, पूर्वा काल्युकी, तस्त, विश्वा, स्वाति, विश्वासी, धनुराधा, ज्येट्ठा, मूल, पूर्वा प्रयादा, उत्तरा प्रयादा, धनिजित, श्रवण, श्रविष्ठा, श्रातिभवन, प्रोट्ठपदा, रेचती प्रश्वपुजी, भरणी । (Av. XIV. 7. 1-5) These naks': urgs or mansions of the moon, the asterisms in the moon's path, were twenty-seven in number according to the earlier reckoning and twenty eight in later astronomy. Their names and order are somewhat differently given in the Taittiriya Brahmana and the Taittiriya Sambita.
- ्र. या गीवंतिन पर्येति निष्कृतं प्रयो बुहाना वतनीरवारत । (Ry. X. 65. 6) भार्यं गीः प्रान्तरक्रमीदसदन् मातर पुरः । पितरं च प्रयन्त्स्वः । (Yy. 111.6)
- 3. त्वं सोम पितृभि सविदानोऽनु द्यावापृथिवी प्रा ततन्य । (Rv. VIII. 45. 13)
- 4. यदा ते हवेता हरी बावृधाते दिवे दिवे । घादित् ते विश्वा मुवनानि में मिरे । (Ry. VIII- 12- 28)

धारुष्णेन रजसा वर्तमानो निवेशयन्नमृतं मत्यं च । हिरण्ययेन सविता रभेना देवो याति भुवनानि पश्यन् ॥ (Yv. XXXIII. 43) यदा सूर्यममुं दिवि शुक्तं ज्योतिरधारयः । धादित् ये विश्वा भुवनानि येमिरे ॥ (Rv. VIII. 10. 30) ज्यस्तभ्नाद् रोदसी मित्रो सद्भुतोशन्तर्ज्ञवदकुणोज्ज्योतिषा तमः । वि चर्मणीव विषणे प्रवर्तयद् वंश्वानरो विश्वमधत्त वृष्ण्यम् ॥ (Rv. VI. 8. 3)

capable of being interpreted on the cosmic, ephimeral and spiritual planes.

Astronomy depends on mathematics, pure and applied. The Vedas inspired people to develop this science. Mathematics is an aid to calculations, and calculations depend on numerals, starting from kham (Zero), and ending into brahma (larger than the largest, i. e. infinity). Another name for infinite is addi. Max. Müller in his Vedic Hymns, Part I, p. 241, says that Aditi is "in reality the earliest name invented to express the Infinite, not the Infinite as the result of a long process of abstract reasoning, but the visible infante, visible, as it were, to the naked eye, the endless expanse Levond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the ky. That was called Aditi, the unbound, the unbounded, one might almost say, but fear of misunderstandings, the Absolute, for it is derived from diti, bond, and the negative particle, and meant therefore originally what is free from bonds of any kind, whether of space or time, free from physical weakness, free from moral guilt. And thus, besides the mathematical Infinity, God Himself is the Infinite Unity. Zero or kham is the reciprocal of Infinity, an infinitesimality, and the soul, the lower self is also of infinitesimal dimensions.

The Yajurveda Samhita in one context describes the numerals, and Medhatith is the *rsi* of this verse. (Yv.XVII.2)

O Agui, may these bricks (istakas) be mine own milch kine one, ten, ten-ten a hundred; ten hundred a thousand; ten thousands an avuta; ten ayutas a niyuta; ten nivutas a prayuta; ten prayutas an arbuda; ten arbudas a nvarbuda; ten nyarbudas a samudra; ten samudras a madhi a; ten madhi as an anta; ten antas a parardha. May these bricks be mine own dhenus (milch-kine in yonder world and in this world, 1 (Yv. XVII.2)

इसा मेऽ घम्न इष्टका धेनवः सत्त्वेका च दश च बश च शतं च शतं सत्त्रं च सहत्रं चायुतं चायुतं च नियुतं च नियुतं च प्रयुतं चार्बुदं च समुद्रश्च मध्य चान्त्रश्च पराद्धंश्चेता मेऽ धानऽ इष्टका धेनवः सन्त्यमुष्मिंत्लोके । (१४, १४॥, 2)

The numeral parardha, on the basis of the successive multiples of tens is equal to 1012 (parardia is equal to an English billion or million-million). A parallel of this enumeration in world's literalure would not be easily found. The Vedic texts are very much fond of expressing great idea in terms of numerals (very often, mystically cryptic). In the Reveda (II.18.4-6) we have numerals arranged in a definite order 2,4,6,8,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100. have in a certain context an enumeration of the series 4,5, 6,7,...19,20 in the Atharvayeda (XIX.23,1-17). The numerals from 1 to 17 are given in respect of mantras and stanzas in the Yaiurveda (IX.31-34). The odd numerals, 1,3, 5...,33 are mentioned in Yv.XIV.28-31 and XVIII.24. The multiples of four are given in Yv.XVIII 24. The very first verse of the Atharvaveda refers to all types of combination from three and seven (trisaptah) or triple-seven (i. c. 3+7:10;3<7:21,3+5:7 odds from three to seven and their sum==15.

Triple seven $(3+7)[(3\times7)+(3+5+7)]-10(21+15)$ =360

The term 360 is so important in a cycle of 360 degree, or a year of 360 days.

The names of the Vedic numerals have been etymologically explained by Yaska in Niruka¹. (III. 10)

Basis of Geometry

The Vedic texts refer to three terms, ahavaniya (बाह्बनीय), garhapatya (बाह्बनीय), and daksina (बिधय), which, when fire-rituals became current in the society, were used for three types of fire-altars. In the Yajinka (eccle-

- एका इता संख्या । द्वी द्ववतरा संख्या । त्रयस्तीर्णतमा संख्या । चत्वारश्चिततमा संख्या । प्रष्टी धश्नोते. । नव च वननीया, न प्रवाप्ता वा । (Nir. 111, 10)
- 2. सीदकामत् सा गार्हपत्ये न्यकामत् (2) सीदकामत् साहवनीयं न्यकामत् (4) सीदकामत् सा दक्षिणाम्नौ न्यकामत् (6) । (Av. VIII- 10. 2, 4, 6) गार्हपत्येन सन्त्य ऋतुना यज्ञनीरसि । (Rv. I. 15. 12) सिसम् गृहे गार्हपत्याय जाग्रीह । (Rv. X. 85. 2)

siastical) period, elaborate details were worked out for these fire altars. The ahavaniya (castern fire) was the altar square in form. The garhapatya (domestic fire) was circular and the daksinagni (southern fire) was assigned the semi-circular form. As the time passed on, a few postulates were advanced, e. g. (i) the surface area (A) of the altar should have a relation with the height (p) of the sacrificer (the yajamana, standing erect with arms stretched straight over the head; this unit of measurement was known to be a purusa, i. c. A=c.p. where c is a constant (a multiple or submultiple of the height of the yajamana; (ii) it is to the option of the sacrificer to construct the fire altar with square surface, or circular, but the area (A) in both the options should remain the same. It is easier to construct a square with the area A, but it becomes a geometrie problem to construct a circle having the area A. In this context, the old Vedic geometers worked out a relation between the sides of a square (also of a rectangle) and its diagonal (Baudhayana Theorem), relation between the diameter of a circle and its circumference (value of #-pi) and area of a circle and its diameter. The authors of the Sutras have given the details of the constructions of the fire altars (the Manava Sulba Sutra, the Baudhayana Sulba Sutra, the Apastamba Sulba Sutra and the Katyayana Sulba Sutra'. The units of various types of measurements laid the foundation of metrology in the Vedic age. The inspirations for metrology and geometry were drawn from several Vedic verses.1

Mechanical and Engineering Devices

The Vedic verses inspired the earliest human society for mechanical devices. The primitive mechanical devices must have been very simple, but by and by, these devices evolved

सहस्रस्य प्रमासि सहस्रस्य प्रतिमासि सहस्रस्योग्मासि साहस्रोऽसि सहस्राय त्वा । (Yv. XV. 65) इं न सोमो भवतु इं न इं नो प्रावाण दामू सन्तु यज्ञा । इं न स्वरूणां मितपो भवन्तु इं न प्रस्व दाम्बस्तु वेदि । (Rv. VII. 35. 7) कासीत् प्रमा प्रतिमा कि निदानमाज्यं किमासीत् परिधिः क प्रासीत् । छन्द. किमासीत् प्र छगं किमुक्यं यहेवा देवसयजन्त विद्यवे ॥ (Rv. X. 130. 3)

out to huge dimensions to serve technology in human history-Man differs from age in the fact that he not only depends on his manual labour, he has invented machines in the history of his civilization and culture. The Vedas fairly and extensively refer to this mechanization. The Rayeda refers to a simple churning device for the generation of fire by the process of attrition, the adhimantha अधिमन्द्र and inspired by this verse, Visyamitra was the first man in human history to have introduced this mechanism for the quick generation of fire. The whole clan of Angirasas specialized in this art of churning fire through wood sticks. Of course, Atharvan was the first person who made the discovery of fire at the dawn of the human civilization, and therefore. he becomes the rsi of most of those verses which are assograted with the introduction of fire. May obbut and Grisamada also took interest in the advancement of the fire-culture. (Yv.XI.21;22;28).

The introduction of fire-rituals provided a great impetus to the development of primitive mechanical devices. The bricks, known as istakas (Yv.XII.21; 31; XVII.2; XXXV.8) were first used for the construction of fire-altars, and later on they found their application in the construction of buildings. The Sulba Sutras give details of these bricks and their dimensions (the bricks were fire-burnt, not burnt, the perforated ones and so on). The receptable for the sacred fire was known as Agni-dhana (अन्यान) Rv.X. 165.3; Av. VI.27.3;XII.3.35): ladles and cups were known as sruk (अक) and cames (अम्ब); reservoirs or vats were known as dronakalasa (बोण कस्वा), the pressing stones were known as gravana (अवाव), pressing boards were adhisavana (अविववण); and besides these we have.

Idhma (kindling wood)		कृष्म
Barhi (strew)		बहि
Dhṛsti or upavesa (shovelling stick)	_	घृष्टि, उपवेश
Sva-rava, Upa-rava (sounding holes)		स्वरव, उपरव
Havirdhana (oblation holder)		हिवधीन

^{1.} धस्तोदमधिमन्धनमस्ति प्रजननं कृतम् । (Rv. III. 29. 1)

^{2.} Yv. XVIII. 20-21; XX. 27, Av. II. 31. 1; XII. 3. 19. IX. 6 (1). 12-17; X. 9. 26.

Parisasa (lifting sticks)	-	परीशस
Vayavya (cups and bowls)		वायव्य
Sata (basket)		सत
Kumbhi (jar)		कुम्भी
Sthali (cooking pot)		स्याली
Drsad (milk stone)	_	वृषद्
Ulukhala, khalva (grinding slate)		उल्पन, सस्य
Musala (pestle)	-	मुशल
Surpa (winnowing basket)	_	शूर्प
Titau (sieve)		तितः इ
Tarhana (bruiser)	_	तहं ण
Carma or Kṛṣṇajina (skin or		
antelope's skin)	_	्चमं, कृष्णाजिन
Putabhrta (receiver of filtrate)	_	पूरभृत
Pavitra (strainer)	-	पवित्रा
Pinyan (milking bowl)	_	पिन्दन

The society was inspired for the numerous mechanical devices too, as anas (अनस्) cart (Rv. III.33.9); abhri (মানি) spade (Yv. XI. 10); asi (মানি) knife or razor (Rv. X. 86.18); asandi (बासन्दी) chair or throne (Yv. XIX. I6); itsuna (इटबन) mat; isu (इप्) arrow; ukha (उला) cauldron (Yv. XI. 61), Lalasa (ध्वर्ष), vat or beaker (Yv. VII. 42; Av. IX. 1.6), kasipu (कविष्ठ), or cushion of reeds (Av. VI. 138.5), kasıpu up-barhana (कशिषु वपवहेण), or pillow-covering (Av. IX. 6.10); Uparisavana (उपरिधायन), or coverlet Av. IX. 6.9); ksura (51), razor (Av. VI. 68.1; Rv. I. 166.10.) khamtra (प्रनित्र) digging implement (Rv I. 179.6), graha (पह) cups and ladles (Yv. XVII. 19-20); java (जया) arrow-string (Av. III. 198); tantra (वन) loom or warp (Rv. X. 71.9); tantu (जन्तु) thread (Rv. X. 134.5, tantumetam (तन्त्मेवम्) or outspun thread (Yv.XV. 53), mayukha (भव्या), peg or pin for weaving tasara (तसर) or trasara (त्रसर), shuttle for weaving1 (Rv. X. 130.2); Dama (दाम).

^{1.} The whole hymn Av. IX.6 is devoted to the entertainment of a guest, and mentions the details of furnishing a guest room.

² The whole sukta refers to the cosmic weaving, and indirectly refers to the weaving art of cloth-

यो यज्ञो विश्वतस्तन्तुभिस्तत एकशतं वेवकर्मेभिरायत । इमे वयन्ति वितरो य साययु प्रवयाप वयेत्यासते तते ॥

string or thread (V. 36.1, I. 162.8) also rajju (ফ্ৰে) (or rope), rasana (মান) tein or bridle, Samdana (মান), bond or halter for horses or coursers. (Rv. I. 162.8)

Carts, Ships and Aeroplanes

The Vedic verses have metaphorical and non-metaphorical references to roadways, waterways, and air ways. The architect, who specialize in these three lines were known. The road-carts drawn by horses are devised and constructed by vajins (वादिन्) : vajins, you are borne by stout horses or coursers mounted on a brilliant car. Vaja is related to the Visvedevah (all-gods), rbhu (%). or rbhuksin (ऋमुदिन्), to Indra (dealing with space-crafts) and vibhu (विम्), or vibhvan (विन्यन) to Varuna (dealing with waterships).4 (Rv. IV. 33.9) Rbhus are said to construct the firm-abiding, wheel conducting cars (Rv. IV. 33.8). The car made by them traverses the firmament without horses, without reins (Rv. IV. 36.1). This description may be merely metaphorical and be referring to stars, or suns or heavenly bodies moving with tremendous speed in space.

The water-ships are known as nava (नाव). We have :

पुमां एनं तनुत बत्कुमति पुमान् वितत्ने धर्षि नाके धरिमन् । इमे मयुक्ता वपसेबुक सदः सामानि चक्रुस्तसराज्योतवे ॥

The sacrifice which is extended on every side by the threads spread out by the worship of the gods for hundred and one years, these our progenitors, who have preceded as, weave it, weaving forwards, weaving backwards, they worship when the world is woven (1).

The first man spreads out this (web), the first man rolls it up: be spreads it above in this heaven these his rays have sat down on the seat (of sacrifice); they have made prayers serve as shuttles for weaving. (2).

- 1. यद् वाजिनो वाम संदानमर्वतो या श्लीष्ट्या रजना रज्जुरस्य । (Rr. VI. 162. 8)
- 2- पोडो सदतः शुचर् रया हि भूताऽयः क्षिप्रा वर्गबनः सुनिष्काः । (Rv. IV. 37.4)
- 3. तब् वो बाजा ऋभवः सुप्रवचनं देवेषु विन्यो ग्रमवन्महित्वम् । (Rr. IV. 36. 3)
- 4. बाजो देवानामभवत् सुकर्मेन्द्रस्य ऋनुकां वरुवस्य विस्ता। (Rv. IV 33. 9) (Vaja of All-gods, rbhu of Indra, vibhu of Varuna.)
- 5. रमं ये अकु सुवतं नरेष्ठां ये वेनुं विश्वबृदं विश्वस्थाम् ।

त प्रा तक्षनवृभवो रिपं न स्ववमः स्वपन सुहन्ता ॥ (Rv. IV.33.8)

6. धनहवी बातो धनभीशृश्यम्योः स्याध्यक्तिक परिवर्गते रज । (Rv. IV. 36.1)

Come as on ship, to bear us over an ocean of praises; harness, Asvins, your car. (I. 46.7)

Another metaphorical description of a ship is on these lines:

Three nights and three days, Nasatyas, have you conveyed Bhujyu, in three rapid, revolving cars, having one hundred wheels and drawn by six horses, along the dry hed of the ocean to the shore of sea.² (Rv. I. 116.4).

The Vedas are thus not only the religious scriptures in the usual narrow sense; they deal with a subject matter which covers the problems of our life in totality, and this literature has been inspiring our history from remote times, and shall continue to promote our culture and civilization in all the years to come.

^{1.} मा नो नावा मतीनां यातं पाराय गन्तवे । युञ्जायामदिवना रचम ॥ (Rv. I. 46.7)

^{2.} तिल्लः क्षपस्त्रिरहाति कर्नाद्भूनांसत्या भुज्यमूह्यु : पतङ्गाः। समुद्रस्य घण्यन्ताद्वांस्य पारे त्रिभी रयाः वातपाद्भः धडव्यः॥ (Rv. I. 116.4).

THE SAMHITAS

The Veda Pratisthana Trust of New Delhi, set up in memory of the late Padma Bhushan Col. Ved Rattan Mohan, has undertaken the venture of presenting a readable translation of all the four Vedas, the Rgveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda and the Atharvaveda. The Rgveda consists of metrical hymns called suktas, associated with the traditionally assigned devatas, and the rsis. In one and the same hymn, there may be different devatas and different rsis for different verses (mantra). We are indebted to the authors of the Anukramanikas or the Indexes, who have traditionally preserved a list of the devatas and rsis of these hymns or stanzas. The Anukramanikas are available for all the four Vedas. There are in the Veda itself, no directions as regards to the use and application of the verses (mantras), or of the part of the stanzas; a direction as to this respect is called the viniyoga (विनियोग) which indicates the occasions on which these verses are to be recited. These viniyogas, whilst they indicate a reverential attitude of the priests towards the divine texts, occasionally have done more harm than any good in representing and preserving the true spirit of the Vedic verses. The Yajurveda has been traditionally much more used for ritualistical or liturgical purposes than any other Veda. The Samaveda verses are traditionally chanted on different ceremonial occasions. In its massive character, the Atharvayeda comes next to the Rgyeda, In a formal sacrifice, hotr (होत्) priest recites the Rk verses, Adhvaryu (मध्वपू) the Yajus formulae, udgata (उद्गाम) chants the Samans, brahma (ब्रह्म) supervises the entire ceremony.

Rgveda Samhita,—In the Rgveda, the number of hymns (सूब्त) is 1,028, containing in all 10,589 verses : they have

been arranged in two sorts of classifications; one divides them amongst eight khandas (portions, लंड) or more popularly called astakas (eighths, मण्डल); each of which is again divided into eight adhyayas (lectures, मण्डल). The other plan classes the hymns under ten mandalas, (books or circles, मण्डल) subdivided into 85 anuvakas (sub-sections अनुवाक). There is a further subdivision of hymns into vargas (total 2424) or paragraphs of about five stanzas each, and this subdivision into vargas (वर्ष) is common to both classifications. The hymns are of various extent in one instance the hymn consists of a single verse (e.g. 1.99); hymn 164 of the first book has, on the other hand, as many as 52 verses; hymn 16 of the sixth book has 48 verses; and so are VIII. 6 (48 verses); IX 97 (58 verses); and X.85 (47 verses).

There has been a difference of opinion in respect to the total number of verses in the Rgveda. We are told that there were in all 21 Samhitas (affat) or redactions of the Rg verses according to different schools or sakhas (branches), but with the exception of the present one, none else is now available; and in the case of the present one also, no two authorities seem to agree with each other as to the total number:

Authority	Total Number of verses			
Anuvakanukramani of Saunaka	10,580+one quarter			
Chanda-Samkhya Parisista	10 402			
Rk-sarvanukramani,				
Tr. Jagannatha	10,552			
Caranavyuha, Tr. Mahidasa	10,552 (with Balakhilya)			
do	10,472 (without Bala- khilya)			
Venkatamadhaya	10,402			
do	10,480 (according to dvipada)			
Dayananda	10,589 and 10,521			
Macdonald	10,442			
do	10,569 (according to dvipada)			
Satyavrata Samasramı	10,522			

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We are also told (Satapatha Brahmana X.4.2.23) that the total number of letters in the Vedas amount to the number of syallables in 12,000 brhati metres (i.e.12,000 x 36=432,000); probably this is the total number of letters in entire verses (not prose) of the four Vedas. In the Rgyeda, there are several such verses which may be reckoned as either consisting of two lines each (dvipada, दिसदा) or as four lines each (catuspada, पत्यदा). In all, in the Rgyeda, there are 157 dyipadas, of which 17 are really dvipadas, the rest 140 may sometimes be reckoned as dvipadas and sometimes as catuspadas. This explains for a difference of 70 whilst giving the total number of the verses. Of course, it is the way of reckoning that explains the difference. It has been one of the wonders of human ingenuity, that the Vedic verses could be preserved through all these ages (thousands of years) with all necessary accents and syllables, not one missing, all in its right place with its full significance, not through the written manuscripts, but through the oral chants, traditionally handed over to posterity through generations.

Yajurveda Samhita-The Yajurveda has in all 1975 verses spread over forty chapters known as adhyaya (अध्याप). The biggest chapter is twelfth with 117 verses, and then the following: XVII (99); XXXIV (98); XXXIII (97); XIX (95); XX (90); XI (83); the shortest chapter is XXXIX with 13 verses followed by XXXII (16), and XL (17). Some of the verses of the Yajurveda give the pratikas (first words, अवीक) of some other verses occurring elsewhere (perhaps these verses were to be repeated in certain rituals). For example:

 न तस्य प्रतिमा बस्ति यस्य नाम महत्वशः । हिरम्बगर्भ इत्येष, मा मा हि ए सीदित्येषा यस्मान्न जात इत्येष ।।

(Yv. XXXII- 3)

Here the indication is that the verses beginning with pratikas हिरण्यगर्भ (XXV. 10-13), मा मा हिस्सीद् (XII.102) and यस्मान्न बातः (VIII. 36-37) are to be repeated.

 मं अन्वतीऽ अवता तस्तभानेऽ अभ्यक्षेता मनता रेजमाने । यत्राधि सूरऽविदतो विमाति कस्मै देवाय हविषा विभेम ।। मापी ह यद् बृहतीयंश्चिदाय । (Yv. XXXII, 7)

Here the verses to be repeated are the ones beginning with the pratikas बापो ह यद बृहती॰ (XXVII.25) and पश्चिदाप:॰ (XXVII. 26).

Similarly, we have the pratikas appended to the verses XXXIII. 21 (pratikas from VII.12 and 16); XXXIII.27. (pratikas appended VII.40 and VIII. 2-3); XXXIII. 33 (Pratikas appended VII. 12, 16 and 42); XXXIII. 47 (pratikas appended VII.12, 16, 19, 33 and XXXII. 10,34). These appended pratikas abound in chapters XXXII to XXXIV.

The Yajurveda Samhita is also known as the Vajasaneyi-Madhyandina Sukla Yajurveda or the white Yajurveda, since we have another text also available which is
known as the Kṛṣna Yajurveda (the Black Yajurveda) or
the Taittiriya Samhita which in characteristics is more
allied to a brahmana rather to a sruti. We have several
recensions of both of them and thus these Samhitas
indicate the wide popularity of the Yajurveda in the
country with a variety of textual differences and their
usages in rituals.

Samaveda Samhita—The Samaveda or the Veda of Holy Songs ranks third in the usual order of ent recration of the Vedas, but in sanctity and liturgical importance it is next to the Rgveda. This Samhita consists chiefly of hymns to be chanted by the udgate priests at the performance of those important sacrifices in which the juice of the Soma plant, clarified and mixed with milk and other ingredients was offered as libation on ceremonial occasions, and the Sama verses were recited even as such as devotional songs.

Ordinarily, the Samaveda appears to be a collection

There are two popular recensions of the White Yajurveda: the Madhyandin a (নামেনিব) and the Kanva (কাৰে); and three of the Black Yajurveda: Kathaka (কাৰক), Kapisthala-Kath (কবিছল-কৰ্ত) and Maitrayani (প্ৰাৰ্থী).

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made up of hymns portions of hymns, and detached verses, taken mainly from the Rgveda, transposed and rearranged without reference to their original order to suit the religious ceremonies in which they were to be employed. The Samaveda contains in all 1,875 verses, of which only 75 are not to be found in the Rgveda, whilst 1,800 are virtually the repetitions of the Rgvedic verses.

The verses of the Samaveda have been classified in

a number of ways.

(a) According to one system, the whole text has been classified into two parts (arcikas), the Purvarcika (মুম্মিরুছ) and the Uttararcika (মুম্মেরুছ). The Purvarcika or Part I is divided into six prapathakas (মুম্মেরুছ) or Books; then each prapathaka has been subdivided into two adhyavas (মুম্মেরুছ) or chapters. Then each chapter or the adhyava has been further subdivided into five dasatis (মুম্মেরুছ) or decades of about ten verses each;—the last chapter (i.e. VI.2) has, however, only four dasatis. Thus, in Purvarcika, we have in all 6 prapathakas, ten adhyayas, 59 dasatis, and in all 585 verses.

In the Uttararcika or Part II, we have in all 9 books or prapathakas. The prapathakas I to V have 2 chapters or 2 adhyayas each, i. e. in all 10 chapters; the prapathakas VI to IX have, however, 3 chapters in each, totalling thus 12. In this way, the Uttararcika has in all 22 chapters. The number of dasatis in each chapter, and the verses are tabulated below:

Prapathaka (Books)	Adhyaya (Chapter)	Tric (Triads)	Mantras (Verses)
I	i	23	59 (62 ?)
	ii	22	62
II	i	19	55
	ii	19	56
III	i	22	69
111	ii	23	7 6
IV	i	24	83
14	ii	14	59
v	i	20	78 (80 ?)
¥	iı	23	94

9	23	400	1,218 (1225 ?)
	iii	9	27
	ii	13	33
IX	i	18	51
	iii	18	54
	ii	19	52 (54 ?)
VIII	i	14	40
	iii	21	44
	ii	14	38
VII	î	16	46
	iii	18	54
	ii	20	56
VI	î	11	32

The Uttararcika mostly consists of triads (trie, चिष्), a hymn of 3 verses. Griffith in his translation of the Samaveda thus deals in all 585-1218-1803 verses. Other authorities have included in this list an Aranyaka Kanda of 55 mantras and the Mahanamnyarcika of 10 verses and more verses mid-between, and thus the total becomes 1875.

Purvarcika (पूर्वाचिक) Serial No.		585 verses
Aranyaka Kanda (आरप्यक काण्ड)		,
Mahanamnyarcıka (महानाम्न्याचिक	641-650 :	10
Uttararcika (उत्तरहिंबक)	651-1875 ;	1225
•	Total:	1875

The Samaveda consists of the hymns of devotion. The following remarks of Griffith in connection with the Samaveda may be of some interest: "The collection is made up of hymns, portions of hymns, and detached verses, taken mainly from the Rgveda, transposed and rearranged, without reference to their original order, to suit the religious ceremonies in which they were to be employed. In these compiled hymns there are frequent variations of more or less importance, from the text of the Rgveda as we now possess it, which variations, although in some cases they are apparently explanatory, seem in others to be older and more original than the readings of the Rgveda. In

singing, the verses are still further altered by prolongation, repetition and insertion of syllables, and various modulations, rests, and other modifications prescribed, for the guidance of the officiating priests, in the ganas (गान) or song-books. Two of these manuals, the grama-geya gana, or congregational, and the aranya-gana or forest-song book, follow the order of the verses of Part I, of the Samhita and two others, the uhagana (कहुगान) and the uhyagana (कहुगान) of Part II. This part is less disjointed than Part I, and is generally arranged in triplets, whose first is often the repetition of a verse that has occurred in Part I.

Atharvaveda Samhita-The Atharvaveda is a collection of 5977 verses spread over twenty books.

Book	Verses	Book	Verses	Book	Verses	Book	Verses
I	153	VI	454	XI	313	XVI	103
II	207	VII	286	XII	304	XVII	30
III	230	VIII	293	XIII	188	XVIII	283
IV	324	IX	313	XIV	139	XIX	453
V	376	X	350	XV	220	XX	958
						Total	5977

The books are further divided into hymns and the hymns into res or verses. In some of the classifications, the division is into prapathaka (अपाठक) or 'Vor-lesungen' or 'lectures' (Whitney), anu-vakas (बनुबाक) or recitations. suktas (सन्त) or hymns and rcs (ऋन) or verses. The verses of the long hymns are also grouped into 'verse-decades' corresponding to the vargas (वर्ष) of the Rgveda. Besides these divisions, there are recognized also the divisions called artha-suktas (अयं मुक्त) or 'sense-hymns' and paryaya-suktas (पर्याय सुनत) or 'period-hymns', and the subdivisions of the latter are called paryayas (प्यांप). In the Paryaya-hymns, the division into ganas (गण) or some times dandakas. (दण्डक) is recognized, and the verses are distinguished as avasana res (अवसान ऋष् and ganavasana res (गणावसान ऋष्). We shall for convenience express our references in terms of kandas, suktas and res only.

A closer study of text reveals the fact that the first

eighteen books fall into three grand divisions: (i) books I to VII contain the short hymns of miscellaneous subjects; (ii) books VIII to XII contain the long hymns of miscellaneous subjects; and (iii) books XIII to XVIII are characterized each by unity of subject.

We have said that some of the authorities prefer to divide the text of the Atharvaveda into prapathakas (lessons or lectures). There are thirty-four prapathakas, and they are numbered consecutively for the whole text so far as they go, that is, from book I to book XVIII The prapathaka-division is not extended to books XIX and XX.

In the Atharvaveda, the anuvakas, literally, 'recitations' are sub-divisions of the individual book (kanda) and are numbered continuously through the book concerned. The number of anuakas are as follows:

I II III IV V	Anuvakas 6 6 6 8	VI VII VIII VIII IX X	Anuvakas 13 10 5 5 5	ΧI	2	XVI XVII XVIII	Anuvakas 2 1 [4
					_	Total	95

We give below the summary of the Atharvan hymns and verses:

Grand Division I Books I-VII Grand Division II Books VIII-XII Grand Division III Books XIII-XVII	Hymns 433 45 I 38	Verses 2030 1528 874
Total for three Grand Divisions The Supplement Book XIX	516 72	4432 456
Total for Books I—XIX The Kuntapa-Khil of Book XX	588 10	4888 130
Total for Books I-XIX and Khil	598	5018

The above figures are due to Whitney. According to another reckoning (Satavalekar), the figures are as follows:

Book	Hymns	Verses	Book	Hymns	Verses	Book	Hymns	Verses
I II III IV V	35 36 31 40 31	153 207 230 324 376	VIII IX X XI XII	10 10 10 10 5	293 313 350 313 304	XIII XIV XV XVI XVII	4 2 18 9	188 139 220 103 30
VI	142	454		45	1573	XVIII	4	283
VII	†18 (123)	286			XI		38 72	963 453
	1 433 20 (438)	030			XX	1	43	958
	,,,,,				Tota	al 2	15	1411
				Gra	nd Tota	al 7	31	5977

OUR TEXT

We have taken all care to present to our reader a correct rendering of the Rgveda Samhita, and for this, we have accepted the text belonging to the Sakala Sakha पाकर प्राप्त प्राप्त कर प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त कर प्राप्त

क्वच्न मण्डनतोवं स्मस्य बभ्रं or क्रप्नं माण्डनतोवं स्मस्य बभ्रं। (VII.44.3)

For our transliteration from decanagari to roman script for the Vedic Iext, we have found it convenient to reproduce the entire text of Prof. Aufrecht, retaining his diacritical marks, which substantially differ from the present day standard ones. A list of his diacritical marks is as follows:

Consonants:

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क् (k); ष (c); ह (t); त (t); प (p); 

स (kh); ष (ch); व (th); य (th); फ (ph); 

ग (g); ज (t), द (d); द (d); य (b); 

प (gh), म (gh); द (dh); प (dh); म (bh); 

द (fi), व (fi); ण (n); न (n); म (m); 

प (y); र (r); ल (l); व (v); 

प (s); न (s); प (sh); ह (h); Visarga: (h).
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Aufrecht in his transliteration has also given the udatta (उदान) accents by putting an apostrophe stroke (') on the vowel.

At the beginning of each hymn (sukta, सूना), we have given (i) the number of verses in the hymn, then the rsi of the hymn, followed by the devata (अवना and the metre (chanda, छन्द). The subjects of rsi and metres have been dealt with in details in separate chapters.

For example, at the beginning of hymn I of Book I, we have in the devanagari script the legend:

नवचँस्पास्य सूक्तस्य वैश्वामित्रो मधुच्छन्दा ऋषि :। अस्तिदवनाः। गापत्री छन्दः॥

The legend indicates that the hymn has nine verses, and rsi or seer (the historical figure who for the first time gave the inner meaning of these verses also known as mantra-drasta, मन्त्र-इन्टा) of this entire hymn is Madhucchanda of the family of Visvamitta. The devata of the entire hymn is agni (त्रीन), and the metre is gayatri (गायत्री).

Scers—There are hundreds of rsis or seers (the Vedic scholars of the earliest age, the inspired persons) associated with the Rgvedic verses; they are our historical persons who worked hard on the interpretations of these verses. We do not know the biodata of these great teachers; only that we know is that Katyayana's Sarvanukramani (पर्वानुभवाणी), a traditional index has carefully kept a record of some of these details. Another record that we possess is Anuvakanukramani (बनुवाकानुभवाणी) of Saunakacarya, and also the Brhaddevata (बहुद देवता) of Saunaka.

So far as the rsis are concerned, we have a very

incomplete record:

(i) In some cases, the name of the *psi* is known, as well as the family name.

(ii) In some cases, the name of the rsi is not known, but only the family is known, or vice versa.

(iii) In some cases, the name and the family, both

are not known. In such cases:

(a) The hypothetical names have been suggested, depending on some *special* word occurring in the text; the *rsi* in such cases is not necessarily a living human being.

(b) In the case of dialogues, the one who speaks, that is, the one in whose mouth the words have been put,

is the rsi.

(iv) In a few cases, we have rsikas (the female seers) also, as the interpreters of the verses.

Metres.—There are seven popular metres with their detailed sub-classifications; these metres are : gayatri (24) usnik (28), anustup (32), brhati (36), pankti (40), tristubh (44), and jagati (48). The numerals in the parenthesis indicate the number of syllables in that metre normally.

The Pingala Vedanga (चिंगल वेदांग) has associated these seven metres with seven svaras (स्वर) or tones of

music:

gayatri-पड्ज. usnik-ऋषम. anustup-गान्पार. bṛhati-गध्यम. pankti-गंचम. tristubh-वैवत. and jagati-नियाद,

Devata-The Nirukta of Yaska has given a detailed description of the Vedic devatas, and this subject has also been discussed by the author of the Brhaddevata. In the Nirukta, the chapter VII to XII constitute the Daivata Kanda, whereas the first six chapters belong to the Naigama Kanda. In the words of the Nirukta, the section which enumerates appellations of deities, to whom panegyries are primarily addressed is called daivatam (देवतम्). A particular verse or stanza is said to belong to a devata to whom a seer addresses his panegyries with a particular desire and from whom he wishes to obtain his object. These verses are of three kinds: indirectly addressed, directly addressed and self-invocations.

Indirectly addressed Nouns with verbs in the third person, eg, Indra rules heaven, Indra the earth. (Rv. X. 89.10)

Directly addressed. Thou or a pronoun of the second person, e. g., O Indra, slay our enemies (Rv. X.152.4).

Self-invocations are few and far between. They are the compositions in the first person and are joined with the word T; e.g., the hymns of Indra Vaikuntha (X.48;49), the hymns of Lava (X.119), and the hymns of Vak(X.125).

The word deity or the devata means the subject matter or the theme of the verse. These subjects on the physical plane would either concern the sphere of the Farth, with Agni as devata or the atmosphere with Vayu and Indra as devata, or the celestial sphere with Surya as devata. Thus there are, in fact, three deities only (Agni, Vayu or Indra, and Surya). They include all other deities. Similar to this, we shall have three such groups in non-physical realms (the mental and spiritual) too.

In the light of these deities, the Vedic verses can be interpreted on multiple planes: social plane, cosmic plane and mystic or spiritual plane. Sometimes we call these interpretations as adhibhautika (वाविभीतिक), adhidaivika (आधिदेविक) and adhyatmika (काष्यात्मिक). Dayananda has tried to interpret these verses on the social plane, and thus in his interpretation, agni may stand for a learned person, a leader of the society; indra would be a king or the officer commander of an army, soma would be a person of tran84 The Samhitas

quality, or a graduate of a spiritual academy; varuna would be a learned preacher or a teacher or a defence minister; savita would be a teacher or inspirer, pusan would be the sustainer of people and hence, may be the head of an administration; rbhu would be an architect, and marut the soldier of an army.

On the cosmic plane, the devatas are Nature's bounties; for example agni would mean fire, electricity or the sun; indra is the sun or electricity or lightning; soma is the medicinal plant or curative principle in any medicinal herb; it may be moon too; varuna is water, sea or cosmic plasma; mitra is vital breath; savita is the sun; visnu is the sun or yajna; pusan is the earth; rbhu, the rays of the sun

and marut, the atmospheric wind.

On the spiritual or mystic plane, the same devatas will have other connotations. Aurobindo has his own fascinating system of mystic interpretation; on this plane, these terms stand for apellations of one and the same God, sometimes they refer to the soul, and so often to the mental behaviours or to different states of consciousness. When applied to God, agni is foremost adorable and omniscient Lord; indra is the resplendent Lord; soma is the Lord worthy of our affection and devotion; varuna is our Lord of justice, venerable and acceptable; savita is the creator Lord; visnu is the omnipresent Lord; pusan is the sustainer Lord; and marut is the vital breath.

Some of the devatas are used singly, some like asvins are in dual number; some of them are used in plurals as visvedevah, apah, rudrah, vasavah, adityah, etc., and some of them exist in pairs as mitra-varuna or indragni. The most important 32 devatas are enumerated below:

agni, indra, soma, varuna, mitra, savita, visnu, pusan, rbhavah (pl.), usa, marut, (pl.), gravana, devah or visvedevah (pl.), rudra, vayu, asvins (twins), apah (pl.) sarasvati, adityah (pl.), rudrah (pl.), vasavah (pl.), hrahaspati, brahmanaspati aryaman, indrani, apsarasah (pl.), mitravaruna, indragni, indra-soma, indra-visnu, and indra-parvata.

COMMENTARIES ON THE VEDAS: PRE-SAYANA AND SAYANA SCHOOLS

The revealed knowledge, the Veda, is an integrated one. The tradition says, that in the most natural way, it was given to the First Group of Men. In this connection we have in the Brhadaranyaka Upanisad, the following passage:

It is—as, from a fire laid with damp fuel, clouds of smoke separately issue forth, so, lo, verily, from this great Being (bhuta) has been breathed forth that which is the Rgveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda, (hymns) of the Atharvans and Angirasas, legend (itihasa), ancient lore (purana), sciences (vidya), mystic doctrines (upanisad), verses (sloka), aphorisms (sutra), explanations (anniyakhyana), commentaries (vyakhyana), sacrifice, oblation, food, drink, this world and the other, and all beings. From it, indeed, have all these been breathed forth. (IV.5.11)

This passage is an elaboration as if of the two Brahma Sutras: जन्माबस्य पत: and बाह्ययोजित्वात्, which ascribe Brahman to be the sole creator of the universe, and the prime origin of all true knowledge.

The Satapatha and the Astareya Brahmanas have also expressed the same sentiments in respect to the revelation of the Vedas:

(i) एवं वा अरेक्स्य महतो भूतस्य नि श्वसितं एतद् यव् ऋग्वेद यज्ञवेद: सामवेदोऽपवींगिरस (SBr. XIV. 5.4.10.)

From that Great Entity have been breathed out the Rgveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda and the Atharvaveda. (11) For the first three Vedas, the media of revelation have been the inspired sages Agni, Vayu and Aditya:

बग्नेऋंग्वेद बादोर्यजुवेद सूर्यात् सामवेद । ऋग्वेद एव प्रग्नेरजायत, यजुवेद वायो सामवेद आदित्यात् (AlBr.XXV-7)

The first group of men, the group of seers, could understand and comprehend the Divine Word in the most natural way, but by and by it became necessary to instruct the subsequent generations as to the mysteries and meanings of the Vadic Texts. This elaboration was not the verbal translation but an elucidation in the form that has been preserved to this day for us in the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, the Upanisads and the claborate systems of Indian philosophy.

Thus the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, similarly the Sakha or branches of the Vedas, 1127 in number according to Indian tradition, the Vedangas, the Upangas and the Upavedas are in a way the exposition of the Vedic thoughts. In this context, Dayananda writes in his cele-

brated book, the Rgvedadi-bhasya-bhumika:

The four Vedas have an inherent authority inasmuch as being the word of God, who is omniscient, omnipotent, and the possessor of universal learning, there can be no error, or shortcoming in them. The Vedas are to be considered their own authority like the sun or the lamp. As the sun and the lamp shining with their own light make all other physical objects visible, so the Vedas, too, shining with their own light make the other books of knowledge shine. The books which are opposed to the Vedas ought never to be accepted as authoritative. But the Vedas do not lose their authority even if they are opposed to other books because they are self-authoritative, and other books depend for their authority on them.

The mantra or the samhita portion alone of the four Vedas is self-authoritative. The Brahmanas, being

only the commentaries on the Vedas, are authoritative only in so far as they are in agreement with them. Similarly, the 1127 branches of the Vedas also are of authority only in so far as they agree with them, because they too are only the glosses of the Vedas. The same may be said of the angas (limbs) of the Vedas: viz. orthoepy (siksa), grammar (vyakarana), etymology (nirukta), prosody (chanda), and astronomy (jvotis). The four upavedas, viz. the ayurveda or the medical science, the dhanurveda, the science of weapons, the gandharva-veda or the science of music (and aesthetics), and the arthaveda, or the science of technology, and production of wealth and its distribution, are in the same category.

As a prelude to his commentary, Dayananda further says in the same book, Rgvedadi-bhasya-bhumika:

In the Vedic Commentary, we shall refer to the operational part only in so far as it will be deducible from the meaning of the word alone. We shall not, however, give a detailed description of the vinivogas. or the directions which ought to be followed whilst performing various vainas, from the agnihotra to the asvamedha, according to the Vedic verses. The reason is that the true application (viniyoga) of the verses, in reference to operations are given in the Aitareya and Satapatha Brahmanas, and also the Purva-Mimamsa, and the Srauta Sutras etc. Their repetition shall disfigure this Commentary with the faults of tautological repetition and "grinding of the ground meal"; such faults are met with in non-rsiwritten literature. Only so much the application of mantras to action-portion (i. c. the vinivoga) is to be accepted as has the authority of the Vedas at its back, is deducible from the meaning of the Vedic verses and is contained in the works mentioned above. In the same way we shall describe the worship-portion (upasana) also only in so far as it would be consistent with the context and the meanings of

words, the reason being that it has been dealt with in detail in Patanjali's Yoga Sutras. We shall adopt the same method in dealing with the spirituality or metaphysical portion because it has been fully treated of in the Samkhya, the Vedanta and the Upanisads.

In fact, according to Dayananda, the ancient treatises of the Vedic times were merely an elaboration, and in some respects, thus, the commentaries of the Vedic Texts which

constitute the divine knowledge.

It is difficult to assign any date to the Vedas revealed, it is difficult to say when they were brought to the written form, it is again equally difficult to say, when they were edited and arranged under different heads and sub-heads (samhitikarana) of which several classifications are available at present. It is a wonder that they could be preserved and are made available to us against all hazards of time and adverse circumstances. The entire credit goes to a group of people who took all care towards accuracy and precision, and traditionally handed over

the entire treasure to their successive generations.

We do not know whether formal commentaries were ever deemed to be necessary. In the Nighantu and the Nirkuta of Yaska, we have an indication of general principles of interpretation. Undoubtedly, Yaska's field of acquaintance was very wide; in his Nirukta, he quotes from all the four Vedas and their pada-pathas, the Taittiriya Samhita, Maitrayani Samhita, the Kathaka Samhita, the Attareva Brahmana, the Satapatha Brahmana, the Gopatha Brahmana, the Kausitaki Brahmana, the Sadvimsa Brahmana, the Taittiriya Brahmana, the Daivata Brahmana; the Prattsakhyas and sometimes from the Upanisads and Aranyakas also. Again, in his treatise, he refers to and quotes the opinions of the various schools of thought prevalent in his times, - the school of etymologists, the school of grammarians and the schools of ritualists, legendists and naidanas (para-etymologists), and very often he criticizes the views of his predecessors and contemporaries:

Amarana (1994). Agrarana (1994). Araiyah, Ilin reme or), Arthurbil Andrai arayana, Augustinyari Armiyahi Ekithaka, Ratti ikya, Rantu, Rambuki, Gargot, Galaya, Carmannas, Latila Dalit to tha Badanah, Namulitah, Parayoti I. Para aribili, Brilingi I. Ingarli I. Vanyakaranah, Satabafaksa, anga ang Sakafya, Sthaulasthiyi, Hardrayka.

Besides the schools of complogists, we had in our history the schools of continuous to a cost scholars in interpreting the Veder serve Panni's Astadhyayi, and Patanjah's Great Continuous on it, known as the Mahabhasya, deal with the a doka (common Samo of the Mahabhasya, deal with the a doka (common Samo of the Mahabhasya, deal with the a doka (common Samo of the Mahabhasya, deal with the a doka (common Samo of the Mahabhasya, deal with the a doka (common Samo of the Vedic Sanskrit both. In an Sabdanusasan of the Continuous Continuous April 10 deal of the Continuous A

The rule of the man the parison and heaven the area to the line of the layer by the dealth with the freeze lines. In this case are available these day.

^{**}By Faun per a is meant arranging each word of a Manus apara climwithout regards to the rules of sar hi (cophonic combination).

Aramo patha or home-reading is a peculiar 'step-by step' arrangement of a Vedic Text made to secure it from all possible error, by as it were, combinating the same to patha and the four to be by giving the words I thus connected and unconnected with following and preceding words. We give here an example:

Samhita patha—प्रोष्ट्रियम श्रीयम्य संबद्धित स्थित । सह राजा।

Pada Patha—प्रोष्ट्रियम । स । बद्धित । स्थित । सह । राजा।

Krama Patha—प्रोष्ट्रियम से । संबद्धित । बद्धित राजा।

the Rk-pratisakhya by Saunaka. (i)

the Vajaseneya-pratisakhya by Katyayana, (ii)

(iii) the Sama-pratisakhya by Vararuci,

(iv) the Atharva-pratisakhya,(v) the Taittiriya- pratisakhya, and

(vi) the Maitrayaniya-pratisakhya.

There is a mention of something like four other Pratisakhyas in our literature, but they appear to be obsolete now.

For many centuries after the attempts of the grammarians, etymologists, naidanikas and the authors of the Pratisakhyas, it had never been deemed accessary to write down the systematic comentaries of the Vedas. The present day available commentaries may be classified under the following heads:

(1) Pre-Sayana commentaries

(2) Commentary of Sayana, and the commentaries of this school.

(3) Commentaries by Western scholars,

(4) Commentaries by Dayananda,

(1) Post-Dayananda Commentaries.

Pre-Sayana Scholiasts.—Scholiasts of the recountry period are Skandasvarian, Udgitha and Venlota M. Commi. The Vishveshvaranand Veduc Research Institut Heal irrus un lertook von itself the ardupus tasi fit and and pull history the Suntata, and the galle nuther a the Rgyeda along with critical editions of the commutations on it by the three famous scholiasts, Skandasvamin, Udritha and Venlata-Machava and also, of the Summary by Mudgala of the elamentary by Savana, which, as has been claimed by the editors, practically extracted the entire but or the latter except the ditails of ritualistic apply ation (to him ally known as this egg), and g "illir.

1 n.u h is known about Skandasyami. From the unpended at the close of adity as as in each astaka the form of a couplet), it appears that he was a of some place known as "Valabhi" and his Tesic.

father's name was Bhartrdhruva. Bhagavat Dutta has assigned 630 A.D. as the date for his work. The commentary of Skandasvami is available on the following books and hymns:

From I.1.1 to I.56.1; I.62.1 to I.121 15; V.57.1 to V.61.19; VI.29.1 to VI.75.6

The commentary of Udgitha is available for the portions' from X.5.4 to X.12.5; X.13.2 to X.83.6.

Venkata Madhava's commentary is very brief, but is

complete, that is, from I.1.1 to X.191.4.

Mudgala's vitti is from I.1.1 to I.121.15; V.9.1 to VI.9 6. It is so gratifying to note that all these commentaries have been consolidated and published by Vishva Bandhu of the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur. (1965-1966).

Skandasvami's commentary was also published in fragments from other sources earlier: Sambasiva Sastri's Trivandrum Edition; C. Kunhan Raja's Madras Edition.

Skandasvami belongs to the ritualistic school of Hinduism. In the beginning of his commentary on the very first verse (I.I.I.) he grays to Ganapati Vighnesa, the Flephant-god. Then he cass, that the Vedec verses are of five kinds:

 Pra.rah (भीषा), pertaining to summon, e.g., a priest is called upon to commence the ceremony. (पीव्या प्रमितार कारग्यम, AiBr. II.6).

(ii) Karanah (करणाः), pertaining to an action. (इयमहम्बीवसाः गयने सीदानि, SBr. I-5-1.24)

(m) Kris emavanes admelt (कियमाणानुवादिन), something sp lea after the action accomplished, (द्वा तुवासा: Rv. III.84).

(iv) Serve Muster anadigatch (बस्त्रामिष्टक्नादिग्छ), pertaining to praises of weapons etc. (बा स्वार्षे मणीतमे, Rv. VIII. 68. 1).

(v) Japanuva. and jatah (जपानुबचनादिशताः), pertaining to sucred repetitions etc तदय वार्च प्रमर्ग मसीय, Rv. X. 53.4; (बापो रेक्ती:, Rv. X.30.12)

Ship lost and maintain, that it all the live cases one should not only it is a union of a walkout understanding the meaning, he show the contents of the verse also. This is a partitional of writing down a commentary.

Forhaps his me and Sould a belonging to the Gotra of Variation and Bingwar Datta between Samvat

1100 and 1200 Vikrami

At A line, it is not several slokas, in which he have the rice of a several slokas, in which he against the line of the rice of the line of the line of the line of the Bilandilevata.

All to some one of a colleged there if a or retual, to concept in the some man, is. Anaded with was a great developed Name on (God), and he belonged to the period 11 -12 is His has interpreted the word again in the man ways. Prof. L.L.L.) as representing the adorable Lord.

SAYANA AND HIS COMMENTARIES.

Sayana casily ranks with some of our best scholiasts of classic, particularly Vedic. He was born in 1315 A D, and died at the age of seventy-two in 1387. The colophon given at the end of the first astalia of the Rgveda commentary, known as the Madhaviya Vedartha-Prakasa, reads as follows:

इति श्रीमद् समाधिराज परमेश्वर वैदिन नार्गं प्रयानेक श्री वीरवृषक भूपात साम्राज्य पुरूषरेण साम्राज्यावील विर्दाणी मानवीय वेदार्थं प्रकास महना-वीहिता-भाष्ये प्रपाराध्यकेऽष्टमोऽस्थाय समाप्त ।

This clearly shows that he was occupying a high rank in the kingdom of Bukka of the Vijayanagar State (South India). We also hear that he served as the Prime Minister in the kingdom of Kampana, the younger brother of Harihar. He was an Andhra Brahmin of Bharadyaja Gotra and Bodhayana Sutra. His family traditions belonged to the school of the Krsna Yajurveda (the Taittiriya Samhita), and the family was known for scholarship since several generations. We are told that his father's name was Mayana, and mother's name Srimati; His elder brother Madhava is equally reputed for deep learning; he was the preceptor of the Purva and Uttara Mimamsas both. Sayana's younger brother Bhoganatha was a reputed poet, Sayana himself was the disciple of Vidyatirtha, Bharatitirtha and Sri-Kanthacarya., associated with Srngeri Matha, which had received the Royal patronage of Harthar Bukka. Harihara I laid the foundations of his kingdom ([335 A. D.) on theocratic concepts, and he had therefore, taken Madhava and Sayana both in his Ministry. As we have said before, Sayana had worked carlier as Prime Minister to the Mandaladhisa Prince Kampana of Nellore Kuthappa, who knew that Sayana was not only a first rank scholar, he had military talents too. Kampana, however, died soon, and Sayana had to take care of the child prince Sangama also. When Sangama became major and matured, Prince Bukka took Sayana in his Ministry. Prince Bukka was very much interested in the Vedic lore, and he made Sayana incharge of the Veda Commentary project, which Sayana gladly accepted and accomplished with skill in collaboration with a band of scholars appointed for the purpose. Sayana has expressed his obligations to Prince Bukka in the opening verses of the commentary on the Rgveda.

After the death of Bukka, his son Harihara II became the head of the State. Under Harihara's patronage Sayana completed his commentary on the Atharvaveda;

this has been acknowledged by Sayana in this commentary on the Atharvayeda.**

Sayana was a Brahmin belonging to the branch of the Taittiriya Samhita, and therefore, at the first instance, he took up the Krsna Yajurveda for his commentary. The work was followed by his commentaries on the Rgveda Samhita, and the Atharvaveda Samhita. These Vedic commentaries were followed by his commentaries on the Taittiriya Brahmana, the Taittiriya Aranyaka, the Aitareva Brahmana and the Aitareva Aranyaka, the Satapatha Brahmana, the Samavidhana Brahmana, the Sadvimsa Brahmana, the Samavidhana Brahmana, the Araeya Brahmana, the Devatadhyaya Brahmana, the Upanisad Brahmana, the Samlitopanisad Brahmana, and the Vanisa Brahmana.

^{••} यत् कटाक्षेण तद् रूपं दघद् वृक्त महोपति
प्रादिशन्मामवाचार्यं येदार्थस्य प्रकाशने । (Rgveda Commen.)
तत् कटाक्षेण तद् रूपं दघतो वृक्त भूपतेः
प्रभूद् हरिहरो राजा क्षीराब्धेरिव चन्द्रमाः ।
तन्मूलभूतं प्रातोच्य वेदमायविषामिधम्
धादिदान् सायणाचार्यं तदर्थस्य प्रकाशने । (Atharva-veda Commen.)

WESTERN TRANSLATORS AND COMMENTATORS

Under the liberal patonage of Court of Directors of the Last India Company, Professor Dr. F. Max Muller undertexistic valuable edition of the Rgyeda. Professor Max Waller species of the Vedas thus:

What can be more tedious than the Veda, and yet and had be more interesting, if once we know that it the estimate of dispoken by the Arvan Man?

Veca has a twofold interest: it belongs to the party of the world and to the history of India...As

(Vera have ontinues to take an interest in the history of history of as long as we collect in libraries and in the class of former ages, the first place in history of books which contains the records his of the libraries and history of books which contains the records his of the libraries and history of books which contains the records his of the libraries and history of books which contains the records his of the libraries and history of libraries and libraries and history of libraries and history of libraries and

introduct local to the Western public. Wilson, in Introduct local translation of the Rgycda, refers to the term of the first astaka, Opdoad, or eighth book of the term to of the first astaka, Opdoad, or eighth book of the term to take in Latin by late Dr. Rosen; a translation in Licition, along the M. Langlois, extending through four astaxar. Take the Veda was also published at Paris. The cache of a the first three homes of the third lecture, or section (advava) out of the eight, which the first book or the first astalace usists of; Dr.Roer's translation was equally limited stapping with two sections or thirty-two hymns. Both these translations were published in India, but we are not sure, whether they are available now, Dr.Rosen's translations

lation of the first tool, was complete as to the text, but his premature death interrupted his annotations. Wilson speaks lighly of this work. "Although execute I with profound schelarship and scrupulous exactitude, and everyway deserving of rehance as an authentic representative of the original the Sanskrit is converted into Latin with such literal fidelity that the work rearcely a limits of consecutive perusal, and is most of value as a reference, the translation is, in fact, subordinate to an edition of the text which it accompanies on the same page, and the work is designed less for general readers than for Sanskrit scholars and students of the Veda."

In respect to M. Langlois's translation, Wilson comments thus "The principle followed by M. Langlois is the converse of that adopted by Dr. Rosen and he avowedly sought to give to the vague and mysterious passages of the original, a clear, simple, and intelligible interpretation. In this, it may be admitted, that he has admirably succeeded; but it may be sometimes thought that he has not been sufficiently cautious in his rendering of the text, and that he has diverged from its phraseology, especially as interpreted by the pative Scholingt, more yidely than to advisible." In respect to his own trun lation, Wilson save, "The present translation possess is at least the advantage over it predo, every and a strate text, and it will be the fault of the translate; he die not benefit by it. In converting the original into I relish, it has been his aim to adhere as strictly to the original Sanskrit as the necessity of being intelligible would allow." (July I, 1850)

To the I cale Hymns (published in the Sacred Bocks of the I ast Series), Volume I, I. Max Müller has appended a long Preface of 1.25 pages (March 1869), in which he has discussed at length the principles of translation of such classical texts. For several reasons, Professor Max Müller chose to start with the hymns devoted to manuts. In respect of the translators of the Veda, he says, "I hold that they ought to be decipherers and they are bound to justify every word of their translation in exactly the same manner in which the decipherers of incroglyphic or cunicform inscriptions justify every step they take." In this

connection le refers to the opinion of Prefessor von Roth, enrichtliem stidistinguishell Ved.c. L. larg of his times, who had always been in favour of motiveal translations of the Vedic Hymns. Whilst Max Mullir was more for giving abundant notes, Professor von Roth would throw the chief weight, not on the notes, but on the translation of the text. Max Muller also says, "On one point, how ever, I am outte willing to agree with my adversaries, namely, that a metrical rendering would convey a truer ndea of the hymni of the Vol., ray than a proportendering. When I had to translate V. J.: hymns into German, I have generally, if he talloars, on 'cavoured to clothe them in a metrical firm. In English I feel unable to do o, but I have no doubt that future cholors will find it possible to ad I rhyther and even theme, after the true it, aming of the ancient verses has once been determined." Of course, Max. Muller confesses that very often, a metrical translation is an "excuse only for an inaccurate translation". In his Introduction, Max Müller discusses the merits and demerits of Grassmann's (based on Otto Böhtlingk and Rudolf Roth's great Dictionary) and of Ludwig's trans-Iation. (1891).

Theodor Auf each took great plans in producing Romanized reprint of the eatire Reveda with proper diacritical maths, including the account udetta also. Its accordedation appears I in 127, and the photomechanical reprint of this record edition appeared in 1955 (published by Wissenschaftheite Bu hossellschaft, Darmstadt.).

Hermann Oldenberg collaborated with Max Müller, and the second volume of the Vedic Hymns in the SBE Series is his translation of Anni Hymns of the Rgycda taken from books I-V about 130 hymns. Oldenberg's collection of papers on the Vedic subjects have come out in a single volume [Kleine Schriften, Teil I & II.] of which Teil I is devoted to the Vedic Studies, published by I ranz Steinep Verlaggmehwiesbaden).

Ordfith's translation of the Royeda appeared first in May, 1889, reprinted again in 1895 in 2 volumes. It has now been reprinted in a single volume by Motifal Banarsidass, (1975). In his preface to the first edition, he

quotes Professor Weber (from the History of Indian Literature, by Albrecht Weber, Trübner's Oriental Series, 1878) as follows:

"The reasons, however, by which we are fully justified in regarding the literature of India as the most ancient literature of which written records of an extensive scale have been handed down to us, are these. In the more ancient parts of the Royeda Samhita, we find the Indian race settled on the north-western border. of India, in the Punjab, and even beyond the Punjab, on the Kubha or Lophen in Kabul. The graduit spread of the race from these reats towards the cart, beyond the Saraswati and over Hindustan as far as the Gances, can be traied in the later ports as of the Vedic writings alm of step in top. The writing of the following term to the opic, counts of accounts of the internal conflicts among the conquerors of Hindustan themselves, as, for instance, the Mahabharata; or of the farther spread of Brahmanism towards the coutta, as, for instance, the Ramayana. If we contact with this the first fairly accurate information about India which we have from a Greek course, viz., from Merasthenes, it becomes clear that at the time of this writer the brahmanising () His dustan was already completed, while at the time of the Perirhie, the very southernmost point of the Dellan had already become the scat of the wording ! Gaura, the wife of Siva. What a series of years, of conturies, must necessarily have elapsed before this boundless tract of country, inhabited by wild and vicorous tribes, could have been brought over to Brahmanism !"

I shall not comment on this passage of Griffith which needs careful scrutiny.

During the last hundred and twenty-five year, as a result of the labour of our Western scholars also assisted by our own Indian scholars trained on the Western pattern, the interest into the Vedas, and the Vedas literature

grew but from an entirely different appreach. This would be seen from the following types of observations: (1) Professor Wilson says: "Io me, the verses of the Veda, except in their rhythm, and in a few rare passages, appear singularly prosaic for so early an era as that of their probable composition, and at any rate, their chief value lies not in their fancy but in their facts, social and religious." ii Professor Cowell says, "The poetry of the Rgveda is singularly deficient in this simplicity and natural pathos or suclimity which we naturally look for in the songs of an carly period of civilization. The language and style of most of the hymns is singularly artificial....Occasionally we meet with the outbursts of pietry, specially in the hymne addressed to the Dawn, but the care never long sustained and as a rule we in the grand similies or metaphors" (in Idal then and Guffith further adds, "The worst fault of all, or collection regarded as a whole, is the interesting the term of a great number of the hymns, a more only wind a constant chimax in the Ninth Book which centrists aim, it. that of invocations of Soma Pavamana, or the model of a jude in process of straining and parificatio. The great interest of the Rgveda is, in fact, historical and rational oneal. (IV) Griffith attached to the humas o. sh importance, for we find have saying, . It: . ; mal language we so the roction of hots fitt inglies of Greek, and Laun, of Kelt, Teuten and the south the deuties, the myths, and the flights by the first of the Veda throw a good of agust 1 and 1 figure from a final I propose countries before the introde . : . Christianity. (v) In as connection, Graffith further cass, 'As the science of comparative philology could hardly have existed without the study of Sanskrit, so the comparative history of religions of the world wash a we have impossible without the study of the Veda."

Griffith's translation of the Rgve a depends on the text of Max Mulic: sixvolume chica and is partly based on Sayani . Chamentary He has consulted the commentary of Sayani for the general sense of every verse, and for the meaning of every word, and has follow-

ed his interpretation whenever it some i to him rational and consistent with the text, and with other passages in which the came word or wire acta. Shall we regard Savana as the true interpreter of the R. v. Ja, or for that purpose, any otier text which he had commented on? The orimons have been conflicting a Professor Wilson (whose translation of the Rgy, ia is rather a version of Sayana's paraphrane is victually if the opinion that Sayana's knowledge of his text has been "far beyond the pretensions of any European a holia" and he "must have been in possession of all the interpretation which had been perpendited by traditional teaching from the earliest times." But as has been pointed out b. D. J. Muir, Wilson. in the note to his translation admits that he "occusionally failed to find in Sarana a perfection at fact its guide," and Wilson at places his ion whed that the fich diast is evidently puzz'ed," and that 'in one 'anation' are of source

Prefessor Roth, the author of the Vedic portion of the great St-Petersburg Lexicon, has given in his Preface an interesting comment, which we shall reproduce at

length:

So far as regards one of the No ! terature, the treatises on theology and worship, we can desire no better guides than these commentators, so exact in all respects, who follow their texts word by word, who so long is even the semblance of a misconception might arise are never weary of repeating what they are frequents in the region to botten appear as a target had been writing for its foremers carber than for their own priestly alan mewho but grown of in the moist of these wheeptions and migressions. Here, they are in their proper ground. The case however, is quite different when the carte men assume the task of interpret just a numeric of them it himms. Here were required not only quite different qualifications for interpretation but also a greater freedom of adgment and a greater breadth of view and of historical institutions. Free om of judgment, however, was warting to priestly learning, whilst in India no one has ever had any concert on of historical development. The very qualities which had trade there is immentators excellent guides to an understan ling of the "beil" goal freatises render them tristitat le coulait is a thit far a 'der and quite differently circumstanced domain.

As the so called classical Sanskrit was perfectly familiar to them

they sought its ord norverd.om in the Veduc hymns also. Since any difference in the ritial appeared to them income coable and the present forms were believed to have existed from the beginning. If the indicate the present form the day of the indiate religion must have sacrificed in the very same manner.

As the recign red mith 'gral and classical system of their

in the recipn red mith 'gral and classical system of their

in the recipn red mith 'gral and classical system of their

in a first classical system of the ancient risk,

in a efficient risk,

in a efficient gods, and

riskessed from the recipn red mith and riskessed from their system.

It has never occurred to any one to make our understanding of the Helmewholks of Old Terrament General on the Tablud and the Pablins, while there are not wanting solicities who held it as the daty of a consideration to extend the Vela to translate in conformity with Savara, Mahieliana etc. Consequently we do not because the H. H. Welton, that have a left of notice and expression of the Vela better than any European interpreter, but we think the consideration as I we pean interpreter may understand the Vela fur letter and more correctly than Savana.

We consider that the first sent that ar deritanding of the Veda which was current in India's me centuries ago, but to search out the sense which the pacts of emselves have put into their hypers and atterances.

Hence we are of epinion that the writings of Sayana and the office we are of these helps of which the latter will avail instill for the execution of his undoubtedly difficult task, a task which is not to be accomplished at the first enset, or by any single and coloral.

We have, therefore, endeavoured to fell as the path prescribed by philology, to derive from the texts themselves the sense which the many partial of all the passages which are eighten in our only shall the passages which in which neither the commentators nor the translators have preceded us

It would be climterest to go through the opinion of Max Maller on the ctym logical texts like the Nirukta. He says

As the authors of a Brahmanas were thin is by theology, the authors of the still later Notalitas vere deceived by etymological flet, in an 1 by compact to mislead by their authority later and more semble commentators, such as Sayana. Where

Sayana has no authority to mislea i him, his commentary is at all events rational, but still his scholastic notions would never allow him to accept the free interpretation which comparative study of these venerable documents forces upon the unprejudiced scholar. We must therefore discover ourselves the real vestiges of these ancient poets.

Professor Benfey has comething very interesting and useful to say:

Every one who has carefully studed the Indian interpretations is awar that absolute's not entire cast tradition extending from the composition of the Vola to their explanation by Indian cell lars can be assumed to the or attery, between the genuine pactic remains of Vediciantiquity and their interpretations a long-continued break in tradition must have intervened, out of which at most the comprehension of some particulars may have been rescued and handed down to later times by means of liturgual usages and words, formulae, and perhaps, also, piems, connected therewith. Besides these remains of tradition, which must be estimated as very scanty, the interpreters of the Vedichid, in the main, scarcely any other help than those which, for the in stipart, are still at our committed, the usage of the classical specificant the grammatical and etyrost good laxicographical investigation of words.

In any case, whitever may be the slot coming of Indian interpreters, one must remember, as Professor Goodstucker remarked "Without the soft information, which those commentators have disclosed to the without their method of explaining the obscurest text,—in one word, without their scholarship, we should still stand at the outer doors of Hindu antiquity." In fact, Goldstucker ridicules the assertion that a European scholar can understand the Veda more correctly than Sayana, or arrive more nearly at the meaning which the rus gave to their own hymns.

In the galaxy of the Western scholars who devoted themselves to the study of the Veda we have the following. Professors Roth, Benfey, Weber, Ludwig, Max Müller, Grassmann, H. H. Wilson, Monier Williams, Dr. John Mar, Wallis, Griffith, M. Bergaigne, Oldenberg, Geldt er and Kaegi, Peterson and others. To this list, Gomest add the name of W. D. Whitney for the pains

he took on the translation of the Atharvaveda and of Bloomfield for his Vedic Concordance.

WESTERN THEORIES

Western theories based on lack of sympathy.—Whilst introducing Modern Theories in one of his chapters, Aurobindo remarks:

"It was the curresity of a foreign culture that broke after many centuries the seal of final authoritativeness which Sayana had fixed on the ritual stic interpretation of the Veda. The ancient scripture was delivered over to a scholarship laborious, bold in special ation, ingenious in its flights of fancy, conscientious actualing to its own lights, but ill fitted to understand the thethol of the old mystic poets; for it was void of any sympathy with that ancient temperament, unprovided with any clue in its own intellectual or spiritual environment to the ideas hidden in the Vedic figures and parables. The result has been of a double character, on the one side the beginning of a more minute, thorough and careful as well as a freer handling of the problems of Vedic interpretation, on the other hand, a final exaggeration of its apparent material sense and the complete obscuration of its true and inner secie: (Aurobindo, Vol. X, p.22)

By modern theories, we mean the theories which have been advanced by the comparative mythologists, linguists, philologists, anthropologists and scholars in some of the countries of West. When they gained their first acquaintance with Indian literature, its culture and customs, they tried to interpret it in consonance with the mythology and culture of other nations in Fast, Middle-Fast and some other lands. In this context, these scholars laboriously developed the modern theory of Veda also, which starts with the conception for which Sayana responsible) of the Vedas as the hymnal of an early, primitive and largely barbails firstly, crude in its moral and religious conceptions, rude in its outlook upon the world that environed it. The ritualism which Sayana accepted as part of a divine knowledge and as endowed

th a mysterious efficacy, European scholarship accepted as a claboration of the old savage propitiatory sacrifices

effect to marmore superlayers part called who might be three limits of makes and a contain on they are vershipped or neglectain. (And Lady, Vol. X, p. 22).

The story deer not step less. "The hert recal element a mitted ! ". . . ." I Another's, "was readily of toward or . . to a read . . and new congretor of the details in the art fixed put dealer to the leavest the transfer of the tenth of the rs and institution the leaven as the And thus Sayand's interpretation of Vivas and Chilingue credit to the product of the transfer of the control of the contro caute land one but a hours and in the under the damaged mark to the first of the data of the derest consequented of a contable contain of rather finite. Mi Million en alogine as well filter the aperers is, in languages or light a man, is evident from Panin and Patantah's voril of a tremmin, key, a rathmatics, surrery and medicine. The first cradit posto Dayananda for having raised a voice against the tradit.onal scholiasts, like Sayana and others.

At the time of the i-cinning of the Western interpretate a, the situate a was constlare life this. The natura listic element played a very traportart to its. The obvious identification of the Vola r ds in the resternal aspect with cortain Nature-Powers was used as the starting-joint for a comparation with of Aryan mythologies; the less tating identificate is or certain of the approximate devices oun-Poul is var taken as a pear life of the fraction. of primitive methernal my and elabored and analyster-mostly theories of comparative mother governor founded. In the new light the Vede is inneleg has, one to be interpreted as a half-superstitions, half-s etic allecore of Nature with an important astronomical element. Fine rest is partly contemporary historia, mirth in formulad and practices of sacrificial ritualista, not in after, but merely primitive and superstitious.

The theory of emergence from the mere cavage our dominatingly a concept of the Nineteenth Century. We now kin withat remarkable cavilizations existed in China, Egypt, Chaldea and Assyria many thousands of years ago,

and it is now coming generally to be agreed that Greece and India were no exceptions to the general high culture of Asia and Mediterranean races. Aurobindo in this context rightly says, that "if the Vedic Indians do not get the benefit of this revived knowledge, it is due to the survival of the theory with which I uropean erudition started that they belonged to the so called Aryan race and were on the same level of culture with the early Aryan Greeks, Celts, Germans as they are represented to us in the Homeric poems, the old Norse Sagas and the Roman accounts of the ancient Gaul and Teuton. Hence has arisen the theory that these Aryan races were northern barbarians who broke in from their colder climes on the old and rich civilizations of Mediterranean I urope and Dravidian India,"

It is not for me to discuss in details many such theories which have been started in the West on filmsy grounds and insufficient evidences. The indications in the Veda on which this theory of a recent Aryan invasion is built, are very scanty in quantity and uncertain in their significance. The distinction between Aryan and un-Aryan seems on the mass of evidence to indicate a cultural rather than a racial difference. Nor is it a certain conclusion from the data we possess that the early Aryan cultures—supposing the Celt, Teuton, Greek and Indian to represent one common cultural origin,—were really undeveloped and barbarous (Aurobindo, Vol. X, p. 24).

The methodology adopted in comparative mythology is not very happy one. It has founded its interpretation on a theory which saw nothing between the early savage and Plato or the upanisads. It has taken for granted that the early religions have been founded on the wonder of barbarians waking up suddenly to the astonishing fact that such strange things as Dawn and Night and the Sun existed and attempting in a crude, barbaric, imaginative way to explain their existence. We have no space here to discuss these aspects in details. There could be much that would be useful in the speculation of comparative mythology; but in order that the bulk of its results should be sound and acceptable, it must use a more ratient and

consistent method and organize itself as part of a wellfounded science of Rehaten. The mere identification of Greek and Sanslert name, and the ingenious discovery that Heracles page is an image of the setting Sun or that Paris and Helen are Greek corruption of the Vedic scrama and panis make an interesting diversion for an imaginative mind, but can by themselves lead to no serious result even if they should prove to be correct. Nor is their correctness beyond screens doubt for it is the vice of the fragmentary and imaginative method be which the sun and star myth interpretations are built up that they can be applied with equal case and convincingness to any and every human tradition, Echef or even actual event of history.* With this method, so says. Aurobindo, we can never be sure where we have litten a truth or where we are listening to a mere ingenuity. (Aurobindo, Vol. X, p. 27).

Modern Indian Interpreters-The whole problem of the interpretation of Vedic texts shall perhaps ever remain an open field in which any contribution that can throw light upon the problem should be welcome. Three contributions on Western lines have proceeded from Indian scholars, but one of the profoundest contributions has been by an Indian Savant, Dayananda, on indigeneus lines with freshness of outlook and depth of virgon. The lines showed by him opened now yesting to Americado in Jeveloping his parciclogical approach. These who i slowe ! the Western methods were half that he in Tillak, I. Post. manya Aver, and A. C. Done, Tennia the frenc III rein the Teath Inc. accepted to the all confuse as of European och larding, but b a freed examination in the Vedic Davin, the neure of the Ved. Covis and the astronomical data of the livings, has established at least a strong probability that the Arvan races descended or grnally from the Arctic regions in the placial period. A. C. Das, and their reholar of repute from Bengal in the I quille india has entradicted Tilale's view, and has aim st

^{**} Fig. Christ and his twelve disciples are, a great scholar assures us, the Sun and the twelve months. The career of Napolean is the most perfect run-muth in all legend or history. Aurobindo

conclusively shown from the Vedic texts that the Punjab, the land of five rivers and the adjining area was the cradle home of the Vedic Arvans. I Paramasiva Aiyer by a still bolder departure has attempted to prove that the whole of the Rgyeda is a figurative representation of the geological phenomena belonging to the new birth of our planet after its long continued glacial death in the same period of terrestrial evolution. Whether one accepts or not, he has thrown a new light on the great riddle of ahi witra and the release of the seven river.

None of the above authors commented on the entire text of even a single veda. Davananda, however, took upon himself the stupendous task of commenting on the Yajurveda and the Rgveda as a new venture, quite indeprodent from the traditional commentaries of Sayana (ins life was cut short, and he could not proceed beyond Mandala VI of the Rgyeda As Aurobindo writes, it was the remarkable attempt by Svami Dayananda, the founder of the Arya Samaj, to re-establish the Veda as a hving religious Scripture. Dayananda took as his basis a free use of the old Indian philology which he found in the Nirukta. Himself a great Sanskrit scholar, he handled ris material with remarkable power and independence. 'specially creative was his use that peculiar feature of the ild Sanskrit tongue which is best expressed by a phrase of Sayana's, - the multisignificance of roots, we shall see, hat the right following of this clue 1, of capital imporance for understanding the reculiar method of the Vedic rsis, (Aurobind), Vol. X, p. 29

"Dayananda's interpretation", writes Aurobindo, 'of the hymns is giverned by the idea that the Vedas are a plenary reveletion of religious, ethical and scientific truth. Its religious tracting is monothered in a lithe Vedic rectain different decry two names the CD ity, they are at the same time indicative in a circumstance when working in Nature and by a time on hing of the ence of the Victoria could arrive at all the scientific truths which have the could arrive at a lithe scientific

At times there is a negligible rational both in the circles of the Asia Camaj and outside mailst inter-

Preting the hypothesis of Dayananda inasmuch as the Vedas contain the germ (or seed) of all true knowledge (including philosophy and science). Dayananda always regards sruti as different from sastra. The Vedas constitute the sruti, as revealed, and the sastras are developed as systematics to understand the sruti and God's creation, both. The sruti always has the germ of the sastra in it, but is not the sastra. In this sense, Dayananda regards the sruti to be constituting the germ of all true knowledge.

The old nations have to their credit great scientific, literary and creative discoveries and conceptions. In some fields, the ancient races, it ought to be admitted, were far more advanced than is yet recognized. The Egyptians and Chaldeans, we now know, had discovered much that has since been rediscovered by modern science and much also that has not been rediscovered. The ancient India was inspired with the Vedic studies, and in the context of these studies, India developed her logic, mathematics, astronomy, medical sciences, grammar, prosody and aesthetics besides metaphysics, and spiritual sciences. Dayananda referred to this glory of India, which was built up round the teaching of the Vedas, a living force.

Aurobindo, whilst complimenting, says, "Dayananda has given the clue to the linguistic secret of the rsis and re-emphasised one central idea of the Vedic religion, the idea of the One Being with the Devas expressing in numerous names and forms the many-sidedness of His

unity." (Aurobindo, Vol. X, p. 31).

PRE-DAYANANDA AND POST-DAYANANDA PERIOD OF INTERPRETATION: SAYANA—DAYANANDA—AUROBINDO

Aurobindo presents the problem of the Vedic interpretation in the following words:

'We have in the Rgveda—the true and the only Veda in the estimation of European scholars,—a body of sacrificial hymns couched in a very ancient language which presents a number of almost insoluble difficulties. It is full of ancient forms and words which do not appear in later speech and have often to be fixed in some doubtful sense by intelligent conjecture; a mass even of the words that it has in common with classical Sanskrit seem to bear or at least to admit another significance than in the later literary tongue; and a multitude of its vocables, especially the most common, those which are most vital to the sense, are capable of a surprising number of unconnected significances, which may give according to our preference in selection, quite different complexions to whole passages, whole hymns, and even to the whole thought of the Veda." (Aurobindo, Vol.X. p.2)

During the past several centuries, there have been at least three types of major attempts to fix the sense of these ancient litanies. (i) The first of these attempts exists only by fragments in the brahmanas, and the upanisads. (ii) An interpretation almost in the same strain has been followed by another Indian scholar Sayana—this is the traditional ritualistic interpretation of the Vedic texts, as if the entire text of the Rgveda (and the Yajurveda too), was meant to be used for one or the other purpose in sacrifices. (iii) Lastly, we have another mode of interpretation which has been introduced by modern Western scholarship (European and American), based on comparisons and conjectures, i.e. claimed to be based on the comparative philology, and systematic study of human behaviours through ages in different lands.

In respect to the traditional ritualistic interpretation, and the connectural Western interpretations. Aurobindo rightly remarks as follows:

"Defined them present one characteristic in common the extraordinary in oberence and poverty of sense, which their results than numera the an act I was The separate lines can be given, whether natural, or by a new of competure, a good sense, or a once that harps to either, the dotton that results, if parish in e e, if I add with it is a fille but we of thets, if developing extra rdinarily little of relianing in an amazing mass of paulty figure and verlage, can be made to run it a intelligible sento tree but when we come to real the liveres as a while, we seem tabe a the present existing who unlike the earlier writers of ether rare, were as my the fig forcest and natural expression or of madeline of the trade trade and support typins the larginge ter is to be either of three or artificial, the thoughts are effer un on a teller have to be forced and Teaten by the interpreter into a whele. The cholar in dealing with text is obliged to substitute for interpretation a process almost of fabrication. We feel that he is not so much revealing the sense as hammering and forping re'ellago material into some sort of shape and consistency." (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 3)

The globaryator of Aurebindo are valid in regards to the interpretations area by either Sayana or by our We tern cholars like Max Muller, Geldner, Oldenberg, * of " theor Wilson. If these interpretations are accepted, then the symms of the Pgyeda (and other Vedas) would be urf in it's qualified by such terms as "obscure and barbarous or thers." But one thing is exceptionally remarkable, There so called obscure and barbarous compositions have . I the most splendid good fortune in all literary history. They have been the reputed source not only of some of the world's richest and profoundest religions, but of some of it, subtlest metaphysical philosophics. In the fixed tradition of thous ends of years they have been revered as the origin and standard of all that can be held as authoritative and true in Brahmanas, Upanisads, in the six Systems of Indian philosophy, and even in the later and medieval literature of ladian thought. They have been invariably regarded as the literature of ultimate. Supreme Authority

Introduction III

(statch pramana). They have inspired the teachings of all carate, secretard sares. The name before by them has been the Veda, the knowledge, a term which stands for the highest spiritual truth of which the human mind is capable. But as Aurolando rightly remarks, if we accept the current interpretations, whether Sayana's or the modern theory, the whole of this cut have and saired reputation is a colorse! faction. If we accept the traditional or western interpretations, the hymns would be nothing more than the naive superstitious fancies of untaught and materialistic barbarians concerned only with the most external gains and enjoyments and renegant of all but the most elementary moral notions and telegious aspirations. Of course intuals have some value in life, but the entire Vedic texts have nothing else in them, but ritually is an idea, repugnant, to any rational thought. As we I we said, the Vedas were held in the highest esteem by all the systems of Indian philosophy, particularly of the Upanisads, and it is so well known that the true foundation or starting point of religions and philosophies are these. Upamiseds, and if so, if the Vedas are to be traditionally interpreted, then there Upanisads have to be conceived as a result of philosophical and speculative minds against the intualistic materialism of the Vedas. The entire Vedanta, the Yoga, Samkhya, the Nyaya or the Vaisesika system can be directly traced to elaborate the these, trop unded in the Vedic texts.

The European scholars have confused issues beyond expectations. Aurobindo writes in this context.

"But this concept, in supported by mis'eading European parallels, realy explains rishing Such profound and ultimate thoughts, such systems of subtle and elaborate psycholog, as are found in the substance of the Upanisads, do not spring out if a previous void. The human mind in its progress markles from knowledge to knowledge, in the real and leverlatifications from knowledge that has been of a great and leverlatification of the thought of the Upanisads supposes great origins anterior to itself, and these in the original theories are lasking. The hypothesis, invented to fill the gap, that these ideas were in providings, is a conjecture, supported only by other conjectures. It is indeed coming to be

doubted whether the whole story of an Aryan invasion through the Punjab is not a myth of the philologists, (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 4).

In fact, the Veda has to be seen from another perspective. It is the revelation of an age anterior to our intellectual philosophics. It is sruti and not a sastra. In that original epoch, when it was given to us, thought proceeded by methods other then those of our logical reasoning and speech (the accepted modes of expression) which in our present day habits would be inadmissible. The wisest then depended on inner experience and the suggestions of the intuitive complex for all knowledge that ranged beyond mankind's ordinary perceptions and daily activities. Their aim was illumination, as Aurobindo puts it, not logical conviction, their ideal the inspired seer, not the accurate reasoner. The rsi was not the individual composer of the hymn, but the seer (drasta) of an eternal truth and an impersonal knowledge. The language of the Veda itself is sruti. a rhythm not composed by the intellect but heard, a divine word that came vibrating out of the Infinite to the inner audience of the man who had previously made himself fit for the impersonal knowledge (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p.8), So speaks Dayananda about the Vedas, so spoke the older rsis, and so speaks Aurobindo about the Vedic revelation. The words themselves, drsti and sruti, sight and hearing, are Vedic expressions; these and cognate words signify, in the esoteric terminology of the hymns, revelatory knowledge and the contents of inspiration (sabda, artha, and the sambandha).

There is a progressive preparedness for the reception of the divine revelation in the hymns themselves so often. Knowledge itself was a travelling and a reaching, or a finding and a winning (as Aurobindo puts it); the revelation of the mysterious comes only at the end; the light was the prize of a final victory. There is continually in the Veda this image of the jorney, the Soul's march on the path of Truth. On that path as it advances, it also ascends; new vistas of power and light open to its aspiration; it wins by a heroic effort its enlarged spiritual possessions. If a cohe-

rence is to be appreciated in a particular hymn, this type of approach has to be constantly kept in mind. The hymn would by and by raise you from an exoteric to an esoteric realm. A particular verse might be referring to mundane fire for the time being, but by and by it would raise you to the realm of the cosmic Fire and then finally take you to the Inner Fire, the Divine Warmth, which is the secret of life. And similarly, a casual reference to ordinary broad day light or the light appearing every day at dawn, may take you through a series of successive steps to the cosmic light and finally to the Inner Spiritual Light of one's own consciousness or even the Divine Light of the Supreme Self,

If one gets familiarized with this technique of the Soul's march on the path of Truth, then to him, the Veda would neither be a collection of verses, being an attempt to set down the results of intellectual or imaginative speculations, nor would it consist of the dogmas of a primi-

tive religion.

The Vedas were revealed to the earliest man and since then, they were traditionally handed down to posterity with utmost care in accuracy. It is difficult to say when they were for the first time classified into the details of the samhitas. But there are certain considerations which justify us in ascribing to it an almost enormous antiquity. An accurate text, accurate in every syllable, accurate in every accent, was a matter of supreme importance to the Vedic ritualists, for on scrupulous accuracy depended the effectuality of the sacrifice. We are told, for instance, in the Brahmanas the story of tvastr, who, performing a sacrifice to produce an avenger of his son slain by Indra, produced, owing to an error of accentuation, not a slayer of Indra, but one of whom Indra must be the slayer (indra-satru). The prodigious accuracy of the ancient Indian memory is also notorious and proverbial. And the sanctity of the text prevented such interpolations, afterations, modernizing revisions, as have been replaced by the present form of the Mahabharata, the ancient epic of the Kurus.

The ancients were not satisfied with the samhita pathas of the Vedic verses in which the rigid rules of euphonic combination of separate words (sandhi) were

applied. The Vedic pois, as was natural in a living speech, followed the ear rather than fix disule, on the times they combined the separate words, sometimes they left them uncombined. And therefore, they have not only retained with accuracy the saminta pathas, but the path-pathas also with proper accontinuation. In these path path is, all euphonic combinations are again resolved into the original and separate words and even components of compound words indicated.

We shall not enter here into the details involving the diange of a samilita patha into the corresponding padapatha and vice versa.

A few illustrations of the samuta-parka and the pala-

puth i for the same Repodic verse are given below

1. Samhita-patha

अग्निमीके पुरोहित यज्ञस्य देवमृत्यिजम् ।

होतार रलधातमम्।

Pada-patha

अस्तिम् । रिंडे । पुर र्यहतम् । यजस्य । यजम् । ऋषिजस् । होतारम् । रलाध्यात्रमम् ।

2. Samhita-patha

अस्ति पूर्वेभिक्यंपिसिक्योः । १५४० । । १४ पर ४०० ।

Pada-patha

लाग्व समूर्वीम । ऋषिङ्गिम । उत्तर १ दर्भ । उत्तर

स्य । वदान् । यह । यह । वदानि ।

(These pada pathar would be a help in proper ghand-pathar, mala-pathar, jata-pathar etc.) besides the interpretations, depending on accents also.)

Coherence in the Vedic hymns.

We can thus entirely rely on the Vedic texts available to us today, in the form of the pada patra. Very few are the instances in which the exactness or the sound judgment of the pada-patha can be called into question. "We have then?" Aurobindo cays, "as our basis a text which we can confidently accept and which, even if we hale it in a few instances doubtful or defective, does not at any rate call for that often heentious labour of emendation to which some of the European classics lend themselves." Aurobindo further

says, Nor is there, in my view, any good reas in to doubt that we have the homes as a 1 for the most part in the right order of their verses, and in their exact entirety. The exceptions, if they exist, are negligible in number and importance. When the hymns, om to us incoherent, it is because we do not understand them. Once the clue is found, we decover that they are perfect wholes as admirable in the structure of their thought as in their language and their thythms."

Aurobin. 7, Vol. X. p. 16).

Natural meaning of Vedic terms. The only literature of the closest proximity to the revealed Vede texts, is of the brainnanas and the aramalas; and both of them belong to the ritualistic period. Perhaps, there must have been a gap of millemun. between the liwn of the Vedu I nowledge, and the littings if backs of the B thman; period. And therefore, Aurobindo a right which it says that "for even in the earlier days of classical crudition, the ritualistic view of the Veda was already dominant, the original sense of the words, the lines, the allusions, the clue to the structure of the thought had been long lost or obscured; nor was there in the cradite that intuition or that appritual experience which might have partly recovered the lost secret. In such a field, mere learning, ospicalling him at in accompanied by an ingenious self-lastic mind, is eften a snare as a guide." (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 16-17).

There has been a great central ution of the people of the ritualistic peak, in that they processed the Vedic texts with great care, but on the contrary, the greatest disservice they did, was that they obcuted the natural meaning of the Vedic texts. The mantras were held sacred by them, but the real meanings were lost to them, and therefore, for the last so many centuries the Vedas ceased to have any dynamic impact on the life of an individual or on society. Thanks to the insight and inspirations of Dayananda at the close of the Nineteenth Century followed by spiritual experiences of another great cavant of the present century, Sia Aurel indo, there has been a complete metamorphosis of our thinking and evaluation of the Vedic texts. The greatest centribution of these two greats and of the soil has been the emancipation of the Vedic interpretations from

the tragic hands of ritualistic periods and medieval scholiasts.

Max Müller and other scholars of the west laboured hard on the Vedic texts, not only as pure academicians, but they were also sure, that if they could show to Indian people how meaningless and debasing the concept of their own Vedic scholasts were, their future generation, more enlightened on account of the advances of modern philosophy and sciences, would refuse to accept the Vedas and the Vedic theology as their solace.*

The great sage Yaska compiled one of the earliest lexicons of the Vedic terms, known as the Nighantu, and he wrote his own commentary on this book, known as the Nirukta. The Nighantu constitutes one of the six vedangas, the others being the siksha (orthography) by Panini, chanda (prosody) by Pingala, jyotis (astronomy) by Lagadha, vyakarana (grammar) by Panini, and kalpa (litany and liturgy) by various scholats of the ritualistic period. The study of these vedangas is supposed to be very essential if one wishes to arrive at the correct interpretation of the Vedic texts. But no academic knowledge of our rigorous scholarly disciplines can be a substitute of inspirations and

Of course, the result has been otherwise. Due to Dayananda and people who have shared his views, the Vedas are much more popular in Indian society today than in Max Muller's days, and their teachings have started revitalizing human mind, and now again they have started exercizing a dynamic impact on our society.

Max Muller, as a true Christian, was convinced of the fact, that his translations of the Vedic Hymns based on the interpretations of Sayana and other schofiasts, would take away the faith of Indians from the Vedas, and in consequence, Indians would also become Christians in due course. We are told that he wrote a letter to his wife in 1868, in which he remarked thus, whilst he was busy in editing the Rgyeda:

[&]quot;I hope I shall finish that work and I feel convinced, though I shall not live to see it, yet this edition of mine (of the Rgveda) and the translation of the Vedas will hereafter tell to a great extent on the fate of India and on the growth of millions of souls in that country. It is the root of their religion, and to show them what the root is, is, I feel sure, the only way of uprooting all that has been sprung from it during the last three thousand years."

personal experiences, of a highly elevated self. The seers of the upanisads, could, therefore, reveal the mysteries of the Vedic texts much more than any other academician. We are fortunate in this respect that persons of the eminence of Panini (the celebrated author of the Astadhyayi) and his commentator, Patanjali (the author of the Mahabhasya) were not only academicians but were also inspired seers of deep experiences, and so were the authors of the six systems of Indian philosophy.

Every great interpreter of the Vedic texts has taken help from Yaska, the lexicographer and the etymologist, and also from the derivations given in the Brahmanas, in the Unadi kosa, in the Pratisakhyas, and from Panini's grammar as well as from the Mahabhasya. All these books accept the principle of the multiplicity of the Vedic interpretations, the interpretation belonging to three major categories: (i) the historical, or sasvata itihasa, the natural perpetual cosmologic history. (ii) the ritualistic, pertaining to the yajnas, and (iii) the spiritual or the mystic with deeper inner meanings. Dayananda has added one more category to it, as would be seen from his commentaries. To Dayananda, the Vedas constitute the living force, both mundane and spiritual. His is the dynamic realistic philosophy of life, and compatible with this concept he gets inspirations from the Vedas for all the disciplines of life. To him, the life is real and purposeful and the prosperity in mundane life is a step of advancement towards the attainments of the spiritual realm. And therefore, he has declared that the Vedas constitute a store house of all true knowledge for the evolution of man. To him, God is not only a creator of the Universe, living and non-living. He is prime source of all knowledge also, and therefore, there can never arise a conflict between true sciences, spiritual philosophies, and the right conducts of theological practices. And therefore, Vedas contain the natural material to inspire us in all the multi-disciplines of life. That code alone could be regarded as rightful, which leads to individual and social success in life and to the spiritual attainments of the highest order. God Himself is the Highest Personification of an ethical ideal, and this

ideal has to be emulated in every sphere of human life, mundane and transcendental.

Of court, hayana, or at a matter of fact, and other scholiast of the period, could not have been inspired with this realism and purpo chalmess of human life, and therefore, inconterpt tation, however maitrily, fall fort of natural expectation. At a therefore, Aurobindous correct when he says

"Terror are the effection one of the V day it to not possible to lobe a cither Security method or his results. without the highest regression. It is not only that he admits in his particle licens, shortlanguage and construction. which are made of the anti-competitive in the bible in a that has arrays at lease ultipates, it is a sufficient memoritor y in his reterminate in (f) min in Volunterry, and even of fixed Vehich morne. There are the defents of detail unave dible ring in the total finational, with which he had to deal. But it is the central detect of Sayana system. that he is obsessed alway by the intualistic formula and seeks continually to force the ense of the Veda into that narrow mould. So he loves many clues of the greatest suggestiveners and important? for the ancient scriptures, a problem quite as interesting as its internal sense. The outcome is a representation with 150, their thoughts, their culture, their aspirations, so narrow and poverty-strict enthat, if accented, it renders the ancient reverence for the Veda, its caste lautherity its divine regulation quite incomprehen by to the real on or order applicable as a blandand unque forms traction of faith starting from an original error." (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 18)

The error in Savas. I interpretations are as follows (i) Sense is known for deep spiritual, philosophic and preclinings which are the sanctity to the fexturation of the mentions for in the conterant of escapitions. He mentions for in this contraction for the enterpretation of the enterpretation of the front man theological soft is device and he aspirations. For Savana agree is either simply the enemy or the ply and cloud domen who holds back the water and

has to be pierced by the Raingiver.

(ii) Savan i is led away by the Pauranie myths and mythological executions of the initialization existed space to the revelation of the texts. He does not go deeper into the root-meanings or the etymologies or mystic sense behind there terms. The stories of the Puranas were weven round the Vedic words, carable of natural interpretations, millemums of years offerwar in. The Velias were always held sacred in Indian Society, and the words used in common parlance, were given as proper names to family children or to the personal figures in literature. The names of the four zsiz, Arm, Vayu, Alitya and Angiras, and co-many other rsis, associated with the Vedichymns also belong to this category, not to speak of kings and princes of repute, who came to be so well known in cp. s and invthologies. A few such it stances are quoted below. The mildern Vedle scholars, who seek to interpret history on the basis of Vedic texts, have erred a step ahead of Savana in this repect.

- I Rama and Kṛṣṇa in the Atharvaveda: नवाआतास्थापथे रामे क्ष्मे प्रतिकृत प (Av. I. 23.1).
- Dasaratha in the Rgveda : चत्वारितद् वगरमस्य दोगाः (Rv. I. 126.4).
- Bharata in the Rgveda: बाह्या बहिनंग्यस्य गूनवः (Rv. II, 36.2).
- Visyamitra in the Rgveda: विश्वामिश्राद दवता मधानि (Rv. III. 53.7). विश्वामिश्रा संगतित (Rv. III. 53.13)
- Visvamitra and Jamadagni in the Coveda सुति सात्रन यद्यागम चा प्रति विकासित्र-जसदस्ती देश

(Rv. X. 167.4).

6. Vena in the Rgyeda: वेनन्ति वेना. पनवन्त्या दिशः (Rv. X. 64.2), वेना दुहरापुराण विशिष्टाम् (Rv. IX. 85.10). (Vena Blang was stile reer of the Lorins IK. 85 and X. 123, whilst rena is also the devata of X 123. This vena has been identified with the planet Venus also, X. 123.1).

Pururavah and Urvasi in the Rgyeda: 7. पुरुरव. पुनरस्तं परेहि (Rv. X. 95.2). भोवंशी तिरत दीर्घमाय: (Rv. X. 95.10). (For urvasi, also see V. 41.19; IV. 2.18; and X. 95.17).

Ariuna in the Rgveda: 8. षोवेव शंसमर्जनस्य नंशे (Rv. I. 122.5).

- Vasisthas in the Rgveda: 9. प्रावदिन्द्री बहाणी वो वसिष्टा (Rv. VII. 33.3).
- Susruta in the Rgveda: पः कर्ममिनंहद्भिः सुधातो भूत् (Rv. HI. 36.1).

(iii) A third element is the legendary and historic, the stories of old kings and rsis, given in the Brahmanas or later tradition in explanation of the obscure allusions of the Veda. Sayana's dealings with this element are marred by some hesitation. Often he accepts them as the right interpretation of the hymns; sometimes he gives an alternative sense with which he has evidently more intellectual

sympathy, but wavers between the two authorities.

(iv) Ritualistic conceptions dominate over naturalistic interpretations. Not only are there the obvious or the traditional identifications, indra, the maruts, the triple agni, surva, usa, but we find mitra was identified with day, varuna with the night, aryaman and bhaga with the sun, the thus with its rays. We have here, as Aurobindo remarks. the seeds of that naturalistic theory of the Veda to which Furopean learning has given so wide an extension. The old Indian scholars did not use the same freedom or the same systematic minuteness in their speculations. Still this element in Sayana's commentary is the true parent of the European Science of comparative mythology (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 20).

But here again, as Aurobindo remarks, it is the ritualistic conception that pervades; that is the persistent note in which all others lose themselves. In the formula of the philosophic schools the hymns, even while standing as a supreme authority for knowledge, are yet principally and fundamentally concerned with the karmakanda with works,-and by works was understood, pre-eminentaly, the

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ritualistic observation of the Vedic Sacrifices. Sayana labours always in the light of this idea. Into this mould, he moulds the language of the Veda, turning the mass of its characteristic words into the ritualistic significances,—food, priest, giver, wealth, praise, prayer, rite, sacrifice.

Wealth and food;—for it is the most egoistic and materialistic objects that are proposed as the aims of the Sacrifice; possessions, strength, power, children, servants, gold, horses, cows, victory, the slaughter and the plunder of enemies, the destruction of rival and malevolent critic. As one reads and finds hymn after hymn interpreted in this sense, one begins to understand better the apparent inconsistency in the attitude of the Gita (or the Upanisads) which, regarding always the Veda as divine knowledge (Gita, XV.15), yet censures severely the champions of an exclusive Vedism (Gita, II.42),—all whose flowery teachings were devoted solely to material wealth, power and enjoyment.

It is, as Aurobindo observes, the final and authoritative binding of the Veda to this lowest of all its possible senses that has been the most unfortunate result of Sayana's commentry. The dominance of the ritualistic interpretation had already deprived India of the living use of its greatest Scripture and of the true clue to the entire sense of the upanisads. Sayana's commentary put a seal of finality on the old misunderstanding which could not be broken for many centuries. (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 20).

When Dayananda talks of yajna, or karma, he takes a wide view of life. The Vedic philosophy is a philosophy of plenty, of prosperity and liberality. To Dayananda, yajna is not only the sacrificial ritual, it embraces all the achievements on a social plane to ameliorate the conditions of our worldly living against poverty, miseries, sickness and disease, and in the subsequent stage to assure a better future beyond death even. It is not the ritual that would lead to that goal, it is the hard, honest and sincere devotion in all departments of knowledge,—science, technology, philosophy, and spirituality—that would assure the fruits of the yajna. The para and apara vidyas both have to be acquired to meet these ends. Dayananda finds in

the Vedas an inspiration for such a life, which strikes a balanced note between the material prosperity and spirituality, vidya and avidya, jnana and karma, sambhuti and asambhuti, yoga and samkhya, all taken as complimentary to serve the highest aspirations of our individual and also of the society. Dayananda and Aurobindo both have thus given new interpretation to the karma-kanda, and not the one belonging to the ritualistic period, and which had brought the divine Vedas to disrepute and ridicule.

Viniyoga on the Ritualistic Application of the Vedic Texts

It has been rightly pointed out by the Vedic scholars. Western and Indian, that between the actual composition of hymns (or the actual revelation of hymns), and the age of the commentators like Sakandasvami. Venkata Madhaya or Sayana, or even between the revelation and the days of Nairuktas, grammarians and lexicographers, or even up to the time of the composition of the books like the Taittiriya Samhita (which is a book rather to be placed in the rank of the Brahmanas and Aranyakas, than may be regarded as an independent Veda-the Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda), so many milleniums must have clapsed that neither the brahmanas or aranyakas nor the nairuktas, grammarians and the commentators and scholiasts can be regarded as the true interpreters of the texts; they, at the most, may be regarded as representing the notions of the times and the practices of the days, when they were present. In this sense, Sayana, Mahidhara and others are in no way the representatives of the very old traditions even. Sayana was born in fourteenth century A.D.; not to speak of the Rajasuya or the Asvamedha yajnas, even the darsapaurnamas yaina and the somayaga were obsolete in his times and very few rituals, which survived, also got so much mixed up with Pauranic gods and goddesses, that they could hardly be regarded as the representative of the Vedic traditions of milleniums B.C.

The objective of the Vedic revelation was manifold: to prescribe an eternal code of conduct for man; to show

to the man his relationships with his surroundings and with the Creator; to impress upon him the cause of his bondage and to indicate in the broadest terms the way to attain freedom from that bondage; to reveal to the man some of the mysteries of Nature as to give him a start for further exploration; to lead the bonded soul on the path of truth, enlightenment and immortality. All these points may be summed up into three words. jnan(enlightenment), karma (duty and action) and upasana (devotion, dedication and love towards God). Man has to be instructed in respect to all these three and hence was the necessity of a special type of revelation to him; he alone has been provided with a characteristic intelligence to explore into the mysteries of the Unknown of inner and external realms, provided he gets initial directions and subsequent encouragements.

Thus it had been the unique privilege of man that the sruti was revealed to him at the earliest history, and has been his guide throughout. Man held this sruti in his highest esteem, and had always regarded it as his privileged sacred lore.

By and by, man's culture grew, and his activities became multifarious. During the course of his social evolution, as a demand of his aesthetic sense, he developed rituals, formalities and ceremonies. These rituals were centered round certain dialogues, utterances, invocations, dramatizations, and performances of several types. The old seer was acquainted with the Vedic verses, and as his love knew no bounds for God and His Word, the sruti, he took out the passages from this Divine Text and associated them with rituals and ceremonies which he held so sacred. The rituals became doubly sacred on account of these associations. This is how the viniyoga of the verses in numerous yajnas started milleniums ago.

By viniyoga is meant the recitation of a verse or its part, taken from the Vedic Samhitas and some other similar texts, along with the operations accompanying rituals and ceremonies. It must be remembered that the texts existed before the currency of the ritual: the text was not composed to be utilized in the rituals;—it had its

sanctity even otherwise. But since the devotce had high regards for the texts and for the rituals both, he relevantly or even otherwise, got the two associated together. After a long and continuous usage of the text in the rituals, it was natural for people to have perpetuated this association to such an extent that one could not have thought of the text without its association with the rituals. Thus in the course of time we had, in a way, the degradation of the text. The deeper meanings of the texts were forgotten and their association with rituals only survived. This is why we say that Sayana, Mahidhara and other scholiasts in their commentaries do not give the true meanings of the texts. They merely depict the relation of the text with the ritual.

The viniyogas (ritualistic applications of the texts) are relevant and irrelevant both. Relevant ones are known to possess rupa-samiddhi. This term has been defined in the Aitareya Brahmana as follows:

एतद् वे यतस्य समृद्धं यद् रूपसमृद्धं यत् कर्मकियमाणं ऋगमिवदति । (Ait. Br.I.1.4)

i.e. if one speaks out such a mantra, in which the operation to be performed in the sacred ritual is described verbally too, this is known as the relevancy of the text (its rupa-samrddhata). They (the invitatory and offering verses) are perfect in form (rupa-samrddhata), as being addressed to Agni and Visnu; that in the sacrifice is perfect, which is perfect in form, that rite which as it is performed the verse describes. (A.B. Keith's translation).

Unnecessarily, a great emphasis has been laid on this concept of relevancy or the rupa-sampdhata; usually, it would be seen from the illustrations quoted in the Aitareya Brahmana itself; the relevancy is only verbal or nominal; on the basis of one or two words, occurring in the text, the relevancy is imposed on the verse without looking into the real purport of the text. This is why, the viniyoga has done more harm than actually any material good. Dayananda has been the first man in the history to have taken away the stigma or stink of the viniyoga from the natural

meanings of the texts. This has been his great contribution in the Vedic scholarship.

The uniyoga had given altogether a wrong impression about the prose and poetry of the Yajurveda text. This Veda has been rescued from the fetters of the viniyoga by Dayananda. The greater bulk of the Yajurveda, particularly from Chapter I to XVII, and several other chapters, had, it appears, no use other than of their recitation on the occasion of some of the claborate ceremonials which developed around them, such as: darsapaurnamasa yajna (rituals associated with full moon and new moon). agnihotra (the fire-ritual), agrayana-isti (concerned with food), daksayana yajna (associated with Daksa Prajapati). caturmasya vama (pertaining to the rainy season), soma -yaga (ritual connected with Soma plant), vajapeya yajna (yajna of the Brahmanas concerning food grains), rajasuya (a yaina of the ksattriyas concerning the glory of the State), cayana nirupana (details concerning funeral pyres), asvamedha and numerous others. The entire Satapatha Brahmana (barring the last upanisadic chapter, the Brhadaranyaka) deals with these details. Of course, occasionally, the Satapatha Brahmana also refers to the deeper mystical and philosophical spirit behind the parables and the rituals. The beautiful Sukta of Creation and of Social Order, the so-called the Purusa Sukta has been nicknamed as the Naramedha Chapter (rituals dealing with human sacrifice), when we come to the commentary of Mahidhara and Uvata. (Chapter XXXI).

Allusions to Mental and Supra-Mental Realm

Whilst Dayananda also referred to the mental and supra-mental realms, whilst commenting on various Vedic mantras in his commentaries and elsewhere, this subject as an exclusive specialization has been taken over by Aurobindo. He poses the problems thus: "Our first duty, therefore, is to determine whether there is, apart from figure and symbol, in the clear language of the hymns a sufficient kernel of paychological notions to justify us in supposing at all a higher than the barbarous and primitive

sense of the Veda And afterwards, we have to find, as far as possible from the internal evidence of the Suktas themselves, the interpretation of each symbol and image and the right pychological function of each of the gods. A firm, and not a fluctuating sense, founded on good philological justification and fitting naturally into the context wherever it occurs, must be found for each of the fixed terms of the Veda." (Amobinio, Vol. X.p. 32). After having given a serious thought to such problems, Aurobindo has formulated his "psychological theory" and has tried to explain the mystic reality behin? such terms as agni, varuna, matra, the assins, the maruts, mara, the visvedevas, zuramati, and her consorts, occurs and rivers, the Seven Rivers or the santa smilly, the dawn, cow and angiras, the lost Sun and the lest cows, the angulara rest, the seven-headed thought, mar and dasagnas, pites, the Hound of the Heaven, the Sons of Darkness, and dasnus and the conquest over them.

Aurobindo took to the comparative study of Dravidian languages and Sanskrit, and in this connection, he says, "It did not take long to see that the Vedic indications of a racial division between arrans and dasvus and the identification of the latter with the indigenous Indians were of a far filmsier character than I had supposed. But far more interesting to me was the discovery of a considerable body of profound pychelogical thought and experience lying neglected in these ancient hymns, and the importance of this element increased in my eyes when I found first, that the mantras of the Veda illuminated with a clear and exact light psychological experiences of my own for which I had found no sufficient explanation, either in European psychology or in the teachings of the Yoga or of the Vedanta, so far as I was acquainted with them, and secondly, that they shed light on obscure passages and ideas of the Upanisads to which, previously, I could attach no exact meaning and gave at the same time a new sense to much in the Puranas." (Aurobindo, Vol. X p. 3.).

I shall not enterhere into the details, which my readers could read in the original writings of Aurobindo (see The Secret of the Veda, Centenary Library I dition, Vol.

X, 1972). I shall be sastisfied with quoting a few of the psychological renderings arrived at by Aurobindo of the Vedic terms:

Term	Psychological Sense
Rtam, ऋतम्	Truth.
Dhr धी	Thought or understanding.
Raye, समे	Spiritual felicity.
Vaja, गाज	Homogeneous totality of thought.
Yajna, यज	Action, internal or external, con-
	secrated to gods.
Yajamana, यजनान	Soul or personality as doer.
Ghrta, पुत	Thought or mind.
Indra, इन्द्र	Illuminated mentality.
Indra's two horses	s Double energies of mentality.
Go (Cow), गो	Light, as a symbol of divine know-
	ledge. Mental illumination.
Asva (horses), बक	
Go-Asva, गी-नगन	Light-energy companionship.
Bhuh, मूः	Earth (anna).
Bhuvah, भूवः	Middle-region(antariksha) (prana).
Svah, स्वः	Heaven (manas).
Mahas, महस्	Vastness and Truth, (vijnana)
	(satyant-rtam-brhat).
Seven Worlds	Seven psychological principles—
	sat, cit, ananda, vijnana, manas,
	prana, anna.
Death(Mrtyu,मृत्यु) Mortal state of matter, with mind
	and life involved in it.
Immortality	State of infinite being, conscious-
(Amṛta, अपृत)	ness and bliss-sat, cit-ananda.
Rodasi (Heaven	Mind and Body.

In this context, Aurobindo further writes:

and Earth) रोदबी

"The Vedic deities are names, powers, personalities of the Universal Godhead and they represent each some essential puissance of the Divine Being. They manifest the cosmos and are manifest in it.

Children of Light, Sons of the Infinite, they recognize in the soul of man their brother and ally and desire to help and increase him by themselves increasing in him so as to possess his world with their light, strength and beauty. The gods call man to a divine companionship and alliance, they attract and uplift him to their luminous fraternity, invite his aid and offer them against the Sons of Darkness and Division. Man in turn calls the gods to his sacrifice, offers to them his swiftness and his strengths, his clarities and his sweetnesses,—milk and butter of the shining cow, distilled juices of the Plant of Joy, the Horse of the Sacrifice, the cake and the wine, the grain for the God-Mind's radiant coursers. He received them into his being and their gifts into his life, increases them by the hymn and the wine and forms perfectly,—as a smith forges iron, says the Veda,—their great and luminous godheads." (Hymns to the Mystic Fire, Vol. XI, p. 30).

Whilst Dayananda's concept of the Vedic texts is very much the same as the concept of Aurobindo, yet there are essential differences too. Dayananda's concept leads to pure monotheism in which the Supreme Self may be addressed, recalled or invoked with various names according to His qualities, characteristics, functions and attributes. He is one, though known by various names. His names are not meaningless;—the etymology of the word directly appears to refer to the reason why God is known by that particular name According to Aurobindo each deity represents "Some essential puissance of the same Divine Being." This concept of Aurobindo, whilst on one hand possesses the kernel of monotheism, it leads in subsequent steps to monistic, pantheistic and even polytheistic views of the cosmos. Whilst commenting on Dayananda's Vedic monotheism. Aurobindo writes, "Such a theory is, obviously, difficult to establish. The Rgveda itself, indeed asserts (Rv. I. 164.46) that the gods are only different names and expressions of one universal Being, who in His own reality transcends the universe; but from the language of the hymns we are compelled to perceive in the gods not only different names, but also different forms, powers and personalities of the one Deva. The monotheism of the Veda includes in itself also the monistic and even polytheistic views of the cosmos and is by no means the trenchent and simple creed of modern theism. It is only by a violent struggle with the text that we can force on it

a less complex aspect." (Aurobindo, Vol. x. p. 30).

It is difficult to comment on the two concepts of the Vedic gods, propounded by the two great masters of the soil, Dayananda and Aurobindo Aurobindo treads on dangerous grounds, as much as his mysticism may lead to the worst kind of superstitions (of course, he takes a rational view), and may deteriorate into polytheistic pantheism Aurobindo's symbolic mysticism is truly applicable to about a few thousands of the Vedic verses, with strenuous stretch of imagination; his interpretations answer to the needs of mental and supramental realms; Dayananda saw in the Vedic texts a wider application to the multipurposeful life; Dayananda's interpretations embrace in themselves the viewpoints of Aurobindo, and simultaneously provide a little beyond his realm too on both sides of the spectrum.

DIVINE LANGUAGE

Not only MAN, several of the animal species have also a community of their own, and the rigidity of the social pattern very much depends on the mode of expression, provided by Nature to them. Animals other than man dominatingly work through inherent inspirations, so often called instincts, but the man of today picks up things dominatingly through instruction. The language or the mode of expressions in the case of animals is instinctive; as if for each species there is a common inspired language, which every individual member of the species gets from the gracious Creator. According to the Vedic Theism, the first group of evolved men were graciously in possession of an Inspired Speech, and it had been the privilege of this MAN. characterized by the possession of specific intellect (of which the other species are almost deprived), that through the process of instruction and evolution, he could emerge out to the present day heights. A few amongst the first group of men were divinely inspired with Speech, (this is the Revealed Speech), and several amongst the rest of them, and also those of the subsequent generations picked up this Speech by instruction. The Speech since then underwent through numerous series of modifications. Perceptibly or imperceptibly, we are still passing through these phases.

There is an echo of the first divine utterance in the following lines of a Rgvedic verse:

बृहस्पते प्रथमं वाचो अग्नं यत् प्रैरत नामधेयं द्यानाः। यदेषां श्रोष्ठं यदिर प्रमातीत् प्रेणा नदेषा निहित् गुहावि ॥ (Rv. X. 71.1)

That, O Great Lord, the Creator, is the best of Speech which those giving a name (to objects) first utter; that which was the best of those (words) and

free frem defect, (Sarasvati, the goddess of Knowledge) reveals it though secretly implanted, by means of affection. (Rv. X-71.1)

The First Group of men found themselves surrounded with strange things, which had no names till then. To these men, God gave the divine inspiration, the Vedas revealed, now in their turn, they hunted out for the appropriate names, and with ingenuity they ascribed names to the objects of surroundings. This may be regarded as one of the highest achievements of MAN in his entire history of valuable contributions. This must have been the first use of the divine revealed knowledge.

The revelation of the divine speech has been refer-

red to in the following verse also:

सभैन बाच पदवीयमायन् लामन्विन्दन् नृषिषु प्रविष्टाम्। लामन्विन्दन् नृषिषु प्रविष्टाम्। लामाभृत्या व्यदधु पुरत्रा लां सप्त रेषा अभि सं नवन्ते ॥ (Rv. X. 71.3)

The First Speech was provided by Lord Himself, the one called as YAJNA (=visnu= prajapati= creator) in the hearts of rsis (the specially chosen Masters); having acquired it, they (the rsis or Masters) dispersed it to many places. The seven singers make her tones resound in concert.

The tradition further says, that the Divine Speech was given to man in the form of four Vedas, the Rk, the Yajuh, the Sama and the Atharva through four persons, the four rsis, who came to be known as Agni, Vayu, Aditya and Angiras. These four Vedas are non-manmade, and in this sense they are known as apauruseya, they are beyond the authorship of a mortal man. We have a verse in the Yajurveda:

तस्माद् यज्ञान् सर्वहुत ऋतः सामानि जितिरे । छन्दानि जित्रे सस्मात् पजुस्तस्मादजासत् ।। (Rv. X. 909) From that great *1 वृह्यत* (= Visnu=Prajapati=Creator), Rks and Sama hymns were born; from the same were born the Chandas or the hymns of the Atharva; the Yajuh had its birth from it.

The same verse occurs in the Rgveda too (X. 90. 9). There is a similar verse in the Atharvaveda also:

यस्माद् ऋषो अपातसन् मजुर्यस्मादपाकपन् । सामानि मस्य लोमान्ययर्वाङ्गिरसो मुखं स्कर्म्य तं बृहि कतमः स्विदेव स ।। (Av. X. 7.20)

From whom they fashioned off the Rk verses, from whom they scraped off the mantras of Yajuh, of whom the chants of the Samaveda are the hairs and the hymns of the Atharvaveda (Atharvans and Angirases) the mouth—that skambha (the Divine Originator) tell me: which forsooth is He?

The Divine Speech has been regarded as nitya or eternal, lasting for all times, for we have in the Rgveda "vaca virupa nityaya". (Rv. VIII. 75. 6)

All the ancient authorities in India have been acknowledging the revealed nature of the Vedic Texts, its being eternal and non-man-made or apauruseya. Manu says that having taken out terms from the Divine Speech, names were ascribed to all objects and actions.

सर्वेषा तुनामानि कर्माणि च पृषक् पृथक् । वेदक्कदेश्य एवादी पृथक् संस्थाक्च निर्ममे ।। (Manu, I. 21)

The Mahabharata also corroborates the same:

ऋषीणां नामधेयानि याश्च नेदेषु सृष्टयः। नानां रूपं च भूतानां कर्मणां च प्रवर्तनम् ॥ वेद शब्देभ्य एवादौ निर्मिमीते स ईश्वरः। शर्वर्यन्ते सुजातानामन्येभ्यो विद्यात्यज् ॥

(Santi-parva, Chap. 232. 25-26)

We have similar passages elsewhere too in the Mahabharata. In the Satapatha Brahmana, it has been clearly said that the Vedas, Rk, Sama and the Atharva (or Atharvangiras) have been breathed out (i.e. revealed)

by the Creator in the most natural form (XIV. 5. 4. 10). The names of the *rsis* (seers or Great Masters) bearing the torch of this Divine Knowledge came to be known as Agni, Vayu, Aditya and Atharvangiras: Rk through Agni, Yajuh through Vayu, Sama through Aditya and the Atharva through Angiras.

The Atharvaveda speaks of Veda-the Mother, with

affection and reverence (XIX. 70.1):

स्तुता मया बरदा बेदमाता प्रचोदयन्तां पावमानी द्विजानाम् । आमु प्राणं प्रजा पर्धु कीतिं द्विज्यं बहायचंत्रम् । महां दत्त्वा वजत बहानोकन् ॥ (Av. XIX. 71.1) Praised by me is the boon-giving Veda-Mother. Let them urge on the Devotional Hymn of the Twice-born. May I attain thereby the life-span, the vitality, progeny, cattle, fame, property, the splendour of knowledge; may you proceed to the World of Knowledge.

REVERENTIAL ATTITUDE OF UPANISADS AND SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

The Vedas are held in high esteem in all systems of Aryan Philosophy from the earliest times. Our systems of philosophy are based on the inspired teachings of the upanisads, which themselves regard the revealed Vedas as their source of knowledge. Whenever one speaks of svadhyaya or study, and pravacana, the teaching, it always refers to the study and teaching of the Veda (Taittiriya Up. 1.9). All the vedangas, upangas and the treatises on the upavedas* are meant to explore the mysteries of the Vedas and to elucidate, expound and elaborate the Knowledge imparted through the Vedic Revelation. The

^{*}The vedangas constitute six subjects: siksa (orthography), vyakarana (grammar), nirukta (etymology), chanda (prosody), jyotis (astronomy), and kalpa (rituals); the upangas are the six systems of Indian philosophy: the Vaisesika, the Nyaya, the Samkhya, the Yoga, Purva Mimamsa, and the Uttara Mimamsa, the upavedas are the treatises on the sciences of (i) medicine, (ii) aesthetics, (iii) military and defence, and (iv) wealth and property.

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Vedas are known as the sruti, the sruti, however, is different from a sastra; the sruti is like a seed and the sastra is like a fully evolved plant. Seed contains the plant, but to see the details of the plant in its seed would be a grave mistake. The sastra is the systematized knowledge, based on the sruti, having evolved out of it,—as if each sastra deals with a specified or specialized facet of knowledge, but the sruti is an integral whole. Both the sruti and the sastra deal with physical and metaphysical realms of the Creation in which man is the central figure. The sruti, the sastra and the smṛti (ethical, moral and legal codes) all the three are primarily concerned with man alone, and no other species, unless it affects the relation of that species with man.

In the Kena Upanisad, whilst dealing with the mystic doctrine of Brahman, it has been said:

Austerity (tapas), restraint (dama) and work (karman) are the foundations of it. The Vedas are all its limbs. Truth (satya) is its abode. He, verily, who knows it (i. e. the mystic doctrine) thus, striking off evil becomes established in the most excellent, endless, heavenly world—yea, he becomes established! (Kena, 33-34).

In the Mundaka Upanisad, the entire expanse of knowledge has been classified under two heads: apara and para; the apara includes the study of the Vedas and the Vedangas:

Of these, the apera is the Rgveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda, the Atharvaveda, orthography or pronunciation (siksa), ritual (kalpa), grammar (vyakarana), prosedy or metrics (chandas) and astronomy (jyotisa). Now the para or the highest is that whereby that Imperishable (aksara) Brahman is known.

(Mund. Up.)

The Maitri Upanisad having described the miserable condition of the bonded individual soul, describes an antidote thus:

The antidote, assuredly, indeed, for this elemental soul (bhutatman) is this: study of the knowledge of the Veda, and pursuit of one's regular due. (Maitri Up. IV. 4. 3)

The Veda or the eternal Divine Knowledge is one. The revealed word of God has come to us in three forms: (i) the Rk or the hymns pertaining to knowledge (ii) the Yajuh, outlining the details of actions (yajna) and duties of man in life, (iii) the Saman, the devotional songs. Each of the Vedic Samhitas (the Rk, the Yajuh, the Sama, and the Atharva) have the verses or prose consisting of all the three topics, jnana, the knowledge, karma, the field of action, and lastly upasana. The Brhadaranyaka Upanisad describes the creation of this tray i vidya (the threefold knowledge) thus:

The Lord bethought of Himself: "Verily, if I shall intend against him, I shall make the less food for myself." With that speech, with that self He brought forth this whole world, whatsoever exists here: the Hymns (rk. i.e., the Rgveda), the Formulas (yajus, i.e., the Yajurveda), the chants (saman, i.e., the Samaveda), metres, sacrifices (yajnas), men and cattle. (Br. Up. I. 2.6).

The Chandogya Upanisad mystically speaks of the udgitha, (the syllable OM used in the Vedic chants) thus:

Ud is the Samaveda; gi is the Yajurveda; that is the Rgveda. (Ch. Up. I. 3.7)

implying that the mystical syllable Udgitha or OM (A-U-M) embraces in itself the entire divine knowledge, the threefold one or the trayi vidya. It has been further said in the same Upanisad:

Death saw them there, in the rk, in the saman, in the yajus, just as one might see a fish in water. When they found this out, there arose out of the 136 Divine Language

refuge in sound. Verily, when one finishes an rk, he sounds out OM, similarly a saman; similarly a yajus. This sound is that syllable (aksara with a double meaning: a syllable and imperishable). He who pronounces the syllable, knowing it thus, takes refuge in that syllable, in the immortal, fearless sound. Since the gods became immortal by taking refuge in it, therefore, he becomes immortal. (Ch. Up. I. 4.3-5).

The Chandogya Upanisad sometimes speaks of a pentad (five-fold) of knowledge:

Now, this person who is seen within the eye is the hymn (rk), is the chant (saman), is the recitation (uktha), is the sacrificial formula (sajus) and is the prayer (brahman).

The threefold Veda has been collected with two other triads:

Prajapati brooded upon the worlds. As they were being brooded upon, he extracted their essences:

Agni (literally meaning fire also) was extracted out from the earth, Vayu, (or wind) from the interspace or atmosphere, and Aditya (or the Sun) from dyau or celestial space.

Upon these three deities he brooded. As they were being brooded upon, he extracted their essences. From Agni, came forth the Rk verses; from Vayu, came forth the Yajus prose; and from Aditya came forth the Saman chants.

Upon the threefold knowledge he brooded. As it was being brooded upon, he extracted its essences: bhur from the Rk verses, bhur as from the Yajus prose, and svar from the Saman chants. (Ch. Up. IV. 17.1-3)

The Taittiriya Upanisad has transformed the above triad into a tetrad; and thus this Upanisad has accommodated the fourth one also,—the Atharva-veda, also known as the Brahma-veda. With the three mehavyahrtis, or the Supreme Symbols, bhur, bhuvah and svar, a fourth one, the mahas has been appended at the suggestion of an ancient seer Mahacamasya:

Bhur, verily, is the Rk verses, bhuvas the Saman chants; svar the Yajus prose; mahas sacred knowledge or the Brahma verses (the Atharva). (Tai. Up. I. 5.1).

The Collateral Tetrads described by the Upanicad are as follows:

Bhur Pṛthivi (this world)	Bhuvas Antariksa (atmosphere)	Svar Dyuloka (yonder world)	Mahas Aditya (the Sun)
Agni	Vayu	Aditya	Candrama
(fire)	(wind)	(sun)	(moon)
Rk	Saman	Yajuh	Brahma (Atharva)
Prana	Apana	Vyana	Anna (food)

In the Kausitaki Upanisad, the three Vedas have been described as constituting three limbs of a personified Cosmic Lord:

Having Yajus as his belly, having Saman as his head, Having the Rk as his form, yonder Imperishable, 'Is Brahman!' Thus he is to be discerned—The great seer, consisting of the Sacred Word (brahma-maya). (Kau. Up. I. 7).

As regards the Vedic triad, we have the following inspiring lines in the Mundaka Upanicad also:

The works which the sages saw in the sacred sayings, (the Vedic hymns),

Are manifoldly spread forth in the triad (of the Vedas).

Follow them constantly, ye lovers of truth. This is your path to the world of good deeds.

(Mund. Up. I. 2.1)

The Mundaka Upanisad in its opening lines speaks thus of the traditions through which the sacred knowledge, first given to man as the revealed one, passed through several generations:

Brahma arose as the first of the gods—
The maker of all, the protector of the world.
He told the knowledge of the Supreme, the foundation of all knowledge,
To Atharvan, his eldest son.
What Brahma taught to Atharvan
Even that knowledge of Brahma, Atharvan told in ancient time to Angir,
He told it to Bharadvaja Satyavaha,
Bharadvaja to Angiras—both the higher and the lower knowledge. (Mund. Up. I. 1.1).

Of course, this geneology has not much of historical significance. The same Upanisad again describes the source of all religious rites as follows:

From him (the supreme Self), the Rg verses, the Saman Chant, the Sacrificial Formulas (yajus), the initiation rite (diksa),

And all the sacrifices, ceremonies and sacrificial gifts (daksina),

The year too and the sacrificer, the worlds

Where the moon (Soma) shines brightly, and where the Sun. (Mund. Up. II. 1.6)

How the Cosmic Vitality, the Cosmic Life, is related to the Vedas would be seen from the passage from the Prasna Upanisad: Like the spokes on the hub of a wheel,
Everything is established on Life (prana);
The Rk verses, the Yajus prese and the Saman chants,
The sacrifices, the nobility and the priesthood.

(Prasna. II. 6)

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The same Upanisad, again in its own characteristic way refers to the triad of the Vedas whilst dealing with the subject of partial or complete comprehension of the most august syllable A-U-M (i.e. OM). It so begins:

To him then he said: "Verily, O Satyakama, that which is the syllable OM is both the higher (the unqualified or nirguna) and the lower (the qualified or saguna) Brahman. (cf. para and apara knowledge of the Mundaka Upanisad). Therefore with this support, in truth, a knower reaches one or the other.

If he meditates on one element (namely, A), having been instructed by that alone he quickly comes into the earth (after death). The Rk verse leads him to the world of men. There, united with austerity, chastity and faith, he experiences greatness.

Now, if he is united in mind with two elements (namely.A+U), he is led by the Yajus prose to the intermediate space, to the world of the moon. Having experienced greatness in the world of the moon, he returns hither again.

Again, he who meditates on the highest person (purusa) with the three elements of the syllable OM (namely A+U;-M) is united with brilliance (tejas) in the Sun. As a snake is freed from its skin, even so, verily, is he freed from sin. He is led by the Saman chants to the world of Brahman. (Prasna, V.1—5)

And the Upanisad finally summarizes it in a verse

of four lines thus:

With the Rk verses, to this world; with the Saman chants, to the intermediate space;

With the Yajus formulas, to that which sages recognize;

With the syllable OM is truth as support, the knower reaches That

Which is peaceful, unaging, immortal, fearless and supreme. (Prasna V.7)

The Upanisads fall in tune with that literature of which the Vedas are the fountain-head. (The Brahmanas and the Aranyakas expound and elaborate the contents of the Vedac Samhitas and the Upanisads constitute the metaphysical phase of this entire literature). In this connection the following lines of the Svetasvatara are of great significance:

That which is hidden in the secret of the Vedas, even the Mystic Doctrines (Upanisad)—

Brahma knows that as the source of the sacred word (Brahman),

The gods and seers of old who knew That,

They, (coming to be) of its nature, verily, have become immortal. (Sv. Up.)

And thus, the older Upanisads (the major ones) are religious and philosophical treatises of the early Vedic literature. The Upanisads are meant to claborate and clucidate the mysteries of life indicated in the Vedic Texts in the subtle form-

VEDA AND THE SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

The cities Aryan literature of Ancient India not only shows a reverential attitude towards the Vedas, it regards it as the Supreme Authority. Whatever is in the sruti is the supreme authority, it is the self luminous light which needs no other light to establish its validity or identity; it

is known as the Abrefute Authority or the svatah gramana (स्वत प्रमाप), or the self-evident tistimony. Other literatures come under the category of the paratal gramana (परा प्रमाण), that is, they are held in esteem and authority, inasmuch as they are in conformity with the Vedic tenets and do not disagree with or do not oppose all that has been said in the Vedas. This literature receives light from the Vedas.

The Vedas being the earliest revealed knowledge are regarded as eternal, that is, the truths expounded in them are valid for all times, for all ages and for all places. They are universal. The electic or philosophy deals with those truths which are am cosal, it has been the cherished ideal of human sciences also to discover such universal truths. and if per ble, then to reduce them to the universal truth. God is truth persendied, He reveals Hunself in and through His Creation. He has revealed Himself through His eternal WORD also. WORD has been God; word has ever been with God. The Vedas constitute a fraction of His divine word. The Vedas constitute a seed of knowledge, which is ever present in the highly evolved plant in the sense that the entire plant is present in the seed. The entire present day knowledge is the evolved manifestation of the same reed, it has come out of the seed, it is sustained by the seed, and in the sense, it cannot go out of the seed.

Through His divine knowledge to the earliest group of men, God has been our first and foremost teacher. The author of the Yoga Sutras, the great seer Patanjali, has

expressed this sentiment in the following words:

(This Lord) is the Greatest Teacher of even the earliest great ones, because unconditioned by time-(Yoga, I. 26)

Any concept of Theism would not be worthwhile, in which God is merely a Creator or a Ruler, but who is not our First Teacher and who is not the source of knowledge. The Vedanta Sutras of Vyasa accept the glory of that Brahman (बहा) alone who is the Creator of the Universe. who alone is its sustainer and so forth, and who having

revealed the Vedas, is the acknowledged Source of Knowledge:

Sastra yonitvat, पास्त्रवोजित्वात, (having been the Source of Knowledge, i.e. the Source of the Veda). (Ved. Su. I.I.3)

Kanada, the author of the Vaisesika, clearly says that the Vedas are to be regarded as of supreme authority, since they are the revealed WORD of God (तद् वचनादाम्नायस्य प्रामाण्यम्) (I.1.3). The word "annaya" is another synonym of Veda.

Gotama, the author of the Nyaya Sutras, and Vatsyayana, the commentator on these Sutras accept the supreme authority of the Vedas, just as in the field of physical, biological and medical sciences, things become authoritative, when they are demonstrable and are based on sound experiences, in the same way, the Vedas are taken as authoritative:

मन्त्रामुबँदप्रामाण्ययच्य तत्प्रामाण्यमाष्यमाष्यात् । (Nya. Su. H.1.67)

that is, like the experiences of medical sciences etc., they are authoritative, and also because all the apta (reliable and authoritative) persons have been speaking of their supreme authority. Commenting on this sutra, Vatsyayana and Dayananda both have said that:

All men should acknowledge the authoritativeness of the Vedas which are eternal and are the word of God, because all the great Yogins, and all the ancient sages like Brahma and others who were righteous, free from deceit, treachery and other similar defects, merciful, preachers of truth, and masters of learning have admitted the authority of the Vedas to be of the same nature as that of the Mantra and the Ayurveda. (Rgbhabhu)

By mantra is meant the 'findings of all true sciences'. There has never been a mention of the authorship of the Vedas. All the known authors, so far available in history of our traditions, have unhesitatingly and irrevocably acknowledged the non-personal authorship of these Vedas. Thus on the undisputed testimony of the authoritative

persons, it can be said that the Vedas are the supreme authority.

Kapila, the author of the Samkhya, clearly says that the Vedas have not been composed by any human being, because nobody in traditions and history ever saw their author:

न पीम्प्येयस्यं तत्कर्तुं पुष्पस्यामावात्। (Sa. Su. V. 46).

Ballantyne (J.R.) translates this aphorism as follows:

They (the Vedas) are not the work of (supreme) man; because there is no such thing as the (supreme) man (whom you allude to as being, possibly) their maker.

Many of us have been of the opinion that the system of the Samkhya does not acknowledge the identity of God as the First Cause of the Universe; even such persons never accuse the Samkhya as not accepting the infallibility of the Vedas. A critic says: Since the Vedas were uttered by Primal Man, they must have been the composition or the work of that man; on this, the reply of the Samkhya is as follows:

यस्मिल्ब्ट्टेडिंग कृतवृद्धिरमजायते तत् पौरपेयम्। That (alone) is Man's work, in respect of which, even be it something invisible, an effort of understanding takes place. (Sa. Su. V. 50)

Commenting on this sutra, Ballantyne (based on the commentaries of Aniruddha, Mahadeva and others) writes:

That it has been remarked that a thing is not Man's work (pauruseya) merely through its having been uttered by Man; for no one speaks of the respiration during profound sleep as being Man's work (or voluntary act). But what need to speak of antecedence of understanding? The Vedas, just like an

expiration, proceed of themselves, from the Self-existent, through the force of adrsta (बद्द, fate or some invisible agency), wholly unpreceded by thought. Therefore, they are not (a Supreme) Man's work (that is, they are not pauruseya).

The author of the Samkhya further says:

निज्ञाक्यिकियको स्वत प्रामाप्यम् । (Sa. Su. V. 51)
They are spontaneously, conveyers of right knowledge, from the patentness of their own power (to instruct rightly).

Thus according to the Samkhya, just as it is beyond the human capacity to create the universe, just as the man in sound sleep is not responsible for his expirations, similarly, no human being could have preduced the Vedas; they have come out of their ownselves, and they have spontaneously become the conveyers of the right knowledge. They are apauruseya (non-man-made), and they differ from other literature produced by men.

Jaimini, the author of the Purva-Mimamsa accepts the supreme authority of the Veda. He very comprehensively elaborates the science of interpretation of the Vedic Texts. What the Vedanta Sutras are to the Upanisads, the Purva-Mimamsa sutras are to the Veda. After having discussed out the theme of infallibility of the Vedic Texts, Jaimini discusses the eternal nature of WORD (the Veda):

नित्यस्तु स्याद् दर्शनस्य परार्यत्वात् ।

It (the WORD) is surely eternal because it is manifested for the sake of others. (Mi. Su. I-1.18)

Words are of two kinds, Vedic and Laukika (the words of the Vedas are the veduc); henceafter, the words coined through human agency are laukika. Both the words are meant to be understood by persons other than the speaker, and therefore, they should continue to exist after the moment they have been spoken. In this sense,

they do not die out; therefore, they must be eternal. If the man-made-word could be eternal, much more so would be the words given to us through divine sources.

This type of argument has been examined and discussed in details by Indian grammarians like Panini and Paṭanjali. Of course, this type of treatment has no direct bearing on the question of the infallibility and eternal nature of the Vedas.

Panini and Patanjali on the Fternality of the Vedas, of Words and of the Relations of Meaning with the Word.

Panini and other Indian grammarians and linguists have always delighted in discussing a few problems which may not be of interest to a general reader or an academician of any other language. The questions are:

(1) Is sound (sabila) eternal (vitya) or subject to annihilation (anitva)? When we utter a sound, is it merely a manifestation of what was existing

already or it is altogether a new entity?

(ii) Word is a collection of sounds. It is meant to convey a sense to others. Within the interval, the word is spoken and heard by different people, does it continue to exist? Is it destroyed as soon as comprehended by others?

(iii) Is there a natural relation between word (sabda) and the sense or meaning (artha) it carries; or is the

relation arbitrary and empirical?

(iv) Is the revealed Word eternal? If so in what sense? In the Vedic Samhitas, (the present day available collection of texts) the words are found in a certain sequence with proper accents. Is this sequence eternal? Is the sequence eternal along with the accents and other details?

These are some of the fundamental questions raised and discussed by Patanjali whilst commenting on the Panini Sutras:

छन्दो बाह्यणानि च तद् विषमाणि। (Ast. IV.2 65). तेन प्रोक्तम्। (Ast.IV.3.101).

We shall not enter into the details of discussion. It appears that Patanjali, the great commentator, is of the view that in the case of amnaya, not only the sequence (anupurvi, बानुपूर्वी) is eternal or fixed, (nitya or niyata) the accents are also eternal and fixed. In each Creation, the Vedas are revealed in the same words, arranged in the same sequence with the same accents:

स्वरो नियतः बाध्नस्येऽस्य वस्मणब्दस्य । वर्णानुपूर्वी खल्बप्याम्नाये नियतास्य वसमणब्दस्य ।

(Mahabhasya, V. 2.59)

But in the case of Branches (sakhas) like the Katha, the Kalapa, Paippalada and so on, the sequence is anitya or non-eternal; the sense or meaning (artha), in their case is also eternal:

मद्यप्यमाँ नित्यः यात्वसी वर्णानुपूर्वी साऽनित्या । तद् भेदाच्चैतद् भवति काठकं कालापकं मीदकं पैप्पलादकमिति । (Mahabhasya, IV. 3.101)

Of course, the authorities have been differing amongst themselves on many of these points. But on one point, they have all agreed, that is, on the revealed nature of the Vedas in the most natural form, through a most natural proces in the earliest history of the highly developed human species.

AGNI, MITRA, VARUNA AND INDRA

AGNI

It would be seen from the survey of the entire Rayeda that the six of the ten books are given each to the hymns of a single rsi or the family of the rsis. The hymns of the Second Book are associated with Rsi Grtsamada, of the Third and the Seventh Books with Visvamitra and Vasistha respectively, of the Sixth with Bharadvaja and of the Lifth with Atri and his family. In each of these books the hymns with the devata Agni are first collected together, and then followed by those of which Indra is the devata. At the close of the books we have hymns of which the devata or subject title is Brhaspati, Surva, Rbhus, Usa etc. Of course, the entire Ninth Book is devoted to Soma Payamana. The First, Fighth and Tenth Books are associated with numerous devatas and rsis. Here too Agni hymns are leading, followed by Indra and others. The samhitikarana of the Rgveda (the editing of the collection) is thus based on a well-conceived homogeneous structure.

The first word of the Rgveda is agni. The hymn (I. 1) clearly explains what this agni stands for. Oldenberg has translated the first verse as follows:

अग्निमीळे पुरोहितं यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजम् । होतारं रत्नधातमम् ॥ (Rv. I. 1.1)

I magnify agni, the purohita, the divine ministrant of the sacrifice, the hote priest, the greatest bestower of treasures.

[I\adore the Flame, the vicar, the divine Rtvik of the sacrifice, the summoner, who most founds the ecstasy. Aurobindo, Vol. XII. p. 39].

Oldenberg, whilst translating this verse had in his mind the entire fire ceremony in which traditionally the terms agni, purolita, tvik and hot; had assumed definite

technical meaning.

What this agai actually is would be clear from the four verses (I. I. 5-8) of the same hymn (translation of Oldenberg).

अग्निहाँता कविकत् सत्यिष्वित्रवस्तमः । देवो देवेभिरागमत् ॥

May Agni the thoughtful kotr, he who is true, and most splendidly renowned, may the god come hither with gods.

यदञ्ज दाश्ये त्वमग्ने भद्दं करिप्यति । तमेत् तत् सत्यमञ्जिरः ॥

Whatever good thou wilt do to thy worshipper, O Agai, that (work) verify is thine, O Angiras.

जप त्वाग्ने दिवे दिवे दोपावस्तर्धिया वयम । नमो भरन्त एमसि ॥

Three, O Agni, we approach day by day, O (god) who shinest in the darkness; with our prayer, bringing adoration to thee-

8. राजन्तमध्वराणां गोपामृतस्य दीदिवम् । वर्धमानं स्वे दमे ॥

Who are the king of all worship, the guardian of rta, the shining one, increasing in thine own house.

I have given Oldenberg's translation. Wilson, and Griffith's translations, almost based on Sayana's interpretation are very much the same. For example, Wilson translates the verse 5 as follows:

May Agni, the presenter of oblation, the attainer of knowledge, he who is true, renowned and divine, come hither with the gods.

All these renderings have a stigma and stink of ritualistic tradition, whilst the verses have a deeper meaning. "Aurobindo has brought forward a "psycholgical sense"

from these verses:

May Agni, the priest of the offering, whose will towards action is that of the seer, who is true, most rich in varied inspiration, come, a god with the gods. (5) The good that thou wilt create for the giver, that is that truth of thee, O Angiras. (6)

To thee, day by day, O Agni, in night and in the light, we by the thought come bearing our submission. (7)

To thee who shinest out from the sacrifices (or, who governest the sacrifices) of the Truth, and its illumination, increasing in thy own home. (8)

(Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 59)

It must be remembered that the words *ftam* and satyam may sometimes appear to be synonymous, but often, particularly when they come together or in close proximity, they have distinctive associations also. In phrases like satyam *ftam* brhat, both of them have precise distinctive significance (the truth, the right, the vast). In the Veda, Upanisads and the Vedanta this truth (satya) is a path leading to felicity, leading to immortality; it is again that by the path of the truth, a sage, *fsi* or seer (a kavi, a vipra) passes beyond; he passes out of falsehood, out of the mortal state into an immortal existence.

नमी ब्रह्मणे नमस्ते वायो त्वमेव प्रत्यक्षं ब्रह्मासि, त्वाभेव प्रत्यक्षं ब्रह्म विद्यामि, ऋतं विद्यामि, सत्यं विद्यामि ।

O Lord supreme, my homage to you: O vayu, my homage to you; you evidently are the brahma (vast); I shall ever call you as the evident brahma (vast), I shall ever call you as the evident rta (right) and as the evident satya (truth).

According to Aurobindo, when we speak of truth, we are speaking truth of divine essence, not truth of mortal sensation and appearance. It is satyam, truth of being (sat), it is in its action rtam, right, truth of divine being regulating right activity both of mind and body; it is byhat, the universal truth proceeding direct and under-

formed out of the infinite. The consciousness that corresponds to it is also infinite, byhat, large as opposed to the consciousness of the sense-mind, which is founded upon limitation. The one is described in the Upanisad as the bhuma, or large and plenty, the other as alpa, small, or the little. The supramental or Truth-consciousness is also known as mahas. In respect to this, we have the faculties, such as distinct and viveka, the direct vision of the truth, the direct hearing of its word, the direct discrimination of the right, and ssi, sage or seer possesses these faculties.

Now what is agni in the Veda? He is the foremost force; He is the foremost light; and therefore, He is the foremost adorable.

Dayananda derives the word agni from the roots

बञ्च, अग, अगि and इण (Janeu, vaga, vagi and vin).

Ancu, gati-pujanayoh (अञ्च गतिष्ठावा) which means to act or to go, and to adore. Act or gati is of three types—to know, to go and to attain. The supreme Lord, the highest consciousness is all-knowledge, omniscient, the only worth knowing and attaining, and the only foremost adorable, and therefore, in the Veda, such foremost adorable, attainable, omniscient Lord is known as Agni. The Nirukta, almost in the same sense, describes Agni as अपर्णाभवित (agranirbhavati), the one who always is in forefront, or who is the foremost and the first to be invoked in the sacred acts; अप अजे प्रकारित (Nir. VII. 14)

This foremost adorable (Agmi) has been variously described in the Vedic Texts. He is known as jatavedas, or knower of all births, faraiff agaiff fazif, it knows all our actions, or it knows all manifestations or phenomena, or it possesses all forms and activities of the divine wisdom. Agni is the divine power in men, the energy of fulfilment through which they do their work in Him. It is again this work which is symbolized by the vajna or sacrifice.

Agni, in the same sense, may also be taken as the divine will perfectly inspired by divine wisdom; it is again the active or effective power of the truth-consciousness (kavikratuh); Agni is satue true in His being; perfect possession of His own tuth, and the essential truth of

things gives Him the power to apply it properly in all acts and movements of force. The numerous verses of the Veda associate Him, Agni, with various, perfectly significant aspects and attributes, hotr, citravastamah, duta and he is the supreme divine power accompanied with lesser divine powers: देनो देनीम:।

Agni is accompanied with mayas, felicity, bhadra and suvita (blessings, and righteousness) as opposed to durita, duhkha, or durguna (cvils, discomforts, misfortunes, and misdeeds).

It must always be remembered that it is imagery of the Veda, which describes the sacrifice (all noble acts done with non-attachment, without the expectation of rewards and for the general good) as travelling towards the gods, and man himself as a traveller moving towards the truth (satvam), the light (jyotih) and the felicity (amytam). In that sense, the truth, the vast and Agni's own Home (swam damam, स्वंदम, I. 75.5; sve dame, स्वंदम, I. 1. 3) are identical.

Since Agni is agrani (अपगा), the foremost leader, according to Dayananda, it on the mundane and social plane represents a leader (honest and sincere in dealings) of any group, society, social or state organization, even of an army; but this leader should be an intellectual person, adherent to truth and benevolence; survavat sarvartha prakasaka (स्थंबत सर्वायंक्षणका), shining like the sun, and giving enlightenment (Rv. II.I.4) and valmiriva vartamana, (बिह्नीस्व पर्यमान) existing like fire (Rv. II. 1.5)—(Dayananda).

VARUNA AND MITRA

The Veda, at the highest level, stands for the concept of a supramental consciousness which leads the devotee to immortality and beatitude, but at lower levels, it wishes the individual to get the first hand acquaintance with the ever-changing dynamic world in which the soul has been placed in an ever-changing and highly complex corporeal system of five sheaths—the eternal one, nourished and sustained by food, the annamaya (अन्त्रम्य), followed by the second one, of the vital breaths or the pranamaya

(प्राणमय), and then the third one, the psychic sheath of numerous mental behaviours, the manomaya (मनोमय); so far are the three material sheaths, evolved out of the causal primordial Prakṛti; and then we have two further sheaths, the one of the knowledge or supramental or transcendental understanding, the vijnanamaya (निज्ञानमय), and the fifth and the last of bliss or beatitude or the transcendental happiness the anandamaya (जानन्यमय).

In the First Book of the Rgveda, we have a reference in the first hymn to agni, the foremost adorable, which is associated with truth in being (satya), truth in activity (rta) and truth in universality (brhat). In the second hymn, we have a reference to two equally significant words varuna and mitra. They are also associated with rta. Let us take the following last three verses of this hymn, as translated by Wilson:

 मित्रं हुवे पूतदर्श वरणं च रिशादसम् । धिप चृताची साधन्ता ॥

I invoke mitra of pure vigour, and varuna the devourer of food; the joint accomplishers of the act bestowing water (on the earth).

- 8. ज्यतेन मित्रावरणा वृत्त वृत्तावतस्या। आं बृहत्त्वमात्राथे। Mitra and varuna, augmenters of water, dispensers of water, you connect this perfect rite with its true award.
- 9. क्यों नो मिताबरुणा तुविजाता सरस्या । दक्ष दछाते अपसम् ॥

Sapient mitra and varuna, prosper our sacrifice and increase our strength: you are born for the benifit of many; you are the refuge of multitudes.

It is needless to comment on Wilson's renderings. With Mitra and Varuna, we have the association of dhiyam ghrtacim which should be translated as perfecting the bright understanding, in it, we have the concept of purified discernment. We have to correlate this verse with the following in which we have the terms kavi, kratu, rtavrdha, rtasprsa, byhantam etc. as in the first hymn of the Rgveda

rtarrdha and rtarprea mean much more than augmenters and dispensers of water.

Now we shall try to see what interpretations could be given to the term agui, mitra, and varuna when all the three occur as a triple or a triad in plural number; when these terms occur in pairs of two (as dyads) in dual number and when they occur singly in singular number. And again, we have further to see what these triads, dyads, and singles mean on the ephimeral mat malistic plane, what on the mental or supramental plane what on the cosmegonic plane, what on the second plane, and what on the transcendental plane. The Vesh, hymns are multipurpose hymns in their essential nature, since they are apaurureya (अपीरपेन), i.e. not com; escal by a human individual. Sometimes, in one and the sur ellumn, one is first instructed with the ephimeral and materialistic aspect, and then in subsequent verses in the same hymn, he is elevated, step by step, through stages up to the highest transcendental knowledge.

On the material plane, agni may be the simple fire produced by attrition, then subsequently it may mean the solar heat and light, then it may be universalized with the cosmic energy, and in the psychic realm, it may be the guiding intelligence, and finally in the transcendental stage, it may be the divine light of spirituality or it may be the most adorable Lord Himself. On the actual plane, agni may be a leader of the society, an instructor of an institution and so on. Exactly the came may be said of the words like vasu, indicat, matric and various. The adjectives and other qualifying phrases in the verse would indicate to an interpreter the rationale of multiple meanings.

The word varues has been derived by Dayananda from two roots vin (वृत्र) sarans, to cl. . . . to relect, and vara (वर, ipsayan व नवीर् विषयान मुख्य करिए, वृद्ध र च वर्ष i.e. the one who selects out, chipses and the favour them only who are virtues in the deceiving to .) low the path

leading to freedom it it. Is induje in turing.

Alternatively, a fertine of surface and arrays i.e. the one who is chosen or allered for dedication, worship and adoption by the virtuous and spiritual persons, is varuna.

He alone is worth having, worth possession, and thus He alone is supermost, and therefore, the most venerable Lord is varima. In a number of Vedic verses, He is addressed as raja varima, the supreme ruler varima.

According to Aurobindo agni, indra, varuna and mitra are the four gods (or faculties) who represent the working of the Truth in the human mind and temperament. Mitra, according to the Veduc text is putalaksa (प्राथम), possessed of a purified judgment; varuna is risadas (रिचारम्), the destroyer of hurters or enemies (the obstacles). There are two obstacles which prevent the intellect from being a perfect and luminous mirror of truth-consciousness, first, impurity of discernment or discriminative faculty which leads to the confusion of the truth; decendly, the many causes or influences which interfere with the growth of the truth by limiting its full application or by breaking up the connections and harmony of the thoughts that express it, and which thus bring about poverty and falsification of its contents. (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 71). These hostile agencies, in the Vedic terminology, are known as vytra, dasyu, ahi, etc., which we shall take up later on. In this context, varuna is risadas, destroyer of enemy, of all that seek to injure the growth.

Mitra, then a power like varuna of light and truth, especially represents love, joy and harmony, the founda-

tions of mayas (नयत), the Vedic beatitude.

Dayananda has derived the word mitra from the root minida (विभिन्न), snehene, to love or to show affection, with a praticava or particle ktra (बन) added to it भेद्यनि स्मिह्यति क्लिह्यति क्लिह्यत

The Nirukta (X. 21) gives—other derivations: मिल प्रमीन जान ग्रांबन्दाने ब्यानित चा, मेंडचनेची, i.e. n.if .is so called because he preserves from destruction (premites travate), or because he runs (dravate), measuring things together has or to word is derived from the causal of the verb mid (to be fat).

(ii) Monano drawn, from root \sqrt{min} , secane (fifthereal), to impregnate, and from $dru\left(z_{i}\right)$ to more, to go, i.e.

mitra is one who impregnates whilst moving, and in this sense, mitra is also the sun or the cloud. There are other possible derivations (1) गारि परिमापविष द्वि मिलन्, the one who measures out the entire universe, is mitra; (11) मिलं कर्ममल राजि बबातीति मिल, the one who awards the fruits of action judiciously is mitra.

How our supreme Lord is mitra is seen from the following verse:

मिलो जनान् यातयति श्रुवाणो मिलो दाघार पृथिवीमुत द्याम् । मिले कृष्टीरनिमिषामि चप्टे मिलाम हव्यं घृतवज्जुहोत ।। (Rv. III. 59.1)

Mitra-Varuna Dyad-The first hymn to mitra-varuna (गिवायरण) is Rv V 62. The goal of journey of the manifested sun of divine knowledge is eternal and immutable truth. God is one, but in Him unite all divine virtues; the objective of all sacrifices is to unite all the wealth of being and knowledge (sat and cit), and power and bliss (ananda) in the supreme. Varuna is associated with all that is vast and pure (infinity and purity), mitra is associated with all that is shining (light) and harmony. The impeller of the cosmic movement and journey pours out knowledge in us, the milk of the herds, by the dawns of the inner light, and there descend the streams of immortal existence followed by the single and perfect movement of mitra-varuna, the light and the purity; the harmony and the infinity. It is the rain of heaven which, as if these two God-heads, the divine powers, pour down, unholding the physical existence in its fruits and the celestial in its herding radiances of illumination. Thus they create in man a force full of divine knowledge and a wide being which they guard and increase, a strewn seat for the sacrifice. This thosand pillared force of knowledge they make a home for themselves and dwell there in the revelations of the word. It is a home full and large with the sweatness and custasy of the supreme and inviolable peace and bliss.

In the nontext, one can go through the nine verses of Rv. V. I shall quote here Aurobindo's literal translation of a v of them (Vol. X. p. 466).

 ऋतेन ऋतमपिहितं घृवं वां सूर्यस्य यदा विमुनन्यस्थान् । दश शता सह तस्युस्तदेकः देवानां ध्रोष्ठं वपुषानपश्यम् ॥

By the truth is veiled that ever-standing truth of yours, where they unvoke the horses of the Sun: there the ten hundred stand still together; That One,—I have belief the greatest of the embodied gods.

 तत् सु वां मिलावरणा महित्वमीमी तस्युपीरहिमहुँ दुही । विकास पिन्यम स्वसंस्थ्य धेना अनुवारी प्रियम वर्षा ।

That is the utter vastness of you, O Mitra and Varuna, there the Lord of the movement milks the herds of his stable radiances by the days. Lo, your twain swell all the streams of the Blissful One and your one wheel moves in their path

 अधारयतं पृथिवीमुत चो मित्रराजाना वरुणा महोपि । यधेवतनं पदी ित्यत नः जब विद्यं सजतं जीरदान् ।।

You uphold earth and heaven, O Mitra hing and king Varuna, by your greatnesses, you increase the growths of earth, you nours he the shining herds of heaven; you pour forth the rain of its waters. O swift in strength.

 हिरण्यरूपमुपतो ब्युप्टा वन स्यूपमिट प्राप्तिः।
 मारोहयो वरुप निव गर्ते— मतक्वसाथे अदिनि दिनि च ।।

To that home whose form is of the gold, whose pillars are of the iron, in the breaking of the Dawn, in the uprising of the Sun, von ascend, O Varuna, O Mitra, and thence you build the infinite and the finite.

The inherent idea of the term of various is infinity and purity and of mitra is light and harmony. Dayanand interprets mitra as pranavat subst (अञ्चन मुद्दन, life-like friendly,

dear as life, and harmonious), and varuna as varah sresthah (बर भेट.), the superb and pure. (Rv. H. 1.4)

INDRA

Dayananda derives the word indra from the √idi, (इदि) paramaisvarve, to become one possessed with highest glory ; य इन्द्रित प्रस्केषयेग् भवति व एक प्रस्केषये; our supreme Lord is Indra, since none else possesses that glory which He possesses.

The Nirukta of Yaska (X.8) gives about 13 ctymologies of the word indra, of which the following eight are of his own, and the rest five belong to other authorities:

- (1) इसं दुणाविति—(इस वृ) (ira-' ar)
- (ii) इस दवातीरी—(इस दा) (ina †-da)
- (iii) इरा द्यानीति—(इरा घा) (ira i-dha)
- (iv) इसं वास्यत इति (इस-वास्य) (ir.i)-daraya)
- (v) इस घारमत इति—(इस + घारम) (ira+dharaya)
- (vi) इन्दवे द्ववतीति—(इन्दु + दु) (indu dru)
- (vii) इन्दौ रमतीति—(इन्दु रम्) (indu + ram)
- (viii) इन्धे भूतानीति—(५ इन्ध्) (√indh)

According to Agrayana एव करणान, i.e. the Lord is Indra since He does the most.

According to Aupamanyava, एव वर्षणाम् (idam+drs), our Lord is Indra, since He is greatest seer. The word is also derived from ्राप्त, ् ind, meaning to be powerful, i.e. being powerful he tears the enemies asunder or puts them to flight. (इन्दर्व वेष्यवंक्रमंग । इन्द्रम्ण्यूणा दारमिता या, हाययिता या); or he honours the sacrificers (जादरमिता च मिज्यनाम्) and for the same reason, the infinitesimal soul in body is also indra, the seer, (Ait. Br. III. 13).

There is a ritualistic etymology of the word Indra: (indan) adarayita ca yajvanam, i.e. the one who honours and respects the performers of sacrifices. For the word Indra, see the verse:

इन्द्रो दिव इन्द्र ईशे पृथिच्या इन्द्रो जपामिन्द्र इत् पर्वतानाम् । इन्द्रो वृधामिन्द्र इन्नेधिराणामिन्द्र क्षेत्रे योगे ह्या इन्द्रः ॥ (Rv. X.89.10)

[&]quot;इन्त्रियं इन्द्रसिगं, इन्त्रबुष्टं, इन्त्रसुष्टं, इन्त्रसुष्टं, इन्त्रसुष्टं, इन्त्रसिति वा (Asta. V. 2 93).

Let us now discuss indra a little more in details. Indra is sometimes described as the eldest of the maruts (We shall discuss maruts later on)—इन्द्रज्येच्डो महत्रमण : Indra is often associated with vavu (wind-god, as if) who is the master of life, inspirer of that breath or dynamic energy, called the prana, which is represented in man by the vital and nervous activities. Everything about egni, maruts, vayu and indra is lustrous-maruts (and inira) have shining weapons golden ornaments and resplendent cars. Not only do they send down the rains, the waters, the abundance of heaven and break down the things least established to make way for new movements and new formations-functions which. for the rest, they share withothers, mitra and varina, but like them they also are friends of Truth, creators of Light. In their connection it has been said, "Conceal the concealing darkness, repel every devourer, create the Light for which we long" (Ry. I.86 9-10). And further, in their context it has been said, "They carry with them the sweetness (ananda) as their eternal offspring, and play out their play brilliant in the activities of knowledge." (I. 166, 2). The maruts, therefore, are the energies of mentality, energies which make for knowledge. Theirs is not the settled truth. the diffused light, but the movement, the search, the lightning flash, and when Truth is found, the many-sided play of its separate illuminations. (Aurobindo). India is closely related to such maruts; they are Indra's brothers. hymn I, 171 relates to indra and maruts.

In the hymn I. 170, there is a colloquy of indra and agastya. We have given its translation in the text; Aurobindo translates (Vol. X. p. 241) this colloquy as follows (the five verses):

- INDEA—It is not now, nor is it tomorrow, who knoweth that which is supreme and wonderful. It has motion and action in the consciousness of another, but when It is approached by the thought, It vanishes.
- AGASTYA—Why dost thou seek to smite us, O indra? The maruts are thy brothers. By them accomplish perfection; slay us not in our struggle.

INDRA—Why, O my brother agastya, art thou my friend, yet setest thy thoughts beyond me? For well do I know how to us thou willest not give thy mind. Let them make ready the altar, let them set Agni in blaze in front. It is there, the awakening of the consciousness to immortality. Let us two extend for thee thy effective sacrifice.

AGASTYA—O Lord of substance over all substances of being, then art the master in force! O Lord of love over the powers of love, thou art the strongest to hold in status! Do thou, O indra agree with the manuts, thou enjoy the offerings in the ordered method of the Truth.

It is a wonderful colloquy, which establishes a relation between maruts, indra, agastya and truth and its attainment. It would easily be seen that agastya is not the mythological seer; he is the infinitesimal soul in each of us; indra is the supreme Lord and maruts are the vital forces, the pranas, in our body complex, and the entire colloquy has deeper meanings.

Agastya accepts the will of the God and submits. According to indra, agastya is his friend and brother and Agastya finally agrees to perceive and fulfil the Supreme in the activities of Indra. From his own realm, Indra is supreme Lord over the substances of being (sat) as manifested through the triple world of mind, life and body, and has, therefore, power to dispose of the formations towards the fulfilment, in the movement of Nature, of the divine truth that expresses itself in the universe, -supreme Lord over love and delight manifested in the same triple world, and has, therefore, power to fix those formations harmoniously in the status of Nature. Agastva gives up all that is realized in him, in the fixed parts of agastya's consciousness and directed in the motional towards fresh formations. Indra is once more to enter into friendly parley with the upward aspiring powers of agastya's being and to establish agreement between the seer's thoughts and the illumination that comes to us through the pure intelligence.

That power will then enjoy in agastya the offerings of the sacrifice according to the right order of things as formulated and governed by the truth which is beyond. (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 244).

Indra is so often associated with soma which is synonymous with the divine ananda; it is the principle of Bliss from which the very existence of man, this being with triple complex of physical, life-ful and mental realms is drawn. It is born of the sense-mind, in the Universal puruea (Ait. Up. IH 2); it is sometimes identified with moon for this reason. Its sensation is an attempt to translate the secret delight of existence into the terms of physical consciousness, often figured as adri, the bill, the stone, or dence substance (a- .iri), divine light and divine delight, are both of them concealed and confined, and have to be released or extracted. Inanda is retained as rasa, the sap. the essence, in sense objects and sense-experiences, in the plants and growths of the earth-nature, and among these growths. Some plant symbolizes that element behind all sense-activities and their enjoyments which yield the divine essence (Aurebindo, Vol. X. p. 249).

Soma is the sun in its enlightenment; it is also moon in its beauty, charm and enjoyment; it is an elixir of life, I any to exhibit and injuries, and therefore, it has been symbolized by a conceptual plant, not one belonging to our biological flora, which though never existed, was always equated with a medicinal plant of hypnotic and exhibit and properties, the number of leaves of which increases or decreases with the waxing and waning of the moon. The medicinal characteristics of all the herbs conceptually depend, as if, on the soma content in them. In the rituals, different medicinal plants of the localities have been used under the title of Soma in Soma-sacrifices. Soma is the transcendental state, and in the Yogic Samadhi is a synonym of Divine Bliss.

Indra is known to be satakratu (भतकतु), the one of hundred actions or activities. Dayananda translates the term satakratu as asamkhya-prajnam (असस्यक्षत्र , बहुकमणि गा)

(II. 16. 8; 22. 4), the one of infinite discriminating or truthful intellect, or of numberless actions. God alone is satakratu in the sense that His actions are cent per cent detached, whilst in human actions, one can be detached to a small percentage; if we strive, we may be pancakratu or dasakratu, with five or ten per cent detached actions. Our actions are based on the expectation of fruits; they leave lingerings after the performance. But Indra, the supreme Lord, alone is satakratu. The Yoga Sutras define this Lord, the Supreme Purusa, in these words: The Supreme Lord is an extra-ordinary spirit unaffected by afflictions, actions, fruitions and dispositions.

Indra is the slayer of vertra, the coverer. When Indra symbolizes the Sun, the coverer are the clouds. When Indra is the self, the coverer is ignorance, neceience, but Indra protects rich mind in its riches.

मस्य पीत्ना मतकतो घनो वृत्नाणाशमयः । भावो चाजेषु वाजिनम् । (R.v. I. 4.8)

(When hadst drunk of this, O the one of hundred activities, thou becomest a slayer of the coverers and protect the rich mind in its riches—Aurobindo).

Compare Aurobindo's translation with Wilson's: Having drunk, Satakrata, of this (Soma juice), thou becomest the slayer of the vrtras, thou defendest the warrior in battle.

Kratu is karma, act, but unattached; it is simultaneously wisdom and prajna, knowledge too. This knowledge can come to him only who has drunk the divine elixir, the soma, the exhibitanting bliss, not the mundane wine or an alcoholic or drug preparation. It is enlightening, giver of divine wisdom and a balm for mental perturbations.

Indra smites vrtra, the coverer, the evil, the serpent or ahi the nescience with his vajra or the thunderbolt. This vajra is the adamantine justice, the firm determination to smite against untruth, the evil of evils, the most

ferocious demon. Vrtra is the shroud of thick darkness of ignorance which covers truth and the discriminating

faculty of the lower self, the soul.

Indra in smiting vitra takes the help of maruts. The maruts represent the progressive illumination of human mentality, until from the first obscure movements of mind which only just emerge out of the darkness of the subconscient, they are transformed into an image of the luminous consciousness of which inara is the purusa, the representative being. (Aurobindo).

The maruts, reinforced in strength will always need the guidance and protection of the superior power. In Aurobindo's terminology (Vol. X. p. 2021 the maruts are the purusas of the separate thought-energies, whilst indra, the one purusa of all thought-energy. In indra, maruts

find their fullness and their harmony.

Let there then be no longer strife and disagreement between this whole and these parts. The maruts, accepting Indra, will receive from him the right perception of the things that have to be known. They will not be misled by the brilliance of a partial light or carried too far by the absorption of a limited energy. They will be able to sustain the action of milra as he puts forth his force against all that may yet stand between the soul and its consummation.

THE ASVINS AND VISVEDEVAS

In the third hymn of Book I of the Rgveda, we have 12 verses, three of which are devoted to asvins (योवनी, three to Indra, three to visvedevas (विष्येवेग), and three to Sarasvati (संस्वती). Traditionally, Asvins (twins, asvinau, in dual number) are regarded to be two sons of the Sun, begotten during his metamorphosis as a horse asva, endowed with perpetual youth and beauty, and physician (also expert surgeons) of the gods; they are the heroes of many legends; they are the subject of enumeration in hymns I. 116 and 117. अध्यक्ती देवाम भिष्यती द्वा पूर्वे the two asvins are the physicians of the gods, such is the Vedic tradition (Sayana).

The three main interests of human soulare: (i) thought and its final victorious illuminations, (ii) action and its last supreme all-achieving puissances, and (iii) enjoyment and its highest spiritual ecstasies. Our last object is not the sense-enjoyment; this has to be replaced by Soma satisfying the innermost realm of human complex with divine ananda. For this purpose our thought-actions have to be divinized first. A triple-sacrifice has to be performed: the cow, the horse and the soma elixir are the figures of this triple sacrifice. The two asvins are to be invoked for this purpose:

- अधिवना यज्वसीरियो द्रवत्याणी मुझस्पती । पूरा भूजा चनस्यतम् ।
- अक्विना पुरुदंससा नराशवीरया विया । धिषण्या वनतं गिर ।
- दल्ला युवाकवः सुता नासत्या वृक्तविद्यः।
 वा यातं रहवर्तनी। (Rv. I.3.1-3)
- Asvins, cherisher of pious acts long-armed, accept with outstretched hands the sacrificial viands.

 Acvins, abounding in mighty acts, guides (of devotion), endowed with fortitude, listen with

unaverted minds to our praises.

 Asvins, destroyers of foes, exempt from untruth, leaders in the van of herces, come to the mixed libations sprinkled on the lopped sacred grass. (Wilson).

The three epithets of asvins in these verses are dravat pani (इवन पालि), su'i espati 'न्मका'त) and purubinga 'प्रभूत). Purubhuja (also V.73.1) is not long armed, it is "much enjoying", subhabke ratha or candra stands for britt and enjoyment. Asymptote tiders on horse, this horse, asya, is symbolic of force, life energy, nervous force or prana (प्राप). Arrais, aca n, are g, is of enjoyment, seekers of honey; they are the physicians, they bring back youth to the old, health to the sick, and the wholeness to the mained. In movements, they are swift, violent and irresistible. their chariot is so well-known for swiftness. They are like birds in swiftness: 'अध्यक्ता हरिणाविच गौराभिवानु यवसम् । हंगावित पत्रवमः सभी जम । (Rv. V. 782) like the mind; like the wind: मनोजवा अध्यक्ता बातवरा, (Rv. V. 77.3). They bring in their chariot ripe or perfected satisfactions to man, and they are creators of blies, mapas (नमस्विन) रवसा नूनिन मयोगवा सप्रणीती गमेग : Rv. V.77.5).

All these characteristics indicate that the Asvins are twin divine powers whose special function is to perfect the nervous or vital being in man (pranamaya kosa) in the sense of action and enjoyment. And simultaneously, they are powers of Truth, of intelligent action, of right enjoyment; they are powers that appear with the Dawn; effective powers of action born out of the ocean of being, who because they are divines are able to mentalize securely the felicities of the higher existence by a thought faculty which finds or comes to know that true substance and true wealth. (Aurobindo, Vol.X.p 78). For we have in the

Vedic Texts:

या दल्ला सिन्धुमातरा मनोतरा रवीणाम् । धियादेवा वसुविदा ॥ (Rv. I. 46.2)

Who are divine, of pleasing appearance, children of the sea, willing dispensers of wealth, and granters of dwellings, (in recompense of) pious acts. (Wilson).

They are givers of that impelling energy for the great work which, having for its nature and substance the light of the truth, carries man beyond the darkness. We have translated the hymns I. 46 and 47, which would show the nature of these Asvins, which carry man to their ship, to the other shore beyond the thoughts and states of the human mind, जानो नावा गतीना बात प्रसम् गरावे (Rv.I.46.7), to the supramental consciousness. Surya(सूर्य), the daughter of the Sun, mounts their car as their bride.

In I.47.2, we have: विकास कि विद्या सुपेशना रचेन मालमध्या। That is, "Come asvins with your three-columned triangular car", and then in I. 47.4, we have t विषयस्थ बहिषि निष्यादेशा मध्या पत्र मिनिस्तान्। i.e., "Omniscient (visvavedasa) Asvins, stationed on the thrice-heaped sacred grass, sprinkle the sacrifice with the sacred juice". In their cars, these Asvins bring to us riches from the firmament or the sky beyond,—such riches which most of us covet (I.47.6). Evidently these riches are from the innermost realm of our life-complex, from the region of the vijnanamaya (विकायम्ब) and the anandemaya (वानन्यम्ब) kosas.

Nasatya and Asvins—When we talk about Asvins, we refer to vavu (बाबू) who supplies the vital forces, brings his steeds of life; here he calls the Asvins who use the vital forces, ride on the steed. The Asvins like gods descend from the truth-conscicusness, the rtam (ब्रच); they are born and manifested, from Heaven, from dyan, the pure mind, the mental realm; their movement pervades all the worlds,—the mental, the vital and the physical (manomava, pranamaya and annamava),—the effect of their action ranges from the body through the vital being and the thought to the superconscient truth too. It commences indeed from the ocean, from the vague of the being as it emerges out of the subconscient and they conduct the soul over the flood of these waters and prevent its foundering on its voyage. They are, therefore, Nasatya (बाल्या), lords of the move-

ment, leaders of the journey or voyage."

These Asvins help man with the truth which comes to them, especially by association with the Dawn, with surva (सर्व), Lord of Truth, and with surva (सर्व), his daughter, but they help him move characteristically with the delight of being (sat). They are lords of bliss, subhaspati (श्रमस्पति): their ear or movement is loaded with the satisfactions of the delight of being in all its planes, they bear the skin drti (5ta), full of the overflowing of honey: (दृति बहेपे मध्मन्तमिष्यना, IV. 45.3); they seek the honey, the sweetness, and fill all things with it. They, as Aurobindo says, are, therefore, effective powers of the ananda, which proceeds out of the truth-consciousness (sat-cit), and which maintains man in his journey. They are specially riders or drivers of horse, asvins, as their name indicates, - they use the vitality of the human being as the motive force of the journey: but also they work in the thought and lead it to the truth. They give health, beauty, and wholeness to the body; they are the divine physicians.

I shall quote here only two verses from the Rgveda

IV. 45.

मध्व. श्वितं यधुपेषिरतासि तत त्रियं मधुने युञ्जायां रषम्। वा वर्तनि मधुना जिन्वपस्पयो दृति वहेषे मधुनन्तमिष्वना ॥ (3) Drink of the honey with your honey drinking mouths, for the honey yoke your car beloved, with honey you gladden the movements and its paths; full of honey, O Asvins, is the skin that you bear.

(Aurobindo)

प्र नामकोचमश्विना धियं धा रण स्वक्ष्वो अवरी यो वस्ति। येन सरा. परि रजांसि यामी हिक्प्यन्तं तुर्राण मोजमण्डु ॥ (7) I have declared, O Asvins, holding the thought in me, your car that is undecaying and drawn by perfect steeds,—your car by which you move at once over all

^{*}Nasatya (नासस्या) may be patronymic; grammarians derive it from na + asatya (न + ससस्य) = true - not false. Aurobindo derives it from nas (नस्), to move: Nasatya are awirs, since they are described as "swift-footed", "flerce moving in their paths" etc

the worlds towards the enjoyment rich in offerings that makes through to the goal.

(Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 314).

Asvins, Sarama and Panis-In the wideshinings of the Dawn, these Asvins rise; for dawn is the illumination of the truth rising upon the mentality to bring the day of full consciousness into the darkness or half lit night of our being. She comes as Daksina (दक्षिणा), the pure intuitive discernment on which Agni, the God-force, in us feeds when he aspires towards the Truth or as Sarama, the discovering intuition, who penetrates into the cave of the subconscient where the niggard lords of sense-action (Panis, पणम) have hidden the radiant herds (cows) of the Sun and gives information to Indra, the self. Then comes the lord of luminous Mind and breaks open the cave and drives upward the herds, udajat (जवाजन), upwards towards the vast truth-consciousness, the own home of the gods. Our conscious existence is a hill (adri, afr) with many successive levels and elevations, sanuni (सानुनि); the cave of the subconscient is below; we climb upwards towards the godhead of the Truth and Bliss where are the seats of Immortality, यन्नामृतास भासते (Rv. IX. 15.2). (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 319)

This is how, one can penetrate into the mystery, with which are associated Asvins, Indra. Sarama, Panis, cows, the hill, the cave, the allegory of stolen cows by

Panis, and their search.

Whilst commenting on 1.89.3, Wilson says in his notes, that asvins are so termed either from having horses (asvavantau) or from pervading all things, the one with moisture, the other with light. According to Yaska, who also states the question: who are they? which is thus answered; according to some, (i) they are heaven and earth, (ii) to others day and night, (iii) according to others, the sun and moon; and (iv) according to traditionalists (aitihasikas, hagitate), they were two virtuous princes (Nir. 12.1). Dayanand interprets Asvins differently at different places according to the relevant context; for example in II 31.4, Asvins are survacandramasau, quintantil (the sun and moon), the word "asvinau" is

followed by pati, palayitaram (पानिवार, the two protectors), a word which is translated as the "two husbands" (of Surya). In interpreting H. 39.7 Dayananda interprets Asvinau as wind and fire (vayu and agni); again in H. 39.8, to him, asvinau denotes a pair of leaders, acquainted with wide knowledge वांत्रको नरी—चन्न विचान्याविको नेवारो; again in H. 41.7, we have the word asvina along with nessitya and asva-vat, and gomat, here the word asvina has been translated as in apara silau, (जानविक्तो), the two widely-present, and he interprets the term as "teacher-preacher" pair: of course nasatya is a pair free from untruth; and probably he hints at another pair of "air-fire-driven space craft (बायु-जिंग नाव). Asvinau is also a pair of prana and apana (the inbreath and out-breath, प्राथमवर्ग).

VISVEDEVAH

The word visitedevali (विश्वेदेवा) is of common occurence in the Vedic Texts, literally meaning "all devas", usually translated as "all-gods". I would rather put it as "all Nature's bounties", because the word "god" has in it a stink of polytheism.

The hymn I. 3 has three verses 7-9 associated with visvedevali; Wilson and Aurobindo translate them as

follows:

भोमासक्वर्षणीधृतो विक्वेदेवास भागत ।

दाश्वांसी दाण्यः स्तम् ॥ (7)

Universal Gods, protectors and supporters of men, bestowers of rewards), come to the libation of the worshipper.

(O fosterers who uphold the doer in his work, O all gods, come and divide the soma-wine that I distri-

bute.-Aurobindo).

विश्वेदेवासी अप्तुरः सुतमायन्त तूर्णयः।

उसा इव स्वसराणि ॥ (8)

May the swift-noving universal Gods, the shedders of rain, come to the libation, as the solar rays come diligently to the days.

(O all-gods, who bring over to us the Waters, come passing through to my soma-offerings, as illumined powers to your places of bliss. —Aurobindo).

विश्वेदेवासी अलिए एहिमायासी अद्रुह । मेर्ए जुपन्त यहाम ॥ (9) May the universal Gods, who are exempt from decay, omniscient (elimajasah)*, devoid of malice, and bearers of (riches), accept the sacrifice. (O all gods, you who are not assailed, nor come to hurt, free-moving in your forms of knowledge, cleave to my sacrifice as its upbearers — Aurobindo).

These Nature's bounties appear to constitute a class, but not enumerated; nowhere in the Vedic Texts are we given the details of these divinities. Perhaps some of the Nature's bounties are specified in terms of agni, vayu, varuna, surya (aditya), mitra etc., but others still left un-enumerated are covered under the title visvedevali, since our environmental bounties are hundreds in number. In the famous santi-mantra (Yv. XXXVI. 17), dyau, antariksa, prthivi, apah, osadhayah, vanaspatayah, having been enumerated, we have the term "visvedevah" which stands for the entire rest, not covered so for in the list. Dayananda translates the term as sarve divya guna yuktalı (सर्वे दिव्यगुण-युक्ता), i.e. all the persons or illuminating (or full of wisdom) attributes (II. 3.4). In the hymn II. 41, we have the devatas as indra, vayu, mitra, varuna, asvinau, sarasvati, dyava-pṛthivi (Heaven and Earth), and in the midst of this galaxy, we have visvedevah too (II. 41-13), where this term is translated by Dayananda as "sarve vidvansah", all learneds. When the verses are to be interpreted at the level of society, Dayananda's interpretation is very appropriate; and again when interpreted at other levels, the allgods represent all mental and supramental faculties, and at the cosmic level, all Nature's bounties.

[&]quot; Eht, एहि—come; ma yasih, भा यस्सी: — do not go away, and hence free-moving in your forms, as given by Aurobindo. Sarvatah praptaprajnah, सबंत: प्राप्तप्राज्ञ, Of सबंती प्राप्तप्रज्ञा, who have obtained knowledge universally—Sayana.

SARASVATI, ILA, BHARATI and MAHI

Sarasvati, without the least doubt is the Divine Speech (Ait. Br. II. 24, III. 1, 2); she is plainly and clearly, the Goddess of Word, if we speak in terms of symbolism. It speaks of the Supreme Lord also: amongst His various names, one name would be Sarasvati, since as Dayananda says, who else could be the Highest Supreme associated with the revealed knowledge? Our Lord has manifested Himself in His creation and in His word as knowledge personified.

The word "sarastati" is derived from the root st, gatau (र न्, गर्ने) or to move; deriving from this root, one has saras (बरस्), which with the particles matup (मनुम्) and nip. (श्रेष्) gives the word sarasvati. Saro or saras means knowledge, or transcendental science—सरी सरम् नाम विज्ञानं, विज्ञानं गाम विविधं बज् ज्ञानं तन् विज्ञानम् and the one in whom such knowledge is sustained is sarasvati,—सरो नाम विज्ञानं विज्ञानं स्था सरस्योः. Dayanand also derives the word similarly.*

Devaraja Yajvan, the commentator on Yaska's Nirukta derives the word as "sarah prasaranamasyastiti", पर प्रसाणनम्यास्त्रीति i.e. Sarasvati is one whose expanse is this entire creation. We have a very significant verse in which the Supreme Lord is represented as Sarasvati:

नरस्वती देवगरो हवरी सरस्वतिरुध्वरे तावनाते। नरस्वती तुन्ता अहान्त सरस्वती वाष्ट्रिये वार्षे वात् ॥ (Rv.X.17.7) Men aspiring for transcendental knowledge invoke the Lord Sarasvati; when one aspires to undertake energy works for the good of all adiivara, they also invoke Sarasvati. This Sarasvati blesses all of them

^{* (}सरस्वती) सरम प्रशंसिता ज्ञानादयी गुणा विद्यन्ते यस्यां सा सर्वविद्याप्रापिका बाक् । सर्वधातुम्यो ऽ सुन । Un. IV- 189; क्षतेन गत्यर्थात् मृ भातोरसुन् प्रत्ययः । सर्गित प्राप्नुवन्ति सर्वा विद्या येन तत्सरः ।

who dedicate themselves for noble ends.

According to Aurobindo, sarasvati means "she of the Stream, the flowing movement", and is therefore, a natural name both for a river and for the goddess of inspiration. "But by what process of thought or association", says Aurobindo, "does the general idea of the river of inspiration come to be associated with a paricular eartify stream? And in the Veda, it is not a question of one river which by its surroundings, natural and legendary, might seem more fitfully associated with the idea of sacred inspiration than any other. For it is a question not of one, but of seven rivers always associated together santa-sindherch, हाजविष्यव) in the minds of the Rsis and all of them released together by the stroke of the god Indra when he smote the Python who coiled across their fountains and scaled up their out-flow. It seems impossible to suppose that one river only in all this sevenfold outflowing a quired a psychological significance while the rest were associated only with the annual coming of the rains in the Punjab. (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 88)

The word sarasvati occurs in three contexts particularly: (i) her invocation alone, (ii) her invocation along with various seven or more terms, which in later period came to be known as the names of several rivers in Northern India, particularly the Punjab, and (iii) her invocation along with the terms as Ila, Mahi and Bharati. Perhap: Mahi and Bharati may be identical. For we have a reference to "timo dear" (the three enlightened ones).

इद्धा सरस्वती मही तिस्रो देवीगंबीभून । बहि: सीदन्त्वसिद्ध ।। (Rv. L 13.9) May the three undecaying goddle ser, givers of delight, Ha Sarasvati and Mak: हार down upon sacred grass. (Wilson).

^{*} इसं से गंगे यसूने सरस्वति शुद्धीत भोग सचना पालका । भसिकता भवत्वृषे वितस्तवा अनीकांचे शृण्ह्या सुवीमवा ॥ (Rv. X 75.5) According to the Mirukta, these seven are the streams of mid-space, i.e. of the vital and mental realms.

The translation has been considerably improved upon by Aurobindo: "May Ila, Sarasvatı, and Mahi, three goddesses, who give birth to the bliss take their place on the sacrificial seat (barlih), they who stumble not", or "who come not to hurt", or "do not hurt (asridhah, अस्मि). Aurobindo further says that "the epithet means, I think, they in whom there is no false movement with its evil consequences, (duritam, दूरिन), no stumbling into pit falls of sin and error."

The same idea occurs in another verse of the Rgveda:

मा नो यत्र' मारती त्यमेत्वम मनुष्यविद्द भेतयन्ति । तिस्रो देवीवंदिनेद स्थोन तरस्वती स्वपत्त. सदन्तु ॥ (Rv X. 1108) May Bharati come speeding to our sacrifice and Ila hither awakening our consciousness (or knowledge or perception) in humanwise, and Sarasvati,—three goddesses sit on this blissful seat, doing well the work. (Aurobindo).

The post-Vedic mythology regards IIa as the earth, the bride of Visnu; Sarasvati, the goddess of eloquence, and wife of Brahma; the third, synonymous with speech, is called the wife of Bharata, one of the Adityas,—of course, this mythology is meaningless in context with our Vedic hymns.

Considering the various passages of the Vedic Texts, Aurobindo comes to the conclusion that sarasvati is the word, the inspiration that comes from the rtam, the Truth-Consciousness. Light in the Veda is a symbol of knowledge, of spiritual illumination; Surya is the lord of supreme sight, the Vast Light; brhat jvotih (ब्रह्म ज्योति) or the True-Light, rtam jvotih (ब्रह्म ज्योति). (There is always a type of association between rtam and brhat in the Vedic Texts). Shall we not associate a sort of parallelism between satvam, rtam and brhat on the one hand, sarasvati, ila and mahi on the other? Mahi is the luminous vastness of Truth; she represents the largeness, brahat, of the super-conscient in us containing in itself the truth, rtam. She is, therefore, for

the sacrificer like a branch covered with ripe fruit (varutri dhisana, बख्ती धिषणा)."

बा मा अम्न इहावसे होतां यविष्ठ भारतीम् । वस्ती विष्णां सह ।। (Rv. I-22. 10) Youthful Agni, bring hither for our protection the wives (of the gods) Hotra, Bharati, Varutri and Dhisana. (Wilson).

There is a good deal of sense when Aurobindo (Vol. X. p. 91) says, that as sarasvati represents the truth—audition, sruti, (Afa) which gives the inspired word, so ila represents drsti (Afa) or truth-vision, thus drsti and sruti are the two powers of the seer of the truth (kavi or rsi), thus a close relation between ila and sarasvati, and bharati or mahi is the largeness of truth-consciousness, which, dawning on man's limited mind brings with it the two sister puissances. This is one way of explaining the triad.

This triad has also to be worked out on other planes also:

	<u>I</u>	ruth-consciousness	National
Satyam Rtam	Ila Sarasvati	Dṛsti, insight Sruti-word	Character Speech (language)
Brhat	Mahi (Bharati)	Largeness	Culture

Sarasvati as one of the sapta-sindhus—The Vedic literature is abundantly rich in referring to heptads or groups of seven: the seven delights, sapta ratnani (सप्त रत्नानि), seven tongues or flames of fire, sapta arcisah (सप्तानिय), sapta jvalah (सप्त ज्याना), seven forms of rays,

^{*}Youthful Agni, bring bither for our protection the wives Hotra, Bharati Varutri and Dhisana (Wilson). Varutri does not refer to a mythological goddess; it means varaniva (बर्चीय), which means one worthy of being chosen, preferred, who is excellent; Dhisana is synonymous of vac (बाब्) or vag-devi (बाब्देश), the goddess of speech. (Wilson).

cows, sapta sindlareh (चन विन्यं), or seven mothers, sapta mutarah (चन मातर) seven fostering cows, sapta dhenavah (चन पन्यं), and of course the seven seers (Bears), sapta rsayah (सन्तर्थम)

Just as we have the importance of heptads, we have dyads and triads also. Some of the significant dyads are (1) divine and human, (11) mortal and immortal; (111) reality or heaven and earth, (11) mind and body, (12) living (2001 count, 14.7) and non-living (matter or juda, 14.7) (12) father and mother and so on. When heaven (dyau) and Earth (pythau) symbolize two forms of natural energy, the mental and physical consciousness, they are no longer the father and mother, they become two-mothers. (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 93).

Amongst the well-known triads, we have (i) threefold divine principle, sat-cit ananda, (usuara), divine existence, divine consciousness and divine bliss, (ii) threefold mundane principles: mind, life and body corresponding to the three realms, mental sheath (manomaya kosa), vital or life-sheath (pranamaya kosa), and physical or material sheath (annamaya kosa). The three divine principles, sat, cit and ananda, combine with three mundane principles, mind, life and body, with a uniting link as the seventh one gives to the fullness seven principles (see Aurolindo, Vol. X. p. 93).

Rtam brhat (ভ্ৰাৰ্চ্ন) is the same as mahan arnava (গ্ৰাৰ্থ্য) or the Cosmic Mind or Cosmic Intelligence of the Vedic Texts, a link between the individual minds, and a link between in the infinitesimal individual mind and the Super-Mind.

In these terms, we have to understand sarasvati about which the Text says (I. 3, 11-12):

चोदयित्री सृतृताना चेतन्ती सुमतीनाम् । यज्ञं दधे सरस्वती ॥ (11)

Sarasvati, the inspirer of those who delight in truth, the instructress of the right-minded, has accepted our sacrifice).

मही अर्थ सरस्यामे अभागा केतुना। धियो निक्ता विराजनि ।। (12)

Sarasvati makes manifest by her acts a mighty river and (in her own form) enlightens all understandings. (Wilson).

USA AND SVAR LOKA

We have seen what the seven rivers, sapta apah, sapta sindhavah, sapta dhenavah, or sapta gavah, or saptagu are. The seven waters are not merely seven channels, they are the waters of being (ap means to move, to flow, i.e. also to bring into being. cf. apatya, अपन, a child). Let us now see what these usas, (उपा), or dawns are. The hymn 30 of the First Book has verses devoted to Indra and Asvins and three to Usa. We have the following lines:

कस्त उप कद्यप्रियं भुजो मतीं अमस्य । कं नक्षसे विभावरि ।। (20) Usas, who are pleased by praise, what mortal enjoyeth thee, immortal? Whom, mighty one, dost thou affect?

वयं हि ते अमन्यह्याध्यत्तादा पराकात्। अस्ये न चित्रे अरुषि ॥ (21) Deffusive, many-tinted, brilliant (Usas), we know not (thy limits), whether they be nigh or remote.

रवं त्येभिरागिंह वाजेभिर्दुहितिंदन । अस्मे रिवां निधारम ।। (22) (Rv. I. 30.20-22) Daughter of heaven, approach with these viands, and perpetuate our wealth.

The third Book has a beautiful hymn, III. 61, devoted to Usa. I shall reproduce here Aurobindo's translation of only one verse;

भरतावरी दिवो अर्केरबोध्या रेवती रोदसी चितमस्यात् । आयतीमस्य उपसं विभाती चाममेपि द्रविणं भिक्षमाण ॥ (Rv. III. 61.6)

By heaven's illuminings one perceives her a bearer of the truth and rapturous she comes with its varied light into the two firmaments. From Dawn as she approaches shining out on thee, O Agni, thou seekest and attainest to the substance of delight.

The words go-cow, asva=horse, ghṛta-water or clarified butter, vira=man or hero, apatya or praja=off-spring, hiranja=gold, vaja=food or even plenty are only the physical or ritualistic renderings of the terms, and similarly usa=dawn is a rendering of the physical or cosmic plane. These terms refer to deeper mystic meanings when applied to mental and spiritual realms.

It does then not mean that usu is not the physical dawn; according to the genius of Vedic expressions, one is gradually elevated from a lower realm to higher realms with deep inner meanings. We shall have in a few phrases, sometimes in one or two verses even, a reference to the dawn with which all of us are well-acquainted, and then the Divine Poetry would take us to the higher unknown and so far unrealized regions.

Dawn of the mystic meaning is the giver of cows, horses and other cattle; sometimes it is the bestower of food and wealth. In that case, it could not be the physical dawn, nor cows, horses, gold or food could be the

mundane gifts of a household.

The Vedic Dawn is associated with cow (the lost cows), the sun, panis and their cave, indra, brhaspati, hound sarama and angirasas. The cows of the sun, and so the horses of the sun are a symbol for light. Sayana interprets cow (gauh) so often as rays also and sometimes as water. But in such contexts, we ought to take the word in a double sense, "light" as the true significance and "cow" as the concrete image and verbal figure. (Aurobindo, Vol. p. 119). For example, in I. 7.3 we have "vi gobbar admin airarat" fa alifarizatata (charged the cloud with waters.— Wilson; go=water).

इन्द्री दीर्घाव नक्षत्त आ सूर्व रोहयद् दिवि । वि गोभिरद्रिमेरयत् । (Rv. I. 7.3) Indra, to render all things visible, elevated the sun in the sky, and charged the trigud with (abundant) waters.—Wilson.

Indra for far vision made the sun to ascend to heaven; he sped him all over the hell by his rays.—

Aurobinda.

The go's or cows are consealed by the enemy vala, (ৰক্ত), by the Panis (গ্ৰন্থ) and on this occasion, the invocation to Indra is "Thou didst uncover the whole of vala of the cows". Fyidently vala is the concealer, the withhelder of Light, and it is the concealed Light that Indra restores to the sacrificer. This recovering of the lost or stolen cows is constantly spoken of in the Vedic hymns. These cows are not the physical herds of stolen cows by the Dravidians, but the shining herds of the Sun, of the Light (that barns within all of us). The verses I.4.1.2 have a reference to this type of cow, the light.1 Here we have a reference to Indra, the maker of perfect forms who is as a good milker in the milking of the cows, that his ecstasy of the Soma drink is verily "cowgiving", goda id revato madalı (होदा इद् रेक्नो मद) "It is the height of absurdity and irrationality", as Aurobindo says, ' to understand by this phrase, that Indra is a very wealthy g d, and when he gets drunk, exceedingly liberal in the matter of cowgiving." The fact is that the cow is the symbol of Light and that Indra, when full of the Soma cestasy, is sure to give us the Light. (Aurobindo, Vol.X.p.120)

Dawn is also often described as gomati which then means luminous or radiant; she is again not only gomati but assamati too, she has always with her her cows and her horses. She creates light for all the world and opens out the darkness as the pen of the cow (cow is a symbol of light):

ज्योगिर्विध्यस्थै भूवनाय कृष्यती गावो न क्रजे व्युपा आवतम् ॥ (Rv. Is 92 4)

मुरूप कृत्कुमूतये सुदुधामित्र गोदुहे । जुहुमित द्यति द्यति ॥
 चप न सवना गहि सोमस्य सोमपा पित । योवा इत् रेवतो मदः॥

Dawn is then further so d to be drawn in her charlot sometimes of ruddy lows, ometimes by ruddy horses junite gavamarunanum anite n (1973) एकमार्गामकीयम्, which clearly means "her host of ruddy rays". (I.12411). She is further described as the mother of the cows or radiances; gavam janitri akrta preketum (एक जीवायक्ष्मप्रेच पूर्व) (I.124.5), the mother of the cows (radiances) has created vision. She is the leader of the sliming herds' (जार निवी), (VII.76.6); she is the mother of the heads, the guide of the days; क्या गाम बेटानुमर्गाचि (VII.77.2). Finally, it has been very clearly mentioned that 'her happy rays came into sight like the cows released into m. viments":— प्रति प्रमाणवृद्धा गया वर्षाच प्रमाण (IV.52.5), and faither, "the cows (rays) remove the darkness and extend the light," ज व गामस्त्रम वावर्षकी एक्सी विकास कार्यक वर्षी विकास कार्यक वर्षी विकास कार्यक वर्षी विकास कार्यक वर्षी व

Further in a hymn (VII '5 '), dawn is described as sharing in the action of the gods by which the strong places where the cows are concealed are broken open and they are given to men मत्यामध्येतिभेटनी महयमियमी वेषेभिर्यजना यज्ञ .। रजदुबुद्धहानि ददद्खिनाया प्रति गाव अपन यायधारा (True with the gods who are true, great with the gods who are great, she breaks open the strong places and gives of the shining herds; the cows low towards the dawn', and then in the next verse, she is invoked to establish for the sacrifices a state of bliss full of the cown (light), of the horses (vital force) and of many enjoyments*. Thus it is clear that when we talk of usa and the herds that she gives, we refer to the shining troops of Light recovered by the gods (and the angirasa rsis) from the strong places of ala and the panis and the wealth of cows for which a devotee prays is no other than a wealth of this same enlightenment. This invocation is not only for luminous delight or luminous elentitude, so often it is for luminous impulsion or force:

उत नो गोमतीरिप आ वहा दुहितदिव । साकं सूर्यस्य रिक्मिश ॥ (Rv. V. 79.8)

Bring to us, O daughter of heaven, luminous impul-

^{*} नो नु गोमद् बोरबद् घेहि रत्नमूर्ण प्रश्वावत् पुरुभोजो प्रस्मे । (Rv. VII. 75.8)

sions along with the rays of the Sun. Here gomatirisa (गोमनोदिए) is not luminous or radiant fool (as Sayana interprets), and much more absurd would be to interpret it as "food of cow or cow's flesh."

SVAR LOKA

We are placed on the Earth (prthivi), may we rise to the antariksa,, the interspace over which extends our atmosphere, may we then rise to the celestial space, dyauh, the superspace of galaxies, stars and other luminous bodies; may we then further use to the svar loka, much beyond the celestral one, the supra-celestial. So speaks a verse of the Yajurveda. (XVII.67). Of course, it is not the physical body of ourselves that would be taken away on this sojourn; no space-craft can take us on this flight. This flight or movement is in our interior realm; prthivi (पुषियो) or Farth represents exterior body, mundane and physical, the annamaya (अन्तमय); antariksa (अन्तरिक्ष), the atmosphere with winds is the realm of vital forces, the pranamaya (মাণান্ম); and beyond it is the realm of mental behaviours, the psychological, the manomava (मनीनप). But ultimately, we have to go a little beyond it, which is the svar loka, the non-material innermost sheaths of enlightenment and divine bliss. the vinianama; व (विमानमय) and the anandamaya (आनन्दमप).

The conquest or recovery of the Sun and the Dawn is a frequent subject of allusion in the hymns of the Rgveda. Sometimes it is the finding of Surya, sometimes the conquest of Svar, the world of supra-sun. This Svar is not a synonym of Surya; from several passages of the Vedas, it is clear that Svar is the name of a world, a realm which is beyond heaven,—above the ordinary rodasi (रोबसी), Heaven and Earth. We have occasionally a reference to svarvatile apa'i (स्ववंति अप), supra-heavenly water,—not the physical water, it is also saranavatile (सरणावती), the moving one. The thunderbolt of Indra is known as svaryam

पृथिज्याऽमहमृदन्तरिक्षमाह्ममन्तरिकाव् दिवमाह्मम् ।
 दिवो नाकस्य पृथ्वात् स्वज्योतिरगामहम् ॥ (Yv. XVII. 67)

asmanam (स्वयंग्यमानम्) the supraheavenly stone, which is not the ordinary thunderbolt; — it is the adamantine justice of firm determination, with which the clouds of darkness and ignorance are mercilessly smitten. Indra is also known as the presiding deity over this supraheavenly realm; he is svarpati (स्वपंति:), a Lord of supra-celestial region. Svar-realm is also known as uru-loka, the wide other world, उर नो लोकमन् नेपि विद्वान् स्ववंद्यमोगिरमम स्वस्ति। (Rv. VI. 47.8).

We have already seen that the cows of the Vedic Texts are the hidden rays of the Dawn or of Surya (the sun); their resence out of the darkness leads to or is the sign of the uprising of the sun that was hidden in the darkness; this is known as the conquest of Svar, the supreme world of Divine Enlightenment; and again then the Svar-world is the world of Divine Truth. The conquest of this Divine Truth is the highest objective of human aspirations.

Let me end this little note on the Svar-realm with a few Vedic passages, out of many:

- 1. यूर्व सूर्य विविद्यपुर्वृत्व स्वित्यक्षा तमास्यह्म निद्यम्ब । (Rv.VI.72.1) Ye found the Sun, Ye found Svar, Ye slew all darkness and limitations.
- 2. स्वयंद् वेदि सदुणीकमकॅमंहि ज्योती क्रव्यंद बस्ती । अन्या तमासि दुधिता विचक्षी नृभ्यक्ष्यकार नृतयो अभिष्ठी ॥

(Rv. IV. 16.4) When by the hymns of illumination (arkaih), Svar was found, entirely visible, when they (angirasas) made to shine the great light out of the night, he (Indra) made the darkness ill-assured, so that men might have vision.

उरु नो तोकमनु नेषि विद्वान् त्स्ववं पद्मोतिरमयं स्वस्ति ।

Thou in thy knowledge leadest us on to the wide world, even syar, the light which is freedom from fear, with happy being.

4. व्यस्तामा रोदशी विष्युयेते वावयं पृथियीनिधाते मसूर्वे ।

(Rv. VII. 99.3)

चर बनाव चर्चम लोक जन्याम मुद्रेम्बरामिन्स्। (P.v. VII. 99-4) Thou didst support firmly, O Visnu, this earth and Leaven and uphold the earth all around by the rays. Ye two created for the sacrifice the wide offer world, bringing into being the Sun, the Dawn and Agni.

5 पानो बृत्याप्रसाराज्ञ अप उरशयाय चिकिते।

प्रमादको बृत्यापुराजानु । त्याप्रसार प्रितिष्यु । I'v. I 36.8.)

Human beings, slaving the coverer tratari, have crossed beyond both cards and heaven and made the wide world for their dwelling.

Thus this Svar loka of supra-ce'estial wideness, the one of illimitable light is supra-mental heaven—the heaven of the transcendental truth and bies, of the immortal beatitude, and the light which is it's sustenance and constituent reality, is the light of truth. This is how Aurobindo also sees it and Dayananda also puts it. (cf. Dayanada on II.23.3; गूबंबद्विय्वाप्रकाशेनाविव्यास्वकार निवस्त्रे*).

Angiras and Angirasa

Both these words, angiras (बहुत्त्व्य) and angirasa (बहुत्त्व्य) are very popular in the Vedic texts. Of course, the names of the seers and their descendents are also associated with such terms as Angirasas, Atris and Bharadvajas, but I shall take up the term angiras as such, not as a proper name associated with a historical person, or a mythological concept. In several verses of the Reveda (and also other Vedas), the discovery of Agni or man-produced fire is attributed to the angiras or atharvangiras, the seer or the class of seers, whose names

स्थामाहः सहसस्यूचमाङ्गिरः । (Rv.V.II.6)

Aurobindo regards angueas esis as flame-powers of Agui and the bhigus as the solar powers of Surya-

स्वामप्ने प्रश्लिरसो गृहा हित— मन्यविन्यञ्चिष्ठाविद्याणं वने वने । स जायसे मध्यमानः सहो पहत

appear as seers, rsi or rsis of hymns or some of their verses.

But then in the Revedic text, we have a reference to seven original anguesa rsis, as human fathers, pitero manusyah (Stringen), who discovered light and made the sun to shine and finally ascended to the Heaven of the Truth, then these angiesas are also spoken of or in connection with the finding of the cows. Whereas on the one hand, they appear to be defied human fathers, they are described as Leavenly seems also, as some of gods, some of heaven, heroes and powers of the Asurah, the mighty Lord:

की भाग श्रीत्रिया विष्यः दिवस्युवानी अमुगस्य वीरा । (Rv. HI. 53.7)

Then again, we have such passages in which our angiraser are symbolically powers o. agni (Fire), sometimes forces of symbolic light and flame, and so often, they appear to coalesce into a single seven mouthed angirasa with his nine and ten rays of the light: गवाने अधिदे दगाने सम्बाह्ये।

In the Unadikosah there is a Sutra angirah (IV.237), about which Dayananda writes:

आतृति प्राप्नोति जानाति वारा अति र । ईक्यरण्याति कृषिभैदा या । तस्यापायमाञ्जिरतः । असि प्रत्यस्य इत्यागमः ।

This means, that one who achieves, attains, or knows, or perceives is agiras, the Lord, the Agni, the seer too. The diminutive of angras is angiresa.

A similar derivation has been accepted by all authorities. The words anginar and agin are closely associated. Both may be derived from the root, angle a nasalized form of vag, meaning gati-paying his or movement, action, or light, and also adorable to agin, we have a sense of brilliant or burning light, and we have numerous associated terms of similar connotations agni, fire, angati, fire; angara, (Agree) a burning coal, and anginar, which could mean flaming, glowing or burning. And this is

why, in Indian traditions angirasar are in their origin

closely connected with Agni.

These Angirases are the devatas of the hymn X.62. 1-6; they are the sons of Agni. ने जिल्लास सूनवर्ग सम्में परिजितिरें (5) and have been born about him in different forms all about heaven: ये अभे परिजितिरें विष्यमों दिवस्परि (6), and in the next clause, it is added, speaking of them collectively in the singular. नवामों न दशायों अञ्चिरस्तम मधा देवेषु महारें (6), nine-rayed, ten-rayed, most angiras, this angiras clan becomes together, as if, full of plenty with or in the gods.

These two verses (5-6) are to be read in coherence with the seventh one*. As said by Aurobindo, "aided by Indra they set free the pen of cows and horses, they gave to the sacrificer the mystic eight-eared kine [asta karnyah, (अध्यक्षणं) has been often interpreted as the cow on the ear of which the numeral figure of eight has been scribed] and thereby create in the gods, sravas, the divine hearing or inspiration of the truth." From all this, one can conclude that the angirases are here the radiant lustres of the divine Agni which are born in heaven (in the mental realm), therefore of the divine flame and not of any physical fire; they become equipped with the nine rays of the light and the ten, became the most-angiras, that is to say, most full of the blazing radiance of Agni, the divine flame, and are therefore, able to release the imprisoned light and force and create supramental or transcendental knowledge. The relation between these divine angirases and the flaming lustres of Agni may also be seen from several verses, such as:

तुविद्यक्षासो दिच्या नवग्वा बना बनन्ति मृषता रजन्तः। (Rv. VI.6.3)

and

क्या ते बग्ने अङ्गिर कर्जी नपादुपस्तुतिम् । वराय देव मन्यवे ॥ (Rv. VIII.84. 4)

[ै] इन्द्रेण युजानिः सृजन्त वाघतो वर्ज गोमन्तमश्विनम् । सहस्रं मे स्वतो भ्रष्टकर्ण्यः भवो देवेम्बक्त ॥ (Ry-X-62-7)

In this one, we have some affect, as some fenergy, (urjo-napat)", and also V.H.6, which we have already quoted earlier. Thee, O Agni, the Angirases found thee established in the secret place (guham hitam), lying in wood and wood (vane-vane).

And when we talk of light or fire in the Vedic texts, we do not always talk of the physical or figurative. "We must not imagine", so says Aurobindo, "that the Vedic poets were crude and savage intellects incapable of the obvious figure, common to all languages, which makes the physical light a figure of the mental and spiritual, of knowledge, of an inner illumination". (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p. 158).

Anguras is, then, not only the Agni-powers; in several verses, he has been referred to as also a Brhaspati-power. We have, for example, a line:

मो अदिभित् प्रथमजा ऋतावा बृहस्पतिराङ्गिरतो ह्विष्मान्—(Rv. VI.73.1) Brhaspati, breaker of the hill (the cave of the panis) the first-born, who has the truth, the angirasa, he of the oblation.

And similarly, we have in another verse a mention of Brhaspati as the angirasa;

प्र सम्बर्म्याति सुनेधा बृहस्यति महिनम्या जगाति । य आङ्गिरसा चनसापसयोज्यसम्य चित्र वृषण रचि दा । (Rv. X. 47.6)

The thought goes towards Brhaspati, the seven-rayed, the truth-thinking, the perfect intelligence, who is the angirasa, to be approached with obeisance.

Indra is also described as becoming an angirusa, or as becoming passessed of the argirusa quality (1.100.4); he would like to have all the epithets of Angirasas.

सो मेड्रिगेभिरिह्निस्तमा पूर्वृषा वृषिम स्विधि एवा सन्। ऋग्मिभि ऋग्मी गातुभिज्येष्ठा मरूनान् नो भवत्विन्द्र क्वी।। (Rv. I, 100.4) Indra in becoming the angirasa becomes marutvan, possessed of, or companioned by the maruts, luminous and violent gods of the storm and the lightning, uniting in themselves the vehement powers of vayu (wind), breath, the Lord of life, and the force of agni, the seer-will.

Maruts are even said to be as it were "Angirases with their Sama (साम) hymns, they who take all

forms.":

विश्वरूपा अङ्गिरसो न सामभि (Rv. X. 78.5)

It must also be remembered that Usa has also been invoked in terms of Angirasa; Usa has been described as angirastama, and indratama. It is so, because the power of agni, the angirasa power, manifests itself also in the lightning of Indra and in the rays of the Dawn, for we have, in VII.79.2-3:

व्यञ्जते दिवो अन्तेष्वक्तून् विशो न युक्ता उपसी यतन्ते । सं ते गावस्तम आवर्तयन्ति ज्योतिर्यच्छन्ति सवितेव बाहू ॥ (2) अभूदुपा इन्द्रतमा मधोन्यजीजनत् सुविताय श्रवासि । वि दिवो देवी दुहिता दधात्यिङ्गरस्तमा सुकृते वसूनि ॥ (3)

(Rv. VII. 79.2-3)

The Dawns make their rays to shine out in the extremities of the heaven; they labour like men, who are set to work. The rays set fleeing the darkness; they extend the light as if the Sun were extending its two arms.

Usa has come into being most full of Indra power (indratama), opulent in riches, and has given birth to the inspirations of knowledge for our happy going (for good and bliss), the goddess, daughter of heaven, most full of angiras-hood (angirastama), orders her riches for the doer of good works. (Aurobindo).

THE MARUTS, SARAMA AND PANIS

The hymn 6 of the First Book of the Rgveda for the first time refers to Maruts; its stanzas 4 to 9 are devoted to this devata (deity). In this sukta, there is a beautiful stanza for Indra:

केतुं कृष्यन्तकेतवे पेको मर्या अपेक्षते । समुपद्भिरजाययाः ॥ (Rv. I.6.3) Mortals, you owe your birth (to such an Indra) who with the rays of the morning gives sense to the senseless and to the formless form. (Wilson.)

The Maruts are invoked with Indra, both rejoicing and of equal splendour (मन्द्र समानवर्षेता I. 6.7). Maruts are not alone; they come in troops; they stay somewhere in the region of sky or come from the solar space:

अत परिजननागिह दिवो या रोचनाविध (Rv. I. 6. 9)

According to the Scholiast, there is a reference to the asuras, named panis, who are supposed to have stolen cows of the gods or of the angirases, and hidden them in a cave, where they were discovered by Indra with the help of the bitch carama. A dialogue between sarama and robbers, panis is given in the hymn X. 108, in which she conciliates them. In other passages the cows are represented as forcibly recovered by Indra with the help of the Maruts.

In another hymn I. 15, Indra not only drinks soma in the company of *rtu* (divinified season) but the maruts also join in it. The hymn I. 64 is collectively devoted to the Maruts, where the Maruts are the senders of rain, and ripeners of fruits:

These Maruts are born handsome and vigorous from the sky: they are the sons of Rudra, the conquerers of the foes, pure from sin, purifiers of all, radiant as suns, powerful as evil spirits, diffusers of rain drops and of fearful forms:

धे जितिरे दिव ऋष्यास इक्षणी छडस्य मर्या असुग अस्पन । पायकास भुषय सूर्यो ६व सत्याचा च द्रश्तिना घोरवर्षस ॥ (Rv. I.64.2)

These Maruts decorate their persons with various ornaments; for elegance, they have brilliant jewelery on their breasts; lances are borne upon their shoulders; they are leaders, born from the sky, of their own accord.

विवैरिक्जिपिबंपुषे व्यञ्जते वक्षः सुरमनौ अधि येतिरे णुणे । असेव्येषां नि मिमृक्षुऋष्यः साकं जित्तरे स्वध्या दिवो नरः ॥ (R.v. I.64.4)

These Maruts are very brave persons; in the battles, they roar like lions (चिद्वा इव नानदिन, 8). On the other hand, they are benevolent to men (न्याच.9); they scatter the nutritious waters; as grooms they lead forth a horse; they bring forth for its rain the fleet-moving cloud, and milk it thundering and unexhausted (6). They are vast, possessed of knowledge, bright shining, like mountains in stability, quick in motion, and like elephants, they put vigour in their ruddy mares (7). These Maruts, again, are the augmenters of rain; they drive with golden wheels the clouds asunder (11). These Maruts have been invoked for durable riches, attended by posterity and for riches reckoned by hundreds and thousands and ever increasing (15).

The hymns I.85-88 are again devoted to these Maruts, with additional informations. Sometimes, they decorate as females; they are gliders through air; they are the sons of Rudra (क्या मूल्य); sometimes they yoke deer to their chariots for getting rain released from clouds; and thence they moisten the Earth like a hide with water:

प्रयद् रथेषु पृथतीरयुक्तं वाजे अदि महत्तो रहियन्तः। धारात्पस्य विष्यत्ति धाराजनस्वीविधिन्युन्दन्ति भूगः॥ (Rv. L85.5)

Maruts have numerous achievements to their credit. Indra slays Vrtra (the coverer) with the help of Maruts. By their power, they bore the well aloft, and clove asunder the mountain that obstructed their path; they brought the crooked well to the place (where the muni was), and spunkled the water on the thirsty Gotama*; the variously radiant Maruts came to his succour gratifying the desire of the sage with life sustaining waters (11).

जिहां मुनुद्दे अतं तथा दिशा तिञ्चलुतां गीतमाय तृष्यजे। आ गच्छनीयवसा चित्रभानव कामं विषस्य तर्पयन्त धामणि ॥ (Rv. I. 85. 11) (Thirsty Gotama's reference is also in I.88.4-5).

Maruts are in possession of swift-moving cars in which they fly like birds along well-defined paths; they collect clouds from the firmament and release water from them.

Maruts have been invoked to come with their brilliant light-moving, well-weaponed, steed-harnessed chariots, and they descend like birds, bringing with them abundant food:

आ विद्युन्मद्भिमंदा स्वकं रथेभियति ऋष्टिमद्भिरस्वपर्णे । सा विप्टिमा व इया वयो न पप्तता सुमाया ।। (Rv. 1.88.1)

Combining with the solar rays, these Maruts willingly pour down rain for the welfare (of people):

श्रियसे के भानुभिः सं मिमिझिरे ते रिश्मिभस्त ऋनविम सुद्यादयः। (Rv. I. 87.6)

^{*} Based on such Vedic verses, we have a legend, that Rsi Gotama, being thirsty, prayed to the maruts for relief who thereupon brought a well from a distance to his hermitage. The same legend appears in reference to Asvins (Nasatya) who raised up the well and made the base, which had been turned upwards. He curved mouth, so that the water issued for the beverage of the thirsty Cotama. (Rv. I. 116.9)

By scattering the clouds (or the first born of the clouds, alii) and dispersing the darkness, Indra may be said to be the parent of the Sun and day light (आन् पूर्व) जनमन् बामुपामम्. 1.32.4). In the struggle against this coverer, Vrtra, or ahi (the clouds, the darkness), Maruts also accompanied Indra, but they did not attack Vrtra; they merely stood nigh and encouraged Indra, saying, "O Indra, O Lord, strike: show thyself a hero" (brahmana); for we have, "verily, Indra, thou hast slain the wealthy barbarian with thine adamantine (bolt); thou singly assailing (him), although with auxiliaries (the Maruts) at hand."

विधीति वस्तुं धनिनं पनेने एकम्बरन्तुपशाकेभिरिन्द । (Rv. I. 33.4)

We have in the Aitareya Brahmana [III. 16 (Xii. 5)], the lines. "when Indra had slain Vrtra, all the deities left him, thinking, 'He had not laid (him) low', the Maruts only his true comrades, did not leave; the Maruts, true comrades are the breaths; the breaths did not then leave him". We have a further passage in the Aitareya Brahmana Indra, being about to slay Vrtra, said to all the deities, 'Do you support me: do ye call to me'. Be it so', (they replied). They ran forward to slay. He (Vrtra) perceived. They are running hither to slay me: well let me terrify them'. Against them he breathed forth. Before his snorting in haste, all the gods ran away, but the maruts did not abandon him, saying, 'Smite, O blessed One; strike, show thy strength'; they supported him. Seeing this the seer declares:

'Before the snorting of Vrtra in haste, all the gods, thy comrades, abandoned thee. With the Maruts, O Indra, be there friendship for thee'.

'Then shalt thou conquer ever fee'. Thus Indra realized, these Maruts are indeed his friends. They showed me love. Well, let me give them a share in this litany. [Ait. Br. III. 20 (xii. 9)].

These Maruts, the vital breaths, are thus the only

friends of Indra, the self-consciousness.

There is another text in the Rgveda, I.37.5. Praise the sportive and the restless might of the Maruts, who were born amongst kine (gosu-marutam, गोपु मराम्) (the tribe of Maruts among the cows); and whose strength has been nourished by the enjoyment of milk.

प्रशंसा गोष्वष्यं कीळं यच्छ्यों मारतम्। जन्भे रसस्य वावृद्धे ॥ (Rv. 1.37.5)

Here in the text, as has been pointed out by M. Langlois, the cows represent the clouds, and milk the rain. Aurobindo takes the psychological interpretation. A text further says that Maruts were born of milk for prsni: पृश्चिम दे प्रचा परा (prsni-diena mileh cow). In this connection we have: "That you sons of prsni, may become mortals and your panegyrist become immortal.

यद् यूयं पृक्तिमातरो मर्तास स्थातन । स्तोता वो अमृतः स्यात् ॥ (R.v. I.38.4)

Maruts are further known to be the partakers of the evening oblations (187.1), and hence they are so often known as rjisinah (कार्रायण.):

प्रायक्षतः प्रतवसी विराधिनो इनानना अविषुरा ऋजीपिणः । जुष्टतमासी वृतमासी अञ्चिषिस्यनिजे केचिद्रसा इव स्तृषि ।। (Rv. I.87.1)

Annihilators (of adversaries), endowed with great strength, loud-shouting, unbending, inseparable partakers of the evening oblation, constantly worshipped and leaders (of the clouds), (the Maruts) by their personal decorations, are conspicuous (in the sky), like certain rays of the sun (or of stars=strblith). (Wilson).

The Scholiast, Sayana, has proposed various etymologics of name Marut (I.87.4), some of which have been

borrowed from Yaska, the Nirukta XI.13*. They sound (rusanti, पर्यान from vru), having attained mid-heaven (mita, fir); or, they sound without measure (amitam); or they shine (from vrue) in the clouds made (mitam) by themselves; or they hasten (dravanti) in the sky. It has further been said, that all the minor divinities that people the midair are styled as Maruts, all females whose station is the middle-heaven, the all-pervading masculine vayu and all the troops of demigods are Maruts. Sayana in this connection refers to the mythology of the birth of fortynine Maruts, in seven troops, as the sons of Kasyapa. In the Satapatha Brahmana, II.5.1.13, we have a mention of seven-seven (7×7 49 Maruts जम्म तम्म हि मम्मो नगा) whilst in the Jaimini Brahmana, we have a reference to 40 Maruts (चल्परिश्व गरो। देवा), - perhaps the remaining nine are the goddesses, like marier (मरीचि) etc.

Marici is perhaps the best amongst the Maruts. About three maricis, we have in the Satapatha Brahmana (V.3.4.21): एवा वा आप स्वराजो वन् मरीचय, ता यत् स्यन्दन्तऽइवान्योऽज्यस्या ...उत्तराधरा इव भवन्त्यो यान्ति, which means the self-luminiscent water aggregates dispersed in space constitute marici;

these aggregates move up and down.

The Satapatha also mentions of the Maruta-rays । (भारत-रामय), different from the Sun's rays. Perhaps the Marut-rays and the marieis are radiations scattered by water-aggregates, and they exhibit brilliant colours. (mita-rocinah).

The Nirukta quotes the verse I.88.1 in the context of

Maruts:

जा वियुग्निद्धिमेरन स्वर्के स्पेषियोत ऋष्टिमिद्धिस्थवपणे । बा विषय्त्या न इपा वयो न पप्तता सुमाया ॥ (Rv. I.88.1) Come, Maruts, with your brilliant light-moving, well-weaponed, steed-harnessed chariots; doers of good deeds, descend like birds (and bring us) abundant food. (Wilson).

^{*}अपाती मध्यस्थाना देवगणा । तेषां भरुत प्रयमागामिनी सवन्ति । मरुती मित-राविणी वा । मितरोचिनी वा । महद् इवन्तीति वा । तेषामेषा भवति, Nir. XI. 13), Ma-rutah, of measured sound; or of measured brilliancy (vini vruc), or they run away with much (mahad+ dru)

Whilst explaining the word manut in the Unadikosa, Dayananda writes: ग्रिमेरी मास्मी मा म मान् मनुष्यमाति पननी वा (1.94). This means, one who is killed, or the one who kills is manut; it may mean men in general and wind (or air) also.

To Dayananda, Maruts are the important persons of a society occupying high offices, and therefore, he has translated the term differently according to the context. The same has been recommended by Yaska also: नत् पृषक्तेन मता निवेशाच्या, प्रकरणानुकृत्वाया पृष्ठिपराम्बन्धेनेव नित्तरां वसाच्या (Dayananda). We shall refer to Dayananda's interpretation of Maruts in a few cases from the Yajurveda:

- (i) Learned men, guests and the rtviks (participators in the yajnas (Yv. III. 44).
- (ii) The householders (Yv. III. 45).
- (iii) Wind or air (Yv. XV. 13).
- (iv) Men in groups (Yv. XVII. 1, 80-83).
- (v) Distinguished commanders of an army (Yv. XVII.47).
- (vi) Men of learning (Yv. XVII. 86).
- (vii) Heads of the State (king), people, priests (rtviks) and men of learning. (Yv. XVII, 86).
- (viii) Mortal men (Yv. XXXIV. 48).
 - (ix) Souls in general (Yv. XXXIX. 7).

In the Rgveda, the entire *suktas* (hymns) devoted to Maruts are I. 37-39; 64;85-88;166;167;172; II. 34; V. 52-61; 87; VII. 56-59 and VIII. 7.

In these suktas, Dayananda interprets Maruta (भारत) as the characteristic (good or evil) of wind (1.37,38) and Maruts are those persons who are vested with the qualities of wind: e.g., in I. 37.12. Maruts are the people of State, even heads of army; in I. 38.3, people speedy in movements like wind; in I. 38.80 as simply wind; in I. 38.11 as the adepts in Yoga; in I. 39.1,8,9,10, as men of learning; in I. 64. 1,6, as wind; in I. 64. 9, as rtviks well-versed in technology; in I. 64.14, as men vested with the qualities of wind; in I.85, as wind or wind-like brave soldiers and commanders of army; in I.87.2, as men

employed in public bodies; in 1.88.1 as the head of a state, or even people, in I 166.1, as men in general; in I.166.3 as wind; in I.166.11,12 men working with the speed of wind or efficiency of vital breath; in I.166.9,14, men with the valour and strength of wind; in I.166.13; I.167.6; I.172.1, men loving as vital breath; in I.167.9, as strong people; in I.167.11; II. 34.8,9, as men of learning; in II. 34.1,2,5,6,11,15; V. 52.1-4, as mortals or men; again in V. 52.6 as wind; maruta (भारत) also as belonging or pertaining to men of learning in V.52.1,3, and similarly else-where in the Fifth Book where he favours the inter-

pretation as "men in general".1

"Indra, in becoming the Angirasa", so says Aurobindo, "becomes Marutvan, possessed of or comnamoned by the Maruts, and these Maruts, luminous and violent gods of the storm and the lightning, uniting in themselves the vehement power of Vayu, the Wind, the Breath, the Lord of Life, and the force of Agni, the Seer-Will are, therefore, seers who do the work by knowledge, कवयो विदमना अपरा:, as well as battling forces who by the power of the heavenly Breath and the heavenly lightning overthrow the established things, the artificial obstructions, कविमाणि रोधानि, in which the sons of Darkness have entrenched themselves, and aid Indra to overcome Vrtra and the Dasyus. They seem to be in the esoteric Veda the Life Powers that support by their nervous or vital energies the action of the thought in the attempt of the mortal consciousness to grow or expand itself into the immortality of the Truth and Bliss". (Aurobindo, Vol. X. p.163).

These Maruts have been described in VI. 49.11, as acting with the qualities of the Angirasa (angirasvat), "O young seers or powers of the sacrifice, Maruts, come uttering the word to the high place (or desirable plane of earth or the hill, after the quality, VI. 6.4., which is probably the sense of varasyam according to Aurobindo), powers increasing, rightly moving (on the path, gatt) like the Angirasa, give joy even to that which is not illumined (अधिक्य), that which has not received the varied light of

^{1.} For मध्तु see V. 52.5 6; for माध्त V. 52. 8,13,14, (माध्तं, माध्तं गणम्).

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the dawn, the night of our ordinary darkness". The Maruts have also been said to be as it were "Angirasas with their Saman hymns, they who take all forms (विश्वस्पादिस्यो न सामित्रः).

In the conquest over darkness, the circumscribing Night (राजी परिचक्या, V. 30.14), vrtra ahi, sambara (I. 59.6) and vala, the Titans, Giants, Pythons, subconscient powers, who hold the light and the force in themselves, in their cities of darkness and illusion, not only Indra, but Maruts, Angirasas and also pites, the human fathers, have played

a very important role.

It appears that this colossal darkness, the supramental nescience, in our struggle never gives it up to man, the mental being. The struggle is incessant and would ever go on in our inner realms with fresh vigours on either side. This nescience, or ignorance, has not merely to be cut away from us, but broken up and into, and made to yield up the secret of light and good and infinity (satya, rta and brhat). Out of this death, that immortality has to be conquered. "Pent up behind this ignorance", says Aurobindo, is a secret knowledge and a great light of Truth; prisoned by this evil is an infinite content of good; in this limiting death is the seed of a boundless immortality". (Vol. X. p.110).

Sarama and Panis—In this conquest over ignorance, an important role has also been played by Sarama (बरवा), about whom a legend was interwoven and who has come to be known as the Hound of Heaven, a bitch, accompanied with two Sarameya (बरवेदी) dogs, white and black with four eyes (X. 14. 10-11). This hymn is normally known to be the Funeral Hymn, where these two dogs, sons of Sarama, are messengers of Yama; but in fact, this hymn is not one of Death, so much as a hymn of Life and Immortality. It is worth noting the real character of Yama and his two dogs in the Vedic Text. In the Rgveda, Yama is not the god of Death but is some sort of the Sun; in the Asya Vamiya Sukta (I. 164), it is one of the names

^{1.} भतिद्रव सारमेथी ज्वानी चतुरक्षी ज्ञबली साधुना पथा । ($R_{\rm P}, X, 14.10$) थी ते ज्ञानी यस रक्षितारी चतुरक्षी पयरक्षी नृचक्षसी । ($R_{\rm P}, X.14.11$)

of the Sun (as well as of the Supreme Self), the other names being Indra, Mitra, Varuna, Agni, Suparna Garutman, and Matarisvan (46). Pusan and Yama both in the Isa Upanisad (16) are the appelations of the Sun (or God with Divine Light), or Yama is one of the twin children of the wide shining Lord of Truth. Yama is the guardian of Dharma, the Law of the Truth (क्य पर्भ):

हिरण्येन पावेण सामस्याविहित मुख तस्वं पूपन्तपावृण् सत्यधर्माय बृष्ट्ये ॥ (Isa. 15) The face of Truth is covered with a brilliant golden lid; that dost thou remove, 0 Pusan, 0 fosterer, the law of the truth, for sight (15).

पूपन्तेकमं सममूर्ध प्राजासानाः न्यृहं रक्तीम् शसूह । तेजो यत्ते राप कायाणाम नत्ते पत्नामि योध्सावादित्ये पुग्य सोध्सावहम् । (Isa. 16).

O Pusan (O fosterer), O sole seer, or ordainer (Yama), O illuminating Sun, O Power of the Father of Creatures (Prajapati), marshal thy rays, draw together thy light; the Lustre which is thy most blessed form of all, that in Thee I behold. The Purusa there and there, He am I. (Isa. 16).

And so Yama is the fosterer, very much of the group of the Sun, Prajapati, Pusan, connected with I ternal Truth and Divine Light. His messengers (वमस्य दूतो, X 14.12), the two sons of Sarama, should also be somehow connected with this Truth and Enlightenment. The Hymn X. 14 has to be taken in this light: The soul of the heaven-ascending mortal is bidden to "outrun the two four-eyed variculoured Sarameya dogs on the good path."

अतिद्रव गारमेयी घवानी चतुरको शवली सामुना पया। (Rv. X. 14.10) Of that path to heaven, they are the four-eyed guardians, protecting man on the road by their divine vision.

and Yama is asked to give them as an escort to the soul on its way (यो ते श्वानी यम रक्षितारों चतुरक्षी पविरक्षी नृचक्षमो) These

dogs are "wide moving not easily satisfied", and range as the messengers of the I ord of the Law (vama) among men. And the hymn prays, 'May they (the two dogs) give us back bliss here in the unhappy (world) so that we may look upon the Sun:

जरूणसावसुतृपा जदुम्बनी यमस्य दूती घरनी चर्गा प्रतु । नावस्मध्यं दूधयं नूर्याच पुतर्याताममुगर्धेह अद्भम् ॥ (Rv. X. 14.12).

The hymn X.108 is devoted entirely to a colloquy of Sarama and Panis. The information given in this hymn is also contained in the earlier references to Sarama in the Rgveda implicitly or explicitly 1.62.3; 72.8; III.31.6; IV.16.8; and V.45.7, 8.

इन्द्रस्या द्वित्मा चेन्द्रो विदम् सरमा सन्याम पासिम् । बृहस्यतिभिनवद्रिः विदय् गर समुखिमाभियांव्याम नर ।। (Rv. I.62.3) When the search was set on foot by Indra and the Angirases, Sarama secured food for her young; then Brhaspati slew—the devourer and rescued the kine, and the gods, with the cattle, proclaimed their joy aloud.

स्वाद्यो दिव आ सप्त यह की रायो दुरी व्यृतका अजागम् । विदद् गव्य सरमा दृह्क पूर्व चेनानु क मानुषी भीजते विद् ॥

(Rv. 1.72.8) The seven pure rivers that flow from heaven, (are directed, Agni, by thee; by thee the priests), skilled in sacrifices, knew the doors of (the cave where) the treasure, (their cattle), were concealed; for the Sarama discovered the abundant milk of the kine, with which man, the progeny of Manu, still is nourished.

Sarama, of course, is some power of the Light, and probably of the Dawn. The Vedic texts so often refer to the struggle between India and the Sons of the Cave, the struggle is symbolic between the powers of Light and Darkness.

I shall again repeat here, as I have done elsewhere,

that, as Aurobindo also says (Vol. X.p.133), all the gods (the divine virtues) are conquerers and givers of the cows, the horses and the divine riches but it is especially, the great deity. Indra, the self, who is the hero and fighter in this struggle or warfare and who wins for the man (the human complex) the Light and Force. Cow evidently stands for light, and horse for force Therefore, Indra is constantly addressed as the master of the herds, gopati; he is even imaged himself as the cow and the horse; he, again, is the good milker whom all the persons of wisdom, the seers, wish to milk and what he yields are perfect forms and ultimate thoughts; he is vrsabha (वपम) or the Bull of the herds; his is the wealth of cows, the enlightenment, and horses, the impelling forces for attaining enlightenment and beatitude, which all of us covet. And therefore, we have a verse

गाबो मगो गाव इन्द्रों से अच्छान् गाव सोमस्य प्रयमस्य भक्षः। इमा गागव सजनास इन्द्र इच्छामीद् धृदा मनसा चिदिन्द्रम् ॥

(Rv. VI. 28.5)

O people, these that are the cows, they are Indra; it is Indra I desire with my heart and with my mind.

This identification of cow and Indra is also very significant.

The dasyus who withhold or steal the cows are called the panis. Remember that these dasyus or panis are not historical people; they in the Veda do not represent a race either. They are one of us, and are present in all of us; and against them we have to wage a war, since they steal away our coveted riches, our cows, our horses, which have to be ravished from them by violence. The Arya is a personification of virtue and divine thoughts; he has to be constantly at guard against dasius, a synonym of evil thoughts, wickedness, the nescience and darkness. It is so often that dasyus, the devils, take possession of us, they steal our virtues, they cover our wisdom with ill-thoughts, and thus mey steal our cows, horses and other riches. In that case, with the aid of all the gods, the Self, Indra has to discover and recover the lost wealth.

The dasyus who withhold or steal the divine walth,

the cows, are called the panis, a word originally meaning doers, dealers or traffickers; they are misers of the extreme. In the Unadi-kosa (IV. 119), the word Pani has been explained by Dayananda as "व पणावित व्यवहारित, स पणि, विष्या ." The market place or lane of trade or business is known similarly vipanili (विषिण . At another place (II.71) the similarity between the vanik (the trader or businessman) and pani has been shown thus;

पणायति व्यवहारकीति वणिक्, वैश्यो वा; प्रज्ञादित्यात् स्वार्थे दक् वाणिज ।

Normally the term pani is not derogatory, but when the same person, the same dealer, becomes a hoarder, a black-marketeer, a miser, a stealer, then the term stinks of an evil connotation. In relation to Indra, Brhaspati, cows, the Angiras, Sarama and the Sarameya dogs, the word pani stands under a malevolent eategory.

The Nirukta (II.16,17) discusses the verses I. 32.10;11

in details:

अतिष्ठातीनामिनवेशनानां काष्ठाना मध्ये निहितं गरीरम्।
बुतस्य निष्य विचरत्त्वापो दीर्घं तम आश्वरिवद्यसन् ॥ (Rv I 32.10)
The waters carry off the nameless body of Vitra, tossed into the midst of the never-stopping, never-resting currents. The foc of Indra has slept a long darkness. (Wilson).

बासपानी रहिरोपा जिल्हिन निरंदा बाप पणिनेव गाप । जगा विजयपितिन बदासीद नृव जपन्यो जन तद् ववार ॥ (१२०. I.32.11) The waters, the wives of the destroyer, guarded by ahi stood obstructed like the cows by pani, but by slaying Vṛṭra, Indra set open the cave that had confined them. (Wilson).

Commenting on the latter verse (11), Yaska says:

पणिवैणिक्मवति । पणि पणनान् । विणिक् पण्यं नेनेकिः that .c., p.ani isi

^{*} Similar to the word pana, in Fuglish language the word end has double connotations (i) one who professes Judaism (goods sense), (ii) usurer trader who drives hard bargains (derogatory).

one who trades, who is engaged in business; who enhances the value or worth of a saleable article by giving a cleansed appearance (nenchti) (II.17). Regarding vitra, the comment says:

वृत्रो वृणोतेर्वा । वर्ततेर्वा । वर्षतेर्वा ॥ यदवृणोत्तदु वृत्रस्य वृत्रत्यम् इति विज्ञायते । यदवर्ततं तदु वृत्रस्य वृत्रत्यम् इति विज्ञायते । यदवर्धतः तद् वृत्रस्य वृत्रत्यम् इति विज्ञायते । (Nir II.17).

Vṛtra is derived from v vṛ (वृ), to cover, or from √vṛt (वृत), to roll, or from v'vṛdh (वृष्), to grow. Vṛtra is so-called because he covered, because he rolled and because

he grew.

The chief of Panis is Vala (बच), a demon whose name signifies probably the "circumscriber" or "encloser", as Vitra means obstructor or enfolding coverer. "It is easy to suggest" so writes Aurobindo (Vol. X. p. 134), 'as do the scholars who would read as much primitive history as possible into the Veda, that the panis are the Dravidians and Vala is their chief or god. But this sense can only be upheld in isolated passages; in many hymns, it is incompatible with the actual words of the rsis and turns into a jumble of gaudy nonsense their images and figures".

Vala dwells in a lair, a hole (bila बिन) in the mountains; Indra and the Angerasa rsis have to pursue him there and force him to give up his wealth for he is Vala of the cows, वनस्य गोमत (Rv. I.II.5). The Panis also are represented as concealing the stolen herd in a cave of the mountain which is called their concealing prison, (vivara, विवर) or the pen of the cows, traju पत्र), or sometimes in a significant phrase, gavyam urvam (गब्बमुबंम्), meaning cowly wideness or the luminous wideness; the vast wealth of the shining herds. To recover this lost wealth, the sacrifice has to be performed; the Angirases or else Brhaspati and the Angirases together have to chant the true word or mantra; Sarama, the heavenly hound, has to find out the cows in the cave of Panis. Indra, strong with Somawine and the Angirases, the seers, his companions, have to follow the track, enter the cave or violently break open the strong places of the hill, defeat the Panis and drive

upward the delivered herds. Remember, Indra is not, then, the only god who can break open the tenebrons cave and restore the lest radiances. There are other deities to whom various hymns make the attribution of the great victory. Usa is one of them, the divine Dawn, mother of these herds. (VII.75.7)1; Agni is another, who fights alone and sometimes with Indra too (VI.60.2)2; sometimes with Soma (I.93.4)2; sometimes Soma and Indra together (VI.44.2), sometimes the credit goes to Asvins also (VI.62. 11)4; and also to Angirases (I.112.18)5; and so the Maruts (VI.66.8) as we have already seen, and also Pusan (VI 54.5,6,10). Sarasvati is also a killer of the Panis. In this context we are told (I. 100.18), that Sarama found the strong wideness of the cows. By right thought the seven Mighty Ones of heaven (the seven rivers) knew the Truth and knew the doors of bliss; Sarama found the strong wideness of the cows and by that the human creature enjoys."

स्वाघ्यो दिव आ सप्त यह्नी रायो दुरो व्यृतज्ञा अजानन् । विदद् गर्थं सरमा द्ह्ळमूर्वं येना नुकं मानुषी भोजते विद् ।। (Rv. I.72.8)

Who are the Panis, who are the cows, who is Sarama, and who are the others who collectively give a form to the entire Vedic parable? Is it the Sun of divine enlightenment dwelling in darkness that has to be brought back from the innermost cavity of man, shrouded with evil thoughts. The cows are the Light of the Sun, but in the Vedic Text, not of the mundane Sun which rises and sets every day in the celestial and earthly worlds. It is the Sun of Divine Light of spirituality which is to be invoked. It would be worth while to interpret the whole parable esoterically. Thoughts (dhi, வ்) provide us with milk that

^{1.} प्रति गाम उपसं वादशन्त । (Rv.VII.75.7)

² ता योषिष्टमिन गा इन्ड नूनमयः स्वरुवसो ध्रम्न ऊळहाः । (Rv VI.60.2)

³ अम्नीथोमा चेति तद् बीच वा धवमुक्जीतमवसं पणि गाः । (Rv I 93 4)

^{4.} बुक्रहस्य चिद् गोमतो विद्यजस्य दुरो वर्त गुणते चित्रराती । (Rv.VI.62.11)

⁵ याभिरङ्गिरो मनसा निरम्बयोज्य गण्डयो विवरे गो मर्जसः। (Rv.L.112.18)

nourishes us, it is the spiritual Power (asva, अस्व), and Light or enlightenment (go, नो), which are to be invoked in our struggle against the dominating influence of darkness, Vrtras, Dasyus or Panis. 'The inferior truth of this world is mixed with much falsehood and error अनुतस्य भूरे) (VII. 60.5, on the other hand, we have to proceed to the Home of Truth (सदबाद बहुतस्य, I. [64,47; IV.21.3), a place where we have the triplet-the Truth, the Right and the Vast (satva, rta and brhat; Atharva, XII.1.1). We shall have to march ahead on the paths of Truth (ऋतन्य प्रया, III.12.7). Here in this world, we are engaged in a fight against evils, sins and darkness. Gods belong to the side of truth and devils and satans to the side of untruth; our satanie adversaries have been given in the Vedic texts the names of Vrtra, Vala, Dasyus, Panis, or their kings. These powers of darkness have concealed light from us; or they rob us of it, and thus obstruct the inflow of the streams of Truth (ऋतस्य घारा, V.12 2; VII.43.4); they do not permit our soul to ascend as if. Let us, therefore, pursue our inner sacrifice; let us invoke all Divinities in us, muster our strength, and with their help ascend to the cherished goal. For this, we shall have to develop right thinking and right understanding, and pursue the path of right action(ऋतस्य भेषा, ऋतस्य धीवि , I.68.5). We are on a battle on one hand which is also our sacred pilgrimage. To assist us, all of us have an Inner Fire, an Inner Flame as our path-finder, a guide, a leader, a torch, the light of consciousness. Let us all have a Sarama with us, an intuitive secret help to show a way where all other aids fail; then invoke other goddesses, Sarasvati, Ila, and Bharati One who goes through the text of the Veda, the Divine Revelation, he would find this Grand Parable elaborated or hinted at in various forms. And within the mystic meening of the parable is incorporated the entire code of our human life on both the lowest and highest planes of achievement,this is the most sublime philosophy of the Vedic Dynamic Realism.

RSIS OR THE VFDIC SEERS

Rgveda is homogeneous in structure

It has been the trend of the Western scholars to have differentiated between the different mandalas or Books of the Rgveda, belonging to different dates, containing the material essentially differing in cultural levels and in being the compositions of different authors belonging to various schools. For example, Wilson writes "The absence of any obvious dependency of the suktas upon one another is sufficiently indicative of their separate and unsystematic origin. That they are the compositions of the partiarchal sages to whom they are ascribed, is sometimes, apparent from allusions which they make to the name of the author or of his family; but these indications are of unfrequent recurrence, and we must trust in general to tradition, as preserved by the Anukramanikas (अनुकर्मणिका) for the accuracy of the appropriation. Their being addressed to the same divinity is a less equivocal test of community and they probably were composed in many instances by the heads of families, or of schools following a similar form of worship, and adoring in preference particular deifications. Besides the internal evidence afforded by difference of style, the hymns not unfrequently avow a difference of date; and we find some ascribed to ancient rsis, while others admit their being of new or newest compositions. The great variety of metres employed shows also a progressive developments of the language, which could have been the effect only of long and diligent cultivation."

The Western mine, quite contrary to the Indian tradition, very readily discovers "progressive developments", and usually works on the evolutionary hypotheses and is very much prone to ignore homogeneity of material. Wilson accepts certain uniformities in entire Rgvedic

material when he says, "There can be little doubt, therefore, that they (the Books) range through a considerable interval, although, as far as respects their general purport, they belong to the same condition of belief, and to a period during which no change of any importance took place in the national creed. The same divinities are worshipped in a similar strain, and with one or two doubtful exceptions, which are possibly interpolations, or which may admit of explanation offer nothing that is contradictory or incongruous."

It is to the credit of Dayananda and later on also of Aurobindo to have declared in unequivocal terms that the Reveda is one in all its parts. It cannot be treated in strata. To Dayananda, not only the Rgveda, but all the four Vedas go to constitute the Single Veda, as if Aurobindo says, "whichever of its ten Mandalas we choose, we find the same substance, the same ideas, the same images, the same phrases. The Rsis are the seers of a single truth and use in its expression a common language. They differ in temperament and personality; some are inclined to a more rich, subtle and profound use of Vedic symbolism; others give voice to their spiritual experience in a barer and simpler diction, with less fertility of thought, richness of poetical image or depth and fullness of suggestion. Often the songs of one seer vary in their manner, range from the utmost simplicity to the most curious richness. Or there are risings and fallings in the same hymn; it proceeds from the most ordinary conventions of the general symbol of sacrifice to a movement of

ted and complex thought. Some of the suktas are and almost modern in their language; others baffle first by their semblance of antique obscurity. But differences of manner take nothing from the unity piritual experince, nor are they complicated by any ariation of the fixed terms and the formulae. In the deep and mystic style of Dirghatamas Aucathya as in the melodious lucidity of Medhatithi Kanwa, in the puissant and energetic hymns of Visvamitra as in Vasistha's even harmonies we have the same firm foundation of knowledge and the same scrupulous adherence to the sacred convent-

ions of the Initiates."

Thus Dayananda and Aurobindo are one in accepting a type of uniformity and congruency in the entire Vedic fabric texture. The entire Veda propounds one single Vedic Philosophy (the philosophy of life which is capable of gradually lifting one from the lowest rung of human life to the highest transcendental one, and takes into account the interwoven fabric of the entire human corporeal complex, starting from the grossest exterior, and finally by and by merging into the most subtle interior).

VEDIC SEERS

There is, however, a fundamental difference between Aurobindo and Dayananda. To the former, the traditional Vedic Rsis, whose names are preserved for us in the Sarvanukramanis and which have been associated with the hymns, are the persons of divine experiences, which became media for the spiritual knowledge. Dayananda in this respect follows Yaska, the celebrated author of the Nirukta; to them these rsis or seers are the persons who gave us the expositions from time to time of the inner meanings of the revealed hymns. The revealed hymns existed much prior to them. Of course, their elaborate expositions of the hymns are not available to us. The Supreme Self is the creator of this vast phenomenal world, including our human complex and simultaneousy, from the Self, we have received the Sacred Word (the Veda) too, and it was left to the ancient rsis to work-out the coherency and congruency between all that was given to us as the Revealed Word and the truths that lie hidden in the everchanging phenomenal universe. To Dayananda, the entire Veda is not the mystic enigma alone. The Vedas take us gradually from the so-obvious simple truths to the depths of transcendental mystic realities. The Vedas are meant for our today and tomorrow both.

I shall not enter into the details of this discussion. It is very creditable, almost miraculous, that the Rg Samhita is not only available to us with the Samhita and the Pada-Pathas we are in possession of numerous Vedic

indexes also. The Sarvanukramani (edited by Macdonell, Oxford, 1896) has been composed by Katyayana and it is, as its name indicates, a collection of various indexes for the Rgveda This work gives, in the form of Sutras, the first words of every hymn, the number of verses in that hymn, the name and the family of the rsi to whom the hymn is ascribed, the devata (the deities) or the subject title to which the hymn is devoted, and the metre or metres in which the hymn is composed. We have another index also, known as the Arsanukramani which is ascribed to Saunaka and it enumerates the rsis of the Vedic hymns according to the Mandalas. There is another book, of great importance to us, known as the Brhad-devata, also ascribed to Saunaka. It constitutes a more or less exhaustive manual dealing with devatas (gods so to say) celebrated in various hymns of the Rgveda. It contains almost forty legends referring to these gods, and is, therefore, an important work also. Some of the scholars place this book chronologically between the Nirukta on one hand and the Sarvanukramani on the other.

The Sarvanukramani provides a list of 407 rsis for the entire Rgveda. We are obliged to V.G. Rahurkar for his monograph "The Seers of the Rgveda", (Poona, 1964) for a detailed discussion on the subject of these rsis. The word rsi appears to have been variously derived. The Taittinya Aranyaka' derives it from abhi +a+rs (to go upwards, to appear). Sayana derives it from is (-to go)". He further gives the grammatic derivation from rs+in. Dayananda bases his derivation on the Nirukta VII. 3. Seers have visions of the mantras. Rsis have the penetra-

प्रजान ह व पृथ्नीस्तपस्य मानान् बहा स्वयम्भवस्थानयत तव् ऋषयोऽभवन् ।
 (Tal. Ar. II. 9).

^{2.} ऋष् गतौ इति मातृ', चेदम्रास्थयं तपोनृतिष्ठतः पृष्यान् स्वयंश्मूचे व पृष्यः प्राप्नोत् । (see Comm. on I. 12). इन् प्रत्ययान्त ऋषि शब्दः, "ऋष्यन्यकः" (Ast. IV 1.14) इति निपातनात् सघूपद गुणाभावः (Ast. IV. 1.14, नित् प्रत्ययो वात्र तथः (Un. IV. 559).

Rsayah—मन्त्रायंबिद; (Yv XXXI. 9) i. c. rsi is one who knows the sense of the Vedic verses. (Daya), ऋषिदंशनात्: rsi is so-called from his having vision (Nir. II. 11.), ऋषीणां मन्त्रदृष्टियो भवन्ति (Daya. on Rv. I. 1. 2.); i.e.

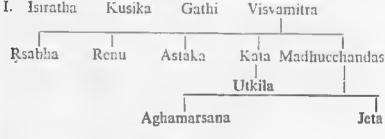
ting insight, through which they are able to interpret the correct sense of the Vedic Texts for the good of every one of us. They are not the authors of the mantras but only the interpreters. The moment the Vedas were revealed in the beginning of human creation of a developed mind, the ancient seers started giving a serious thought as to the correct interpretation of the Vedic Texts. Names of some of these interpreters have been traditionally handed down to us, as the scers of the himns (Rabhabhu, Davananda. Chapter on Questions and Answers). In the beginning of the earliest culture, not to speak of the proper nouns, there were very few common names even. Many of the jois have yet no names of their own, and they came to be known by certain terms or words occuring in the hymns which they had interpreted to the earlier society. The word thus occurring in the hymn is not a proper name, but later on in the history the rsi associated with this hymn came to be known by a term which occurs in a particular mantra. There is no history or historical names in the Vedic Texts. Later on in history, almost in all the periods, it was held sacred to give proper names out of the common terms occuring in the Vedic Texts. Later on in literature, mythological stories were consocted in connection with these seers. Wilson has ignored this traditional aspect of assigning names and therefore, he has erred in many of his statements like "most of the rsis (associated with the Vedic Texts, are familiar to the legends of the Puranas, as Gotama, Kanwa, Bharadvaja, Vasistha, Visvamitra and others."

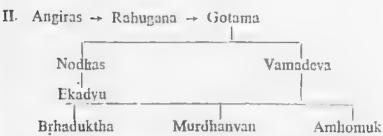
The hymns of the Second Book are associated (as interpreters with the Seer Gresamada (ग्लमद), the son of Sunahotra, of the family of Angiras (आङ्ग्रिस: गोनहोत्र); those of the Third, to Visvamitra, (विश्वामित्र), his sons and his kinsmen; of the Fourth to Vamadeva (वामदेव); of the Fifth to Atri अति) and his sons, who are rather of equivocal nomenclature; of the Sixth, to Bharadvaja, (भरदाज); and of the Seventh, to Vasistha विविद्ध) and his descendants.

seers have visions of their poetic compositions (Laksman Sarup on Nir. VII 3). The rsis have direct vision of the sense carried by the Vedic verses. (Da) a.).

The rsis of the First and three last Books are more miscellaneous. It must be accepted and well realized that it would be futile to establish a chronological sequence to these Books—the order of these Books indicates neither the chronological sequence of their arrangement in the Samhita revelation or interpretation, nor the intellectual eminence, prominence or mystic depth nor the social families which are traditionally believed to have got associated with them.*

The genealogies of some of the rsis are given in the Sarvanukramani; for example:





^{*}It has been sometimes suggested that the order of the Books Two to Seven is governed by the ascending number of hymns in these Books The Second Book has the smallest and the Seventh has the greatest number of hymns—But this generalization fails to exist in the case of the Fourth and the Sixth Books, unless we rearrange the hymns in these Books as suggested by Bergaigne. Brough on the other hand points out that there is a striking symmetry of arrangement so far as the nucleus of the Reveda is concerned. The Grtsamadas of Book II are the sole representatives of the Bhrgus (भूग). Books IV, VI and VIII represent the three well-known subdivisions of the Angirasas, namely the Gautamas (भीतम), the Bharadvajas and the Kevala Angirasas represented by the Kanvas (भीतम). On the other hand, Books III, V and VII belong to the non-Bhrgu Angiras gotras, (V. G. Rahutkar).

[--(1.) ६िपरण, कुणिक, गायी, विश्वासित, ऋषभ रेणू अप्टक, कट, उत्कील, मधुच्छन्दस्, अधमर्षण, जेता, (II.) अङ्गिरस्, राहुगण, गोतम, नोधस्, एकस्, नामदेव, बृहदुवय, मूर्धन्वान्, अहोमुक्]

III. The pravaras* of the Gotama family are given in the Asvalayana Srauta Sutras:

Family		Prayaras
Gotama	भोतम	Angiras, Ayasya, Gotama
Ucathya	उच्य	Angiras, Ucathya, Gotama
Rahugana	राहुगण	Angiras, Rahugana, Gotama
Somaraja	सोमराज	Angiras, Somaraja, Gotama
Vamadeva	वामदेव	Angiras, Vamadeva, Gotama
Brhaduktha	बृहदुक्य	Angiras, Bṛhaduktha, Gotama

IV. The various Sutrakaras have given the pravaras of Atris (খলি) as follows;

Syavasva
Vadbhutaka
Gavisthira
Syavasva
Paurvatithi
Pautrika
Syavasva
Gavisthira Atitha
-

^{*}The theory of pravara (মৰং) is closely interwoven with that of gotra (গান), the concept of pravara (literally "choice in vocation") entered into several domestic ceremonies like marriage, mekhalabandhana, in the Sacred Thread ceremony, and in the Caulakarma. The word pravara denotes one or more illustrious ancestors of the sacrificer,—the family ancestor of repute, or prominent mantrakyta (খনবৰ্ব), seer.

At the time of a ceremony, hatr (होतू, one of the priests) enumerates the names from the ancestor down to the descendent, whilst adhvaryu (सम्बद्ध, another priest) recites them in the reverse order, i.e. from descendent going backwards to the ancestor. This is known as pravaroceara (अवरोज्यार)

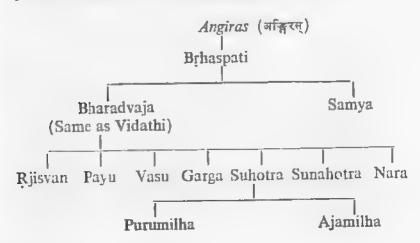
Asvalayana (भाषवतायन) Atreya, Arcananas, Syavasva Atreya, Arcananas, Gavisthira Atreya, Arcananas, Paurvatitha

(आवेष अर्चनावस् आर्चनावस्, स्वावास्य, वाश्तक, गविष्ठिर, पीर्वातिषि, वासस्य पीक्षिक, आतिष्)

More than fifty Atris (seers belonging to the family of Atri খনি, i.e. সারীলা) have been mentioned in the Rgveda:

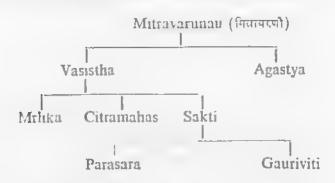
Budha, Gavisthira, Kumara (or vṛsa), Vasusruta, Isa, Gaya, Sutambhara, Dharuna, Puru, Dvīta Mṛktava-lasa, Vavrī, Prayasvat, Sasa, Vīsvasaman, Dyumna, Bandhu, (Sabandhu, Srutabandhu or Vīprabandhu), Vīsvavara, Gauriviti, Babhru, Avasyu, Gatu, Samvarana, Prabhuvasu, Atri, Avatsara (Sadapṛna or Sutambhara etc.), Sadapṛna, Pratiksatra, Pratiratha, Pratiprabha, Svasti, Syavasva, Srutavid, Arcananas, Ratahavya, Yajata, Urucakri, Bahuvṛkta, Paura, Avasyu, Saptavadhri, Satyasravas, Atri Bhauma, Fvayamarut, Apata, Gopavana, Trita, Andhigu, Visvakarman, and Bhuvana (and Sadhana).

V. The genealogy of the Bharadvajas (भरद्वाज), as provided by Sarvanukramani is something like this:



(गरद्वात बृहस्पति, विदयी, यंत, ऋजियन्, पायु, यसु, गर्ग, सुहीत, पुरुषीळह्, वनमीळह्)

VI. Vasistha (बिग्ड) is the well known Rsi of the Seventh Book, and his genealogy has been formulated as below:

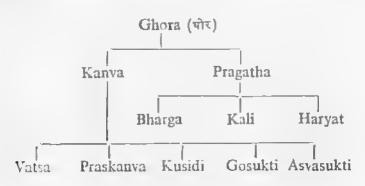


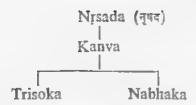
[बनिष्ठ अगस्य, मुळीक चित्रमहुन्, प्रतित, पराप्रार गौरिपीति]

VII. About thirty members of the Kanva family are associated with the Rgvedic hymns as Seers:

Ayu, Bharga, Brahmatithi, Devatithi, Gosukti (also Asvasukti), Haryat, Irimbithi, Kali, Kurasuti, Kusika, Kusidi, Kra Matarisva, Medhatithi (or Medhyatithi), Medhya, Nabhaka, Narada, Nipatithi, Parvata, Pustigu, Prsadhra, Pragatha, Praskanva, Sadhvamsa, Sasakarna, Suparni, Sobhari, Srustigu Trisoka, and Vatsa or Punarvatsa).

One of the genealogies of the Kanva family is as follows:





[भोर, कण्व, प्रगाम, बत्स, प्रस्कप्व, कुसीदी, गोसूबित, अस्वसूबित, कलि, हर्यंत्, नृथद कण्य, विशोक, नाभाक]

VIII. Satarcins of the First Book-None of the rsis of the Vedic Texts is the composer of the poem; he is either the interpreter or (Seer) or the samhitikaraka, i.e. the one who assisted in the collection, the arrangements, and the compilation of the revealed hymns. Rahurkar in this connection observes, "Books I to X are generally believed to constitute the latest strata of the Rgvedic composition. On a careful examination of the suktas in these Books, however, it would seem that the above statement applies to the process of Samhitikarana in respect to these suktas rather than to their actual composition. The rsis of the First Book are referred to as satarcinah. They are so referred to under the assumption that each of these rsis (or the whole miniature family group relating to that rsi) has contributed hundred rks to the Rgveda Samhita." In this respect, Rahurkar gives an interesting table:

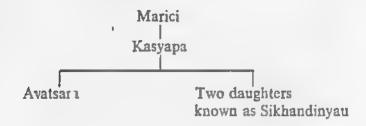
Gre	oun Rsi	Patronym	Hymns	No. of verses
1.	Madhuchhandas	Visvamitra	1-11	102
2.	Medhatithi	Kanya	12-23	146
3.	Sunahsepa	Ajigarta	24-30	96
4.	Hiranyastupa	Angiras	31-35	71
5.	Kanva	Ghora	36-43	96
6.	Praskanya	Kanva	44-50	82
7.	Savya	Рајга	51-57	72
8.	Nodhas	Gotama	58-64	74
9.	Parasara	Sakti	65-73	91
10,	Gotama	Rahugana	74-93	204

Gro No.	up Rsi	Patronym	Hymns	No. of verses
11.	Kutsa	Angiras	94-115	192
12.	Kaksivat	Dirghatamas	116-126	153
13.	Parucchepa	Divodasa	127-139	100
14.	Dirghatamas	Ucathya	140-164	237
15.	Agastya	Mana	165-191	222

[मधुच्छन्दस्, मेघातिषि, भुन क्षेप्, हिरण्यस्तूप्, अच्च, सन्या, नोतस्, परायार, गोतम कुत्स, कक्षीवत् परुच्छेप, दीर्घतमस्, अगस्त्य]

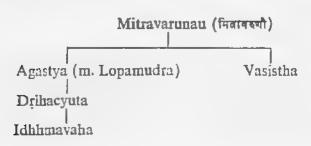
Of course, as would be seen from this table, the concept of satarcinah will have to be modified; Gotama, Dirghatamas and Agastya are associated with more than 200 rks, whilst three of the rsis (Hiranyastupa, Savya and Nodhas) are associated with near about 73 Mantras only.

IX. The genealogy of the Kasyapa (কলো) family as given in the Sarvanukramani is as follows:



[मरीजि, कश्यप, अवत्सार, शिखण्डिन्यौ]

X. The genealogy of Agastya, according to the Sarvanukramani is as follows:



[बगस्त्य, लोपामुदा दक्षहच्युन, वनिष्ठ]

XI. Scers of the Pavamana Book-The hymns of the Ninth Book are addressed to a single deity, the Payamana Soma; the other Books have also hymns devoted to Soma. Many of the seers associated with the hymns of the Ninth Book figure in other Books too e.g. Madhu chandas (IX.1), Medhatithi (IX.2.4). Sunahrepa (IX.3); Hiranyaştupa (IX.69), Asita and Devala (IX 57, 8 24), Drlhacyuta (IX.25), Idhmayaha (IX 26), Rahugana Gotama (IX.107), Syavasva (IX 32), Trita (IX 102), Rahugana (IX 37-38), Medhyatithi (IX 41-43), NiShruvi (IX. 63), Kasyapa (IX.64,67,4-6,91,92,113-114, Vatsapri Bhalandan (IX.68). Renu (IX,70), Kaksivan (I, 116-125, 126, I-5; IX,74), Vasu (IX. 80-82), Vena, (IX-85), Atri Bhauma (IX-67-10-12:IX. 86.41-45; X 1377), Grtsamada (IX.86.46-48), Vasistha (IX. 90), Nedhas (IX. 93), Kanya (IX. 94), Praskanya (IX. 95) Pratardana Daivodasi (IX 96), Vasistha (IX.97.1-3), Pramati (IX. 97.4-6), Vrsagana (IX. 97.7-9), Manyu (IX. 97.10-12), Upamanyu (IX. 97.25-27), Vasukra (IX. 97 28-30), Parasara Saktya (IX. 97 31-44), Kutsa (IX. 97.45-48), Ambarisa (IX. 98), Rjisyan (LX. 98), Rebhasunu (IX. 99-100), Visvamitra (LX. 101.13-16), Parvata and Narada (IX. 104-105), Gauriviti (IX.108.1-2), Sakti (IX.108.14-16), Rnancaya (IX.108. 12-13) and Tryaruna and Trasdasyu (IX.110).

The following are the seers who are in no way associated with the Books I to VIII but almost exclusively belong to Book IX:

Nṛmedha, Prlyamedha, Bindu, Prabhuvasu, Bṛhanmati, Ayasya, Kavi, Ucathya, Avatsara, Amahiyu, Jamadagni, Bhṛgui, Vaikhanasah. The Seven Seers

^{1.} The Sarvanukramani mentions the following thirteen members of the family of the Bhrgu as seers of the Revedic mantras: Ita (X.171), Usnas (IX.87-89), Kavi (IX.47), Kṛtnu (VIII.79), Cyavana (X 19), Jamadagni (III.62.16-18; VIII.101; IX.62,65,67), Tanva (IX 93), Nema (X.89), Pṛayoga (VIII.102); Pṛthu (X.148), Rama (X.110), Somahuti (II.4), Syumarasmi (X.77).

(Saptarsi)¹ Vatsapri Bhalandana, Rsabha Vaisvamitra Harimanta Angirara, Pavitra, Vasu Bharadvaja, Prajapati Vacya (or Vaisvamitra), the three rsi groups (each with peculiar double names IX.86): Akṛstah Masah, Sikitah Nivavari, pṛṣṇiyah Ajah; Usanas, Andhigu, Yayati², Nahusa, Manu Samvarana, Trita Aptya Dvita Aptya, Agni, Caksus and Manu² Uru (IX 108.4-5) (perhaps an angirasa Rjiavan (IX 108.6-7) Urahvasadman Angirara, Krtayasat (an angirasa IX.108.10-11), Ranancava (IX.108.12-13), Agni Dhisnyas (sons of Isvara IX.109), Tryarina and Irasadasyu (IX.110)⁴, Ananata (IX.111) and *Sisu (IX.112).

The ross of the Ninth Book have been classified as (i) Agastyas, (ii) Angirasas, (iii) Atreyas, (iv) Kasyapas, (v) Kanvas (vi) Bharadvajas, (vii) Bhargavas (viii) Vasisthas, (ix) Vasisvataitras and (x) Others unclassified.

XII. The Seers of the Tenth Book—Out of the total ISI Seets of this Mandala 78 belong to the category of Ksudra-suktas and 73 to the category of Mahasuktas—this Book has been so often called as the residual Mandala, after having classified the Rks into definite groups during the process of the samhitakarana. In many cases the samhitakaras were not known at all, their names have been missing where it was lost,—either wholly or partially—the samhitakaras have tried to recreate it as if, Rahurkar, in

The Seven Seers are Bharadvaja, Kasyapa, Gotama, Atri, Visvamitra, Jamadagni, Vasistha, (IX 67, also IX. 107, and X 137); their families are thus indicated:

⁽i) Bharadvajo Barbaspatyab

⁽ii) Kasyapo Maricah

⁽iii) Gotamo Rahugapah

⁽iv) Bhaumo' trih

⁽v) Vishvamitro Gathinah

⁽vi) Jamadagnir Bhargavah

⁽vii) Maitra-vatunir Vasisthah

The Sarvanukramani gives the genealogy as follows: Savarna, → Manu, → Nahusa, → Yahati

³ Manu Apsava is the father, Caksus the sen and Agni the grandson (IX.106).

^{4.} Genealogy Durgaba-+Giriksit-+Purukutsa (m. Purukutsani)-- Trasadasyu,-- Hiranin.

his studies on the seers of the Rgveda, has suggested four categories for the Tenth Book:

- This category includes all seers in whose case both the personal name as well as the family-name are historically authentic.
- 2. A seer whose family-name is historical but whose personal name appears to be fictitious or conjectural.
- 3. A seer whose personal name appears to be authentic and historical, but whose family names are conjectural or invented.
- 4. Those cases where family names and personal names both appear to be conjectural.

The Tenth Book has the seers associated with the ksudra suktas (shorter hymns) and maha suktas (longer hymns). We do not know whether it is a mere coincidence that the number of hymns in the First Book is 191, and so is the number of hymns in the Tenth Book (191). To some of the scholars, it so appears that the samhitakaras deliberately made the hymns of the Tenth Book shorter or longer in this peculiar manner, because they wanted that the number of hymns in the First and the last Book to exactly coincide.

Some of the conjectured seers of the Tenth Book for obvious seasons are the following:

- (i) Panis and arama (पणि-सरमा) (X. 108).—They figure in one of the most prominent Samvada Sukta. Sarama (सरमा) and Panis (पण्य) are said to be alternately the devata and rsi in this Sukt, which is evidently impossible. In all probability, the name of the original rsi or samhitakara was forgotten, and the participants in the dialogue were taken as the authors of such hymns. (In such cases, the injunction is यस्य वायम सं कृषि —Sarvanukramani).
- (ii) Yama and yami (यम-यमो).—They are regarded as the son and daughter of Vivasvan(विवस्थान्) and are mentioned as the rsis as well as the devatas of the hymn X. 10. Yama-Yami Sukta is also one of the earliest dialogues of our literature. Keith says that their names denote twin brother and sister, and they are the first human pair, but

according to Müller they are night and day.

(iii) Indra, indrani and vṛsakapi इन्द्र, इन्द्राणी, वृपाकिष — The original tradition regarding the seers of Sukta X. 86 appears to have been lost or suppressed, and therefore, following the dictum, yasya vakyam sa ṛsih, Indra, Indrani, and Vṛsakapi have been mentioned as seers.

(iv) Pururavas and urvasi (पुरुषा-उपेधी).—The Sukta X. 95 is a dialogue between Pururavas and Urvasi; and as such the Sukta has been attributed to them in absence of the name of a true seer (cf. yasya vakyam sa rsih). They

are fictitiously known to be the seers.

(v) Surya (क्यो).—This name, Surya, meaning the daughter of Surya or Savitr, is forcibly superimposed on the sukta X. 85, because the hymn relates to the marriage of Surya. Surya, in most probability, is any bride going to be

wedded and is expected to lead a good family life.

(vi) Brhaspai (बृह्मित).--He is said to be the seer of hymn X. 71. With Aditi, he is also mentioned as a seer of the hymn X. 72. This is obviously a fictitious tradition. The name of the original seer has been forgotten. This is a hymn, dealing with the "glorification of knowledge", and as such the Samhitakaras associated with it the name of Brhaspati, who is also known as kavinam kavih (क्याना करिंद, the seer of seers).

(vii) Visvakarma bhauvana (विश्वकर्मा भीवन).—Since Visvakarman is also the devata of the hymns X. 81, 82, Visvakarma Bhauvana could not be the seer of these hymns. The Nirukta says: Visvakarman sacrificed all beings in a sarvamedha sacrifice and finally sacrificed himself. This rk appears to be in his honour. In fact, Visvakarman Bhauvana is omnipresent God (X. 81, 3); the verses X. 81, 2, 4) are expressive of the philosophical thoughts regarding the origin of the world.

(viii) Vasukra (aindra) बस्क (ऐन्द्र).— He is said to be the seer of hymns X. 27-29. This seer is regarded as the son of Indra,—obviously a fictitious concept. Sayana's commentary of X. 27. 2 says "वामुक मु मुक्तेषु बाहुत्येन इन्द्र स्त्यते।". The Aitareya Aranyaka (1. 2. 2), however, emphatically asserts that this hymn belongs to Vasukra. The word kapila occurs in X. 27. 16. Some of the scholars have

suggested that divine birth of the ancient rsis is implied in X. 27. 15 when sapta refers to the Saptarsis, asta refers to the Valakhilyas (बार्जबन्म), nava to the Bhṛgus, and dasa to the Angirasas. Again traditionally the scer of the verse X. 28 I, has been ascribed to be the wife of Vasukra; there she complains that all the other gods have come to attend her sacrifice, Indra, her father-in-law, has not come. Obviously, Vasukra is a fictitious name.

(1x) Vimada (विगद).—Vimada, another son of Indra, is a similar fictitious seer of the hymns X. 20-26, here Vasukṛta, the son of Vasukṛta is also mentioned as being the alternative seer of these Suktas. There might have existed a seer of the name Vimada, but his genealogical connec-

tion with Indra is obviously conjectural.

This description does not mean that all the seers, ascribed to the Tenth Book, are fictitious. Some of the authentic names appear to be, as follows: (Category I with names and families both authentic):

Trita Aptya, Sindhu-dvipa Ambarisa, Kavasa Ailusa, I usa Dhanaka, Ghosa Kaksivati, Suhastya Ghauscya, Kama Angirasa, Vatsapri Bhalandana, Saptagu Angirasa, Brhaduktha Vamadevya, Asamati Aiksvaka (X. 60, 1-4,6), Gaupayanas (Bandhu, Subandhu, Srutabandhu and Viprabandhu), Nabhancdistha Manava, Gaya Plata; Vasukarna, Vasukra, Ayasya Angirasa, Sumitra Vadhryasva, Bṛhaspati Angirasa, Gauriviti Saktya, Sindhuksit Praiyamedha, Jaratkarna Airavata (Sarpa) Syumarasmi Bhargava, Payu Bharadvaja, Murdhanvan Angirasa, Renu Vaisvamitra Aruna Vaitahavya, Saryat Manava, Tanva Prarthya, Arbuda Kadraveya (Sarpa), Baru Angirasa, Bhisag Atharvana, Devapi Arstisena, Vamru Vaikhanas, Duvasyu Vandana, Budha Saumya, Astaka Vaisvamitra, Sumitra. (Durmitra) Kautsa, Divya Angirasa Jamadagni Bhargava, (or Rama Jamadagnya), Astadanstra Vairupa, Nabhah Prabhedana Vairupa, Sadhri Vairupa, Upastuta Varstihavya, Bhiksu Angirasa (X.117), Uruksaya Amahiyava, Jaddiva Atharvana, Citramahas Vasistha, Vena Bhar-

[्]या ह्यन्यो प्रारत्सम्याम, भनेवह व्यक्तुरी नाजगान ।

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gava, Kulmalbarhisa Sailusi (or Amhomuk Vamadevya), Kusika Saubhari (or Ratri Bharadvaja), Vihavya Angirasa, Sukirti Kaksivata, Sakaputa Narmedha, Sudas Paijavana, Mandhata Yauvanasva (or Rsika Godha), Saptarsayah (Bharadvaja, Kasyapa, Gotama, Atri, Visvamitra, Jamadagni and Vasistha), Anga Aurava, Jarita, Drona, Sarisrkta and Stambamitra (X. 142, all are Sarngas), Atri Samkhya, Devamuni Airammada, Suvedas Sairisih, Prthu Vainya, Arcana Hairanyastupa, Mrlika Vasistha (X. 150), Sasa Bharadvaja (X. 152), Sirimitha Bharadvaja, Purana Vaisvamitra, Pracetas Angiras, Visvamitra and Jamadagni (X. 167), Sabara Kaksivata, Samvarta Angirasa, (X. 172), Urdhvagrava Arbudi (Sarpa) (X. 175), Sibi Ausinara Pratardana Kasiraja, Vasumanas Rauhidasva (X. 179), Satyadhṛti Varuni (X. 185), Aghmarsana Madhucchandasa.

The last hymn of the Tenth Book (X.191) is known as the sampana sukta (संज्ञान सून्त), with Samvanana Angirasa (संवतन बांगिरत) as the rsi, who is an Angirasa (a rsi, belonging to the Angiras family). It must be said that the Samhitakaras have shown great propriety in concluding the Rgveda Samhita with this hymn which invokes the greatest social ideal of harmony, integrity and unity.

Sraddha Kamayani (পৰা কাশাঘনী) is the lady seer of the hymn X-151, of which the devata is also Sraddha, one of the noblest Suktas on Sraddha, the adoption of truth

with all fidelity.

Rsikas or the lady-seers of the Rgveda—In the interpretation and Samhitikarana, not only male seers but ladies also took an important part. During the Vedic Period, our ladies were not denied the highest privilege of being the seer (rsikas) of the Vedic verses, expounders and the Samhitakaras of the Vedic Texts. Most of these female-seers figure in the Book X.

(i) Lopamudra (क्षेत्रका).—In the First Book, the first lady-seer figuring is Lopamudra (1.179. 1-2) for the first two verses of the hymn, whilst the rest four are associated with Maitravarum Agastya or Agastya's disciple, Brahmacari and Rati. The word Lopamudra occurs in the mantra of the same hymn (X.179.4) Dayananda

explains the word lopanudra as "one completely absorbed or lost in oneself", i.e. a lady actively participating in union with her lover. M. Bergaigne is of opinion that the hymn has a mystical meaning, Agastya being identifiable with the celestial Soma, whom Lopanudra, representing fervent prayer, succeeds after long labour in drawing down from his secret dwelling place. (La Religion Vedique, ii, 394f).

(ii) Romasa (रोमपा). - She is the Brahmavadini Rsika of I.126.7. The word Romasa occurs in this mantra. Romasa is said to be the wife of Svanaya (स्वन्य) who is the

seer of the preceding mantra 1.126.6.

(ni) Visvavara (विकास). -She is the female seer of the entire hymn V.28; and belongs to Atri family. The hymn which is associated with her name is devoted to the subject of marital happyness and security of life. The word Visvavara occurs in the very first stanza, and the word has been translated by Dayananda as the lady who chooses or selects the whole universe and refers to cosmic

light.

- (iv) Angirasi sasvati (आङ्गिसी भागती).—She is the rsika of VIII.1.34, (one verse only) and this word Sasvati occurs in this mantra. She belongs to the Angirasa family. The legend associated with a king Asanga was that he lost his manhood, became effeminate, and by the intercession of Medhatithi and Medhyatithi, he again became virile; Sasvati congratulates on his restoration. She may not be the historical seer of this mantra, but since words have been put into her mouth, she has been called a rsika of this mantra.
- (v) Apala (अगला).—She is the female-seer of the entire hymn VIII.91, and like Visvavara, she also belongs to the family of the Atri. A very interesting legend about her is notified by Sayana in the preface to that hymn. Apala, it is said was afflicted with a cutaneous disease and was consequently repudiated by her husband. According to the legend (perhaps taken from the Satyayana Brahmana), Indra dragged her through the wide hole of his chariot, the narrower hole of the cart, and the small hole of the yoke and she cast off three skins. The first skin became

a hedge hog, the second an alligator, the third chameleon. Wilson agrees with Prof Aufrecht that the hole or span of the chariot and cart represents the opening between the four wheels; the hole of the yoke seems to him to mean the opening through which the animal's head passed.

(vi) Yanii (पंपी).—She figures as a rsika along with Yama in a dialogue hymn (X.10), and again in an entire hymn (X.154). She is known as Yami Vaivasvati, being the daughter of Vivasvan and Samjna (पंपा)—She is a female counterpart of Yama, the procreator of human race also. The hymn (X.154) has the theme "New Life" bhava-vrt-tam) therefore, it is appropriate that it should be attributed to Yami. Yama and Yami are also regarded as twin brother and sister. Yami may not be a historical seermerely a conjectural name.

(vii) Sraddha (পতা).—Sraddha Kamayani (পতা দাদাদা) is the rsika of X.151 (the entire hymn). This may be a merely allegorical name, and Kama may not be the gotra

of this rsika.

(viii) Vasukra-patni (বনুসন্দৌ).—She is the rsika of one verse (X.28.1). This hymn has the form of a dialogue between the father and the son. The verse is, as the legend says, spoken by Vasukra's wife, in ignorance, that her father-in-law, Indra (হল্ল-দনুষা) is present in disguise. Of course, the entire hymn is not so simple,—the mysticism

behind the lines has to be explored.

(ix) Ghosa(धोषा).—Ghosa is the lady-seer of two hymns (X.39-40), and is said to be the daughter of Kaksivan (क्योबान्). In the two hymns ascribed to her, we have a mention of a number of terms, round which legends were woven in latter literature: Cyavana, Taugrya, Vimada, Sundhyu, Vispala, Rebha, Atri, Saptavadhri, Pedu, Sayu, Bhrgu, Kutsa, Bhujyu, Vasa, Sinjara, Kṛsa; many of these terms have occurred in Book I also. The word Ghosa also occurs in I.117.7 and Sayana commenting on this says, that she was the daughter of Kaksivan and was a Brahmavadini. As she was suffering from a disease she could not be given in marriage to any one, and so she stayed at her father's house where she became old. She was,

however, cured of her disease by the favour of the Asvins and then she could be married (cf. X.39.3). The Brhaddevata gives her further details and says that Ghosa became sixty years old in her father's house. She knew that, by propitiating the Asvins, her father had obtained youth, long life, health etc. So she got an insight into these two hymns (X.39-40). The Asvins, in consequence, cured her of the disease and gave her a husband and a son, Suhastya (बृहस्त्व). In her hymn, so the legend says, she pitcously prays the divine Asvins to heal her leprosy as they have healed many gods and men earlier (X.39.11). She is growing old at home (X.39.3), so let them grant her health, youthful beauty and help her to get a rich chieftain as husband (X.405). In the hymns ascribed to Ghosa, there is a verbal repetition of the phrases occurring in the hymns ascribed to Kaksivan and Kutsa. The para-Ilelism is as follows:

X.39.1		I.118 3
X.394	==	I.117.13
X.39.8	=	I.112.8
X.39.9		I-116 3; I.112.7
X.39.12	222	L117.2,15; L118.1
X.39.13	E:E	I.112.8
X 39.14		I.120,6

Ghosa's genealogy with Angiras is as follows:

Angiras Ucathya (Rv.IX.50-52) Dirghatamas (Rv.I. 140-164) Kaksivan (Rv. I.116-125; IX.74) Ghosa (Rv. X. 30-40).

(x) Surya (क्वां).—She is a conjectural seer of the hymn X.85, of which she is the sole rsika with 47 mantras. The hymn deals with the marriage of Surya (Surya's marriage 6-16); the hymn also contains the mantras which have a traditional significance for all general marriages with invocations and benedictions (20-28). The mantras 32-47 are still popular in Indian marriage ceremonies. The whole of the hymn has a living message for married couples.

Surya is supposed to be the daughter of Savity.

(xi) Indrani (152191)—She is another fictitious lady-seer (not a historical one) of the hymn X.86, which is of a dialogue nature in which Indra, Indrani and Vṛṣakapi have participated. The real Samhitakara of this hymn apears to have been lost or forgotten, and hence according to the tenet "yasya vakvam sa ṛṣih", all the three have been, one by one, regarded as seers of the mantras spoken by them. The words Indra, Indrani and Vṛṣakapi occur in several verses (e.g. X.86.11-13), Indrani or Saci Paulomi is also the lady-seer of X.159, since Saci is known to be the daughter of Puloma. The hymn X.145 is also known as Indrani-Upanisad.

(प्रा) Urvasi (उनेशो .—She figures as one of the seers in the hymn X.95, which contains a dialogue between Pururavas and Urvasi Here again, the rsi and rsika are conjectural, according to the tenet "अवश्य vakyam sa

rsih".

(xin) Sarama (तरना)— The Sukta X.108 is a dialogue between Sarama and Panis, and according to the same tradition as above, in the absence of the name of an actual Samhitakara, Sarama and Panis have been conjecturally regarded as the seers. They are alternatively rsis and devatas both. Sarama, according to Aurobindo, represents some intellectual faculty (just as a similar word Sarasvati

represents speech, learning and knowledge).

(xiv) Juhu (जुह)— She is the seer of the hymn X. 109, and is known as Brahmajaya (ज्ञाना, wife of Brahma) or a Brahmavadini. She is identified with vak. The legend says that her husband Brahma or Brhaspati had deserted her, but gods are said to have restored her to him. The sukta has been interpreted by Sayana in this light. In fact, it is one of the finest mystic suktas. In viniyogas, the word juhu stands for a ladle. The sukta consists of a symbolic description of the Brahman's function in respect to this mystic juhu. There is an alternative seer also mentioned of this sukta named as Urdhvanabha (ज्ञांनाभा, which also means the wife of Urdhvanabha, or of Brahma).

(xv) Vak amblifni (वानाम्पूणी).— Vak is a female seer of hymn X.125, supposed to be the daughter of Ambhrna

(अम्भूज). The word vak means speech or sound in most general terms to which the sukta appears to refer—the thunder of the storm, the reawakening of life at dawn, songs of rejoice at the near birth of the world. The idea of the unity of the world is invoked. Fither the name Vak as the rsika is conjectural, or the lady-seer got her name also after the sukta on which she had worked as an interpreter or as a Samhitakaraka.

(xvi) Paulomi saci (पीलोमी मची).— She is the lady-seer of the hymn X.159, where Saci is known to be the daughter of Puloma. It is difficult to say whether Indrani, the rsika of X.86 and X.145 is the same person as Saci of X.159. Saci and Indrani may be the conjectural names associated with the names of Indra, figuring so highly in the Vedic literature. According to Wilson, saci means an 'act'; the hymn X.159 is metaphorically the praise of Indra's acts. Saci, however, prides on her being a destroyer of the rival wife, sole spouse, and a victorious conquerer. Ritualistically this hymn is also known to be sapatnibadhana (सपत्ती-बाधन; destroyer of the rival wife).

VEDIC METRES

Numbers of Syllables in Standard Metres

In counting the number of syllables in a metre, only the number of vowels (svara) is counted, not of the consonants without the vowels; the staras normally are a, \(\tilde{a}\), \(\tilde{t}\), \(\tilde

The metres arranged in an increasing series of 4,

starting from 24, are as follows:

Name of	Total No.	Name of Total No.
the metre	of syllables	the metre of syllables
Gayatri गायली Usnik उप्पिक् Anustup अनुष्टुष् Bihati बृहती Pankti पंक्ति Tristubh लिप्टुष् Jagati जगती Atijagati अतिजगती	24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52	Sakvari गक्वरी 56 Atisakvari अतिगक्वरी 60 Asti अप्टि 64 Atyasti अत्यप्टि 68 Dhṛti धृति 72 Atìdhṛti अतिधृति 76

Besides these fourteen types of metres, we have another group of seven further in the series:

Kṛti (80), prakṛti (84), akṛti (88), vikṛti (92), sankṛti (96), abhikṛti (100), and utkṛti (104); (not available in the Rgveda, but in other Samhitas as the Vajasaneyi Samhita, Taittiriya Aranyaka, and Taittiriya Brahmana).

Niert, Bhurlk, Virat and Svarat

The three Gayatra Padas go to constitute the Gayatri metre, with 8+8+8=24 syllables. If the total number of syllables is less by I, then the metre is known as nicrt gayatri (total 23 syllables); if exceeds by one, then it is known as blurile gayatri (25 syllables). Again if the total number of syllables is less by 2, then it is virat (22 syllables in all), and finally if the total exceeds by 2, then it is known as svarat (26 syllables) in all. The well-known Gayatri Mantra, tat-savitur varenvam, is nicrt gayatri, since the total number of syllables in it is only $23 \cdot l + 8 \cdot 8$, and not 24.

This type of decrease or increase by one or two in syllables is permissible in metres other than Gayatri also, and in that case, the metres would be known as mkrt (x-1), blurik (x-1), virat (x-2) and svarat (x-1), when x is the total number of syllables in the standard metres as given in the previous table.

Gayatri—The standerd gayatri has 24 syllables in the order 8+8+8 in-the three Padas. Several variations are shown here in the table (गायणी पटपबित, उप्पिगमी, पादिनवृत् वितिवन, प्रवासना, वर्धगाना, प्रशिष्टा, हासीयसी, विपरीत हासीयसी)

	No. o Syllab		Sylla	bles	Illustrations from the Rgyeda. Fect) (Initial words)
Gayatrı	24	8	8+8		137 (Omasasca)
Pada-parkti I	26	5	-5÷5	5+6	IV.10.6 (Ghṛtam na)
Pada-pankti II	25	5	-5 † 5 †		IV.10.1 (Agne tamadya)*
Usnik-garbha	24	6+	7:11	VI	II.25.23 (Ta me)§
Pada-nicrt	27	75	7+7	VI	II 461 (Tvavatah)
Ati-niert	20	7+	6:7	VI	45 29 (Purutamam)
Yava-madhya	24	7+	10 :- 7	IX	.108.13 (Sa sunve)
Vardhamana	21	61	7÷8	X.:	9.5 (*Isana)
Pratistha	21	8 :	7÷6	X.	9.7 (Apah prnita)
Hrasiyasi	19		6-7		H.103.10 (Presthamu)
Viparita-hrasiya	si 19		6+6	J.1	7.5 Indrah Sahasra)

^{*} तमद्याञ्च ... तमद्य -- अध्वम्

[👂] अशब्याना -- अश्वियाना, कृत्व्याना - कृत्वियानाम्

Usnik—The standard usnik has 7+7+7+7-28 syllables in four feet. The popular eight variations of the metre are given here. (There is another usnik of 8+8+12=28 syllables of gayatra and jagata Padas.) [बिष्टक्, पुर उष्टिक्, कुनूप, ककुष्पकृतिरा, तन्तिरा, विशेषिकमध्या, बनुष्टुब्-मर्जा].

Subdivisions	No. of Syllabl		Sylla- Illustrations Padas from the Rgveda (Intial words)
Usmk I	28	7+7+7+7	X.26.4 (Mansi- mahi)
Usnik II	28 8	1+8+12	VIII.12.1 (Ya Indra Soma)
Pura-usmk	28	12 8 9	VIII.98.9 (Yunjanti hari)
Kakup	28	8 12 8	V 53.11 (Sardham- sardham)
Kakub-nyankusi	ra 27	11+12+4	VIII.46.15 (Dadi- rekna)
Tanu-sira	28	11 - 11 + 6	1.120.5 (Pra ya ghose)
Pipilika-madhya Anustub-garbha		11 · 6 · 11 5 - 8 · 8 ÷ 8	X 105.2 (Hari yasya) I.187.1 (Pitum nus- tosam)

Anustup — The standard anustup has 8+8-8+8-32 syllables in four padas. The following eight variations of this metre have been described in Katyayana's the Rgveda Sarvanukramani. (अनुष्ट्ष, महापदपन्ति, कृति, पिपोलिकमध्या, काविराट्, विराट् नष्टक्षी):

Subdivisions	No. of syllables	No. of Syllables in Padas (Feet)	Illustrations from the Rgveda (Initial words)
Anustup	32	8 + 8 + 8 + 8	V.10.5 (Tava tye
Maha pada- pankti	31	5+5+5+5+ 5+	agne) - IV.10.5 (Tava- 6 svadistha)

Subdivisons	No. of syllables	No. of Syllables in Padas (Feet)	Illustrations from the Rgyeda (Initial words)
Kṛti	32	12 - 12 + 8	I.120.8 (Ma kasmai)
Pipilikamadh	ya 32	$12 \div 8 - 12$	IX.110.1 (Paryusa
			pra)
Kavirat	30	9 - 12 + 9	I.120.3 (Ta vidva- msa)
Nastarupi	32	$9 - 10 \div 13$	I.120.4 (Viprechami)
Virat I	30	10 10 :- 10	VII.1.3 (Preddho agne)
Virat II	33	114 114 11	VII.1.1 (Agnim naro)

Byhati— The standard byhati of the four padas has 9+9÷9+9=36 syllables. About 9 prominent variations of this metre have been specially described in the Sarvanu-kramani and other books on the Vedic Prosody. (बृहती, पुरस्ताव् बृहती, न्यंकुसारिणी, प्ररोबृहती स्नन्धोग्रीची, उपरिष्टाव् बृहती, विष्टार बृहती, कर्ष्वंबृहती, पिपीलिकमध्या, निषमपदा)

		syllables in	Illustrations from the Rgyeda. (Initial words)
Bṛhati I	36	9+9+9+9	I.187.11 (Tam tava vayam)
Bṛhati II	36	8+8+12+8	VIII,1.1 (Ma cida- nyad)
Purastad-bṛhati	36	12+8+8+8	X.22.3 (Maho yas- patih)
(as nyanku-sarin or urobṛhati or skandhogrivi)	i 36	8 ÷ 12 + 8 ÷ 8	X.132.1 (Ijanamid)
Uparistad-brhati	36	$8 \div 8 + 8 \div 12$	VIII.46.18 (Ye pata- yante)

Subdivisions	No. of Syllables	No. of Illustrations from Syllables in the Rgveda (Initial Padas (Feet) words)
Vistara-brhati	36 8-	÷10+10+8 1.120.7 (Yuvam hya- stam)
Urdhva-bṛhati	36 12	+ 12+12 IX.110.9 (Adha yadime)
Pipilika-madhy	a 34 13	
Visama-pada	36 9 ÷	-8 + 11 + 8 VIII.46.20 (Sanitah susania)

Pankti — Pankti has five feet of 8 syllables each (8+8+8+8=40) or four feet of 10 syllables each (virut), 10+10+10+10=40), other 6 modifications are as follows according to the Sarvanukramani: (पंक्ति, विराट्, सतीवृहती, विपरीता, प्रस्तार पंक्ति, आस्तार पंक्ति, आस्तार पंक्ति, आस्तार पंक्ति,

Subdivisions	No. of Syllables	No. of Syllables in Padas (Feet)	Illustrations from the Rgveda. (Initial words)
Pankti	40 8	÷8÷8+8+8	VIII. 46. 24 (Danasah)
Virat	40 10	$0 \div 10 + 10 + 10$	VI.20.7 (Vi pipro-rahi)
Sato-bṛhati	40 12	2+8+12+8	V.53.6 (A yam narah)
Viparita	40 8	+12+8+12	VIII 46.22 (Ya rsvah)
Prastara-pank	ti 40 12	2+12+8+8	I.164.42 (Tasyah samudra)
Astara-pankti Sanstara-pank		+8+12+12 +8+8+12	X.21.1 (Agnim na) VIII.46.22 (Sastim
Vistara-pankti	i 40 8+	12+12+8	sahasra) V.53.14 (Atiyama)

syllables each $(11\div11\pm11\pm11=44)$ with 44 syllables in all. This with 10 variations has been tabulated below: (बिच्टुप्, अनती, अभिसारिजी, वैराजिब्दुप्, विराट्स्याना, विराट्स्या, ज्योति ज्योतिस्मती, महावृहती पवमच्या, पस्त्युत्तरा, विराट्स्यान).

Subdivisions	No. Sylla		No. of Syliables in Padas (Fee	
Tristup I	44	11 +	11 + 11 + 11	I.24.1 (Kasya nunam.
Jagati	46	£1 ±	12+11+12	1.1626 (Yupa vraska)
Tristup II	46	12+	11+12+11	1.164.14 (Sanemi cakram)
Tristup III	46	11 +	11 + 12 + 12	1.162.12 (Ye yajinam)
Abhisarini I	44	10 ±	10 + 12 + 12	X.23.5 (Yo vaca)
Abhisarini II	39	9+	9+10+11	1.89.6 (Svasti na indrah)
Vairaja tristup	39	10 +	9+11+ 9	II.11.4 (Subhram nu te)
Virat-sthana	40	10 +	9 + 10 + 11	II.11.1 (Srudhi havamindra)
Virat-rupa	41	H 4	$11 \div 11 + 8$	I.122.6 (Srutam me)
Viparita virad- rupa	41	8 -,	11 11 : 11	V.19.5 (Krihanno rasma)
Jyotismati	44	12 ÷	12-12+8	VIII.35.1 (Agnirnen- drena)
Jyotih	44	12÷	8 + 12 + 12	VIII.22.12 (Tabhira yatam)
Mahabrhati	44	8 ÷ 8	$8 \div 8 \div 8 + 12$	I.191.13 (Navanam navati)
Yavamadhya	44	8 = 8	3 ÷ 12 + 8 ÷ 8	1.105.8 (Sam ma tapan)
Panktyuttara (or Virat-purv	44 a)	10 +	10 +8+8+	8 V.86.6 (Evendragni)

Jagati – The standard jagati has four padas of 12 syllables each (12+12+12+12=48). Its other common

variations are mahapankti or mahasatobrhati. (जमती, महापंक्ति, महात्रतीकृती).

	No. of syllables	No of syllables in Padas (Feet	from the	Rgveda.
Jagati	48 12+	12+12+12	IX.68.1 deva	((Pra imaccha)
Mahapankti I	48 8 ÷ 8	+7÷6+10+		(Iya- ttika)
Mahapankti II	48 8 + 8 -	+8+8+8+8	VIII.46.1	
Mahasato-bṛhat	ii 48 12 ÷8	3 + 12 + 8 ÷ 8	VI.48.6	(A yah paprau)

Pragathas

Pragathas (प्रमामा) are combinations of the above metres. For example : (बाह्त प्रमाम, काकुम प्रमाम, महाबाह्त प्रमाम, विपरीतोत्तर प्रमाम, बानुष्ट्रम प्रमाम).

(i) Barhata-pragatha=brhati-satobrhati= 36+40 = 76, which can be scanned as [(8+8+12+8)+(12+8+12+8)] as in 1.47.1-2 (combined) (Ayam va+Tribandhurena).

(ii) Kakubha-pragatha = kakup + satobrhati = 28 + 40 + 68 which is scanned as [(8+12+8)+(12+8+12+8)], as in VI.48.11-12 (combined) (Asakhayah+yasardhaya).

(iii) Mahabarhata-pragatha = Mahabrhati+maha-satobrhati=44+48=92, which is scanned as [(8+8+12+8+8)+(12-8+12+1+8)], as in VI 48.7-8 (combined) (Brhadbhiragne+visyasam grhapati).

(iv) Viparitottara-pragatha=Brhati+viparita (pankti) = 36+40-76, which is scanned as [(8+8+12+8)+(12+8+12+8)] as in VIII.46.11-12 (combined) (Na hi te sura +ya rsvah).

(v Anustubha-pragatha-Anustup : Gayatri + Gayatri = 32 + 24 + 24 - 80, which is scanned as [(8+8+8+8) + (8+8+8)+(8+8+8)] (combined) as in VIII.68.1-3) (A tva ratham+tuvisusma+yasya te mahina).

Long Metres

We shall now conclude this account with a brief outline of long metres, starting with 52 syllables (beyond the Jagati).

- (i) Atijagati (52)=12+12+12+8 +8, as in V.87.1 (Pra vo mahe).
- (ii) Sakvari (56)=8+8+8+8+8+8+8, as in X.133.1 (Pro syasmai).
- (iii) Atisakvari (60) = 16+16+12+8+8, as in II.22.3 (Sakam jatah).
- (iv) Asti (64)=16+16+16+8+8, as in II.22.1 (Trikadrukesu).
- (v) Atyasti (68) = 12 + 12 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 12 8, as in I.127.1 (Agnim hotaram).
- (vi) Dhṛti (72)=12+12+8+8+8+16-8, as in I.133.6 (Avarmaha).
- (vii) Atidhrti (76)=12+12+8+8+8+12+8+8, as in I.127.6 (Sa hi sardho)

In the Rgveda

Metre	Syllables in		Total No. of
	a verse	in this metre	syllables
Gayatri	24	2,449	58,770
Usnik	28	398	11,144
Anustup	32	858	27,456
Brhati	36	371	13,306
Pankti	40	498	19,920
Tristup	*4	4,251	1,87,004
Jagati	ε _{0.n}	1,346	64,608
Atijagati		17	884
Sakvari	56	19	1,064
Atisakvari	60	10	600
Asti	64	7	448
Atyasti	68	82	5,576
Dhṛti	72	2	144
Atidhrti	76	1	76
Dvipada Ga	yatri 16	3	48

Metre S	yllables in a verse	No. of Mantras in this metre	Total No. of Syllables
Dvipada Virat	20	139	2,780
Dvipada Tristi	ıp 22	14	308
Dvipada Jagat	i 24	1	24
Ekapada Virat	10	5	50
Ekapada Trist	up 11	1	11
Total		10,472	3,94,221

The Valakhilyadi Sukta

Metre	Syllables in a verse	No. of Mantras in this metre	Total No. of Syllables
Gayatri Anustup Bṛhati Pankti Tṛistup Jagati	24 32 36 40 44 48	7 2 56 1 7	168 64 2,128 40 308 336
T Grand T	otal Fotal	80 10,552	3,044 3,97,265

THE VEDIC METRES AND THE FOUR PRINCIPAL PADAS

The Vedic metres are not so complicated as they appear to be at the first sight; - they can be easily reduced to their primary elements. Counting the syllables in the most mechanical manner, the authors of the Pratisakhyas, in their highly complicated and elaborate system have assigned a nearly hundred names to every variety which they discovered in the Rgvedic hymns. But I would not like my readers to go to that length. In fact, as even the Pratisakhya authonties could see, all these metres are really but four (Sutras 988; 919):

(a) The Gayatra pada, of eight syllables ending in (** represents hrana,—represents dirgha).

(b) The Vairaja pada, of ten syllables ending in --

(c) The Traistubha pada, of eleven syllables ending in --.

(d) The Jagata pada, of twelve syllables ending in -.

Then the next Sutra (990) says The penultimate syllable in a Gayatra and Jagata pada is light (laghu,), in Vairaja and Traistubha pada heavy (guru,). This is called their vitta (metre, versus in Latin). Again remember, how careful is the author of the Pratisakhya in his language. He does not say that the penultimate is long or short (dirgha or krasva), but he simply states that from a metrical point of view, it must be considered as light or heavy (laghu or guru), which need not mean more than that it must be pronounced with or without stress. The authors thus differentiate between the pairs dirgha – hrasva (long or short) and guru – laghu (heavy or light). From the metrical point of view only, that the penultimate syllables (even if they are not long or short), they should be pronounced as heavy or light.

It has been generally supposed, that according to the Pratisakhya, there must be a long syllable (-) in the eighth or tenth place of Traistubha and Jagata, and in the sixth place of Anustubha padas. Of cource, there is no rigidity about these working rules, and we shall not enter into these details here. (For a detailed discussion, see Max muller: Vedic Hymn Pt. I, SBL series, Preface LXXXIX.). Pratisakhya (Sutra 523 states, that "The final vowel of the eighth syllable is lengthened in fails of eleven and twelve syllables, provided a syllable follows which is short in the Samhita" (1.32.4; I.94.1). Pratisakhya (Sutra 525) provides: "The final vowel of the tenth syllable in pad,25 of eleven and twelve syllables is lengthened, provided a syllable follows which is short in the Sam hta" (HI. 54.22; H.34.9) and similarly "The final vowel of the sixth syllable is lengthened in a pada of eight syllables, provided a syllable follows which is short". (1.5.10);

and if the seventh syllable is long, no change takes place. (IX.67.30).

Then another case is also to be taken for which there is a provision in Pratisakhya, Sutra 527: "In order to get the right number of syllables (in certain cases), we must pronounce sometimes one syllable as two". In these cases only with such a provision, the lengthened syllable be got into one of the places required by the preceding Sutra (526), viz., the sixth, the eight or the tenth place. I have quoted these rules as a caution to an ordinary reader.

Counting of the number of syllables—It must be remembered that each syllable has to end in a vowel, and thus the number of vowels decides the number of syllables (it is immaterial whether the vowel is long or short, heavy or light). We have already mentioned about the four padas, the Gayatra (of eight syllables); Vairaja (of 10 syllables); the Traistubha (of eleven syllables) and the Jagata (of twelve syllables) and to these four, we may add another one, the half-Vairaja (of five syllables). We can reduce nearly all the hymns of the Rgveda to these simple elements, thus:

- 1. Three Gayatra padas=the Gayatri (24 syllables).
- 2 Four Gayatra padas=the Anustubh (32 syllables).
- 3. Four Vairaja padas the Viraj (40 syllables).
- 4. Four Traistubha padas the Tristubha (44 syllables).
- 5. Four Jagata padas the Jagati (48 syllables).
- 6. Mixtures of Gayatra and Jagata raday the Usnik (28 syllables), (a metre between Gayatri and Anustubh).
- 7. Mixture of the Anustubh and Vairaja padas=the Brhati (36 syllables) (a metre between Anustubh and Pankti).

Now I would like to refer to the rules regarding the counting of syllables. It is obvious that the following verse (III. I) has (8+9+8)=24 syllables of the Gayatri metre (each syllable ends in a vowel).

This is the samhita patha of the verse (the counting is done for the samhita patha only) and not the pada patha in which all words (pada) stand by themselves (as they do in Greek and Latin) without being joined together according to the rules of Sandhi. The text in which the words stand as joined by the rules of Sanskrit Sandhi is called the Samhita-patha. It is difficult to say whether the Pada-patha precedes the Samhita-patha or vice-versa. The Pratisakhyas start on the assumption that the Padapatha is basic and it is taken, as it were, for granted, and devote their rules to the explanation of those changes which that text undergoes, in being changed into the Sambita text. This may not be true always; very often, the Samhita text appears to have been taken as basic by the authors of the Pratisakhyas also. (It is almost certain that neither the Pada nor the Samhita text, as we now possess them, represents the original text of the Veda. Both show clear traces of Scholiastic influence.)

But one thing is very much clear. Even in the present form, the original metre and rhythm of the hymns of the Veda are far more perceptible when the words are divided, than when we join them together throughout according to the rules of Sandhi. For practical purposes, the Pada text is far superior to the Samhita text in which the final and initial letters, that is, the most important letters of words are constantly disguised, and liable, therefore, to different interpretations. (Dayananda in his commentary, for this reason always insists on the Pada-patha).

For counting the number of syllables in a metre, Sandhis at some places have to be removed, and then the text would respond to the rules of prosody. It must again be accepted that the Sandhi rules in the Samhita of the Rgveda, are by no means so uniform, rigid and regular as they are in later Sanskrit, and hence it is so often extremely difficult to bring all the exceptional cases under more or less general rules. There are numerous cases,

cited by the Pratisakhyas where an initial a in the Veda is not elided after a final e or o; in ordinary Sanskrit, it will always be elided; in the Samhita it is sometimes elided and sometimes not. (See Sutra 138 and 153, and also 139, of the Pratisakhya; the author gives the rules of exception as if he is a statistician and not a grammarian.)

I would like to conclude this discussion, which may not interest my general reader, by quoting a passage from

Max Müller (Vedic Hymns, SBE, Pt. I.,p.lxxviii):

"It is far easier, as I remarked before, to discover the original and natural rhythm of the Vedic hymns by reading them in the Pada than in the Samhita text, and after some practice our car becomes sufficiently schooled to tell us at once how each line ought to be pronounced. We find, on the one hand, that the rules of Sandhi, instead of being generally binding, were treated by the Vedic poets as poetical licences only; and on the other, that a greater freedom of pronunciation was allowed even in the body of words than would be tolerated in the later Sanskrit, If a syllable was wanted to complete the metre, a semi-vowel might be pronounced as a vowel, many a long vowel might be protracted so as to count for two syllables, and short vowels might be inserted between certain consonants, of which no trace exists in the ordinary Sanskrit. If, on the contrary, there were too many syllables, then the rules of Sandhi were observed, or too short syllables contracted by rapid pronunciation into one : nay in a few cases, a final m or s. it seems, was omitted".

VEDIC ACCENTS

In order to have a full conception of the inner meaning of the Vedic prose, poetry and lyric (the Yajuh, the Rk, and the Saman), one should be familiar not only with the grammar of the language, and the etymology of words, he should also be conversant with proper accentuations. The old interpreters of the Vedic verses have laid great emphasis on proper accentuations. Being the earliest divine human speech, the words of the Vedic language are in their most fluid and plasmatic state. A slight change of accents brings about very often a considerable change in the meaning of the word. And therefore, our ancestors, not only made heroic attempts to preserve the Vedic texts to this day by reciting and memorizing, they did their best to retain the accents also. Panini, the great grammarian and the author of the Astallivayi devotes a number of aphorisms in the first, third, such and eighth chapters, and Dayananda edited a collection of these Sutras, and published it under the title of the Sauvara with notes and explanations. The Rk Pratisakliya (वर्षाचास्त्र), and similar other treatises also deal with this subject. We shall try to reproduce here just a few indications on this abstruse subject to familiarize a common general reader with a brief outline.

It must be remembered that the readings of the Vedic texts are of two types: pada-patha (पर परहा, with each word (pada) or term spoken clearly and distinctly, and when these padas are compounded together according to the rules of euphony or sandhi, we get the santhita patha (पहिता परहा; in fact, sandhi is the euphonic junction of final and initial letters in grammar, every sentence in Sanskrit being regarded as a euphonic chain, a break in which occurs at the end of a sentence.

Four types of accents—It must be remembered that only vowels (a, ā, i, i, u, ū, r, lr, e, ai, o, au, etc.) are

accented, and not the consonants. The vowels may be pretent as such, or along with consonants. For example, in

the last letter 'म्' is un-accented because it is a consonant without a vowel.

The accents are of four types:

Udatta (ज्वान), Anudatta (अनुदान), Svarita (स्वरित), and Ekasruti (एकश्रृति).

(1) Udatta—The acute accent also known as high accent or a sharp tone is known as udatta (মান). In the system of the Rk, the Yajuh and the Atharva, there is no sign or symbol to indicate an udatta; (as in প্রদিন্, there is no indication on 'লি', which is udatta, in the Samaveda udatta is represented by the nagari numeral one (१).

भैग्ने जी मीहि (Sv. 1. 1. 1).

Udatta is not normally indicated by any accent mark, but it can be recognized by two rules: (i) that syllable has udatta accent, which has no mark on it, and preceding it, there is no accent, (ii) that is also udatta which has an anudatta in precedence.

Example: असी मं युजमध्युरम् (Rv. I. 1. 4).

In this, according to the rule (i), ज is udatta, and according to rule (ii), यं, ज and र are also udatta.

- (ii) Anudatta.—The anudatta is the accent-less vowel; it is also known as low or grave accent, not raised; it is a general tone, neither high nor low. It is represented in the Rk, the Yajus and the Atharva Semhita by a horizontal stroke below the syllable, as in ब्रान्त, ख is anudatta. In the Samaveda, it is indicated by a negari numeral 'three' (३) written at the top of the syllable.
- (iii) Svarita.— The svarita accent is a kind of mixed tone, produced by a combination of high (the udatta) and

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low (anudatta) tones, and therefore, named by Panini in the (Astadhyayi, I. 2.31) as samahara (समाहार). Svarita corresponds to the Greek circumflex and is of four kinds:

(i) Ksaipra (धंप्र), as in व्याप्त for वि+वाप्त; (ii) jatya (जात्य), as in वर्त, (iii) praslista (प्रश्लिप्ट), as in दिनीव for दिनि+ हव, and (iv) abhimihita (विभिनिहित), as in ते प्रमुवन् for ते वस्तुवन्.*

The svarita in the Rgveda is marked by a small upright stroke above a syallable, as in ब्रान्सिक, भी is svarita.

The svarita in the Samaveda is indicated by the nagari

numeral 'two' (2) written on the top of the syllable.

(iv) Ekasruti.—The ekasruti (তুক্ষুরি) or monotony or the hearing only of one sound is the fourth type of accent; this may be called as pracaya (সৰম) also. In eksruti, the separate functions of the udatta, anudatta and svarita become indistinct, and hence they become monotonous. Usually syllables which follow a svarita and are not indicated by any stroke, are known as eka-sruti; e.g. in

होतारं राजुषातमम् (Rv. I. 1. 1)

 \vec{v} is a svarita, indicated by the vertical stroke, and the syllables which follow it \vec{v} and \vec{v} which have no accent mark on them; and thus \vec{v} and \vec{v} are known to be with ekasruti accent. Again in the same, the syllable \vec{v} is svarita and it is followed by \vec{v} with no accent mark on it, and hence it is also ekasruti in accent.

The ekasruti accent should be pronounced more or less like an anudatta since ekasruti follows a svarita which was originally an anudatta, and which is followed by an anudatta.

For an example, let us take the verse

विक्षीनि देव सवितर्डुं <u>शितानि</u> परी सुव । यद्मुद्दोतन्त्र वार्सुव । (Rv. V. 82, 5; Yv. 30, 3)

^{*}The Pratisakhyas describe nine types of Svaritas: (i) Sannldhija (सन्तिषत), (ii) Jatya (जात्य,),(iii) Abhinihita, (सिनिहित) (iv) Ksaipra (क्षेप्र) (v) Praslista, (प्रश्तिष्ट), (vi) Tairovyanjana (तरोक्ष्यञ्चन), (vii) Vail vytta or Padavetta (बेन्त, पादवृत्त), (viii) Tairovirama (तरोविराम) and (ix) Tathabhavya (तमासाव्य), but we shall not enter here into these details.

the syllables with a horizontal stroke below are दि, जि, मु and मु; they are anudatta; the syllables with a vertical stroke at the top are ना, म and मु; they have the accent svarita; the syllables without any accent mark and following the svarita are जि, मु, न and न are chasruti. The first syllable नि, and then म, म, म, न and न are with udatta accents.

The following are the workable rules in connection

with accentuation:

I. A term or pada (93) would never have more than one udatta; this is possible that it may not have any udatta (but never more than one).

2. On the contrary, one and the same term can have

more than one anudatta, or several svaritas.

3. All the anudattas will have to be invariably indicated by horizontal strokes below the syllable (letter containing the vowel).

4. But if a term has a number of svaritas occuring succeedingly together, then only the first syllable will be indicated by a vertical stroke on its top, and not the succeeding svaritas, which in a way, become ekasruti.

5. (a) First the udatta is fixed up, if the term has any udatta; then the rest are temporarily designated as anudattas (with a horizontal stroke, for example, in the word बग्ज, if व is udatta, then ह and च are anudattas; if च is udatta, then ब and च are anudattas; and if ज is udatta, then च and च are anudattas:

वर्ण, बुरण, बुरूण

(Here the syllable without an accent mark is udatta).

(b) Then all the anudattas following the udatta are raised to svarita but not the anudattas preceding the udatta as shown below;

वर्रण, बुरुण, बुरुण

as (of the two svaritas in sequence, the first is retained svarita, whilst the rest become ekasruti, वर्षण becoming वर्षण.

6. The term in which all the syllables are anudatta, is known as nighata (नियात, unaccented). Nighata is usually

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a vocative (sambadhana) or a verb. For example, in the verse विकास कि देन, the word, देन (deva) is vocative, and thus it would be nighata, with both the syllables as anudatta. Similarly the word चिन्न is vocative and hence a nighata. The word जुन, occuring twice is verb, and hence it is also nighata.

ब्रिक्साति । देव । तति । दु खुत्ताति

In this, the udattas for convenience are indicated with a cross (x) below the syllable, now the first analatta after the udatta becomes, svarita, and succeeding anidattas become ekasruti (unmarked).

ब्रिक्वानि । देव । सुबितः । दुः श्ह्रमूर्ति

7. The terms in grammar fall under four heads: जान (noun), अध्यान (verb), उपमर्ग (prefix), and निपान or non-declinable. In most of the prefixes, the first syllable is udatta; अभि is an exception in which जि, the second syllable is udatta, and not ज, the first syllyble. So now we have,

ब्रिक्योति । देव । गृतिहा । दुः प्रापृति । एसं । एव

8. The first syllable for one univaled udetta, as

in grand gr, if calest syllable go and go are udattas.

9. चं, चं, चं, चं, चं, चं, in such pronouns if the sense is of anvadesa (अन्वादेण), i.e. thine, mine, yours, ours, then the accent on the syllable would be anadatta, but if चं means they, then the syllable is udatta. And so now

So now the accents in the pada-patha, become:

10. (a) The first syllable of a nipata (undeclinable) is udatta.

(b) The last syllable of nama (noun) is udatta (but if it is vocative case, then it is all anulatta, i.e. it is a nighata); and thus the last syllable of the noun भई and दुःहत is udatta (इं and इत are udatta).

Not indicating the udattas by any notation (i.e. now if remove the crosses at the base), we have the final Padapatha,

Various notations in giving accents—We shall confine to the notations used in the Yajurveda, the Rayeda and the Atharvaveda.

1. Udatta and chasruti (or pravava) are not indicated by any notations (these syllables are unaccented as if).

2. Anudatta is indicated by a horizontal stroke be-

low the syllable, as v.

- 3. Svarita is indicated by a vertical stroke at the top of the syllable, as & (one or more syllables following the svarita, but without a notation are chasruti). Since the ekasruti follows a svarita and the syllable following the svarita has the characteristic of an anulatta, the chasriti ought to be profininced more or less like an antidatta,
- 4. Such syllables as follow the svarita, and have no notations on them are ekasruti.
- 5. The svaritas are of nine classes, which we shall not discuss; of these, the four notable ones are (i) jatva (u, ksaipra (iii) praslista and (iv) abhinihita.

(i) The jatya svarita is a svarita on its own merit, i.e. due to its own intrinsic characteristics; it is also known as the nitya-svarita; e.g. कुन्या, घुन्यम्, नर्व, स्व .

(ii) The vowels হ, ভ, ছ, জ when followed by any other vowel are transformed to म, न, र, न respectively in sandhi; this type of euphony is known in the Pratisakhyas as ksalpra-sandhi: e.g..

As a result of these sandhis, the udatta f and a have com-

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bined respectively with anudatta syllables, and the resulting म् and न् have become svarita. Such svaritas, as a result of sandhi, are known as the ksaipra-svarita.

(in) A sandh between the two vowels is known as

praslista, e.g.,

(a) 哥+哥=哥, ま+ま=素 etc.

(b) व १६-ए, व १उ-वा, व + ए=ए, व ÷ वाङ्मेओ

As a result of such a sandhi, different schools of the Samhitas ascribe different changes in the accents (they are not unanimous on this):

(In this the udatta হ of দুবি is combined with anudatta হ of দুব, and as a result of this we get the dirgha হ of বা with a svarita accent. Such a svarita as a result of combination of an udatta and anudatta is known as praslista svarita.

But in the Taittiriya Samhita-

(iv) \forall following \forall or \forall becomes unmanifest or becomes purva-rupa,—such sandhis are known as abhinihita, and the svarita generated as a result of such a sandhi is known as abhinihita-svarita:

In the Madhyandina Samhita of the Yajurveda the abhinihita, as well as the praslista svaritas are denoted by a notation—'vertico-horizontal' stroke (L) placed below the syllable.

6. Undulations or kampa — The undulations (when spoken with a jerk are of four kinds: jatya, ksaipra,

praslista, and abhinihita produced as a result of a svarita of these types (described above) when followed by an udatta or a svarita. When a bronze plate is struck, it continues to vibrate for some time with a vibratory sound; similarly the undulations or kampas (क्य) are produced as a result of jerking accentuations. The short syllable, with an accent of svarita, when pronounced with undulation or kampa is indicated by the nagari numeral one (1) with a vertical svarita stroke at the top and a horizontal anudatta stroke at the bottom. The numeral one indicates the short vowel (hrasva), and since the praslista and abhinihita svaritas (as a result of the sandhi) are never with a short (hrasva) vowel, the numeral one is never used in their case to denote the undulation or kampa.

Jatya: जुन्हां है वातितसूचा (Rv. 1835) Ksaipra: ग्रुप हेड् वाने भ्रद्यम् (Rv. 1.103.3)

It should be seen that in these illustrations, क्य is jatya svarita, which is followed by a which is udatta (without a notation); and similarly a is ksaipra svarita, which is followed by a which is udatta.

The numeral one (*) is connected with a short vowel (hrasva svara) when spellen with a kampa, but when a long vowel (dirgha svara) is involved in producing the undulation or kampa, the nagari numeral *\frac{1}{2}\$ is used with a vertical stroke at the top and a horizontal stroke at the bottom of the numeral.

मतमकं यो है हो। वालि (Rv. X. 144.4).

In this the long vowel has an anudatta accent (a horizontal stroke at the bottom), and then it is followed by the numeral \(\frac{1}{2}\) with svarita and anudatta marks on the top and the bottom of the numeral.

The vowel with kampa or undulation can be with all the four kinds of the svaritas:

 Jatya:
 रप्यो के वयस्वत
 (Rv. 11. 24.15)

 Ksaipra:
 विक्वा के यो:
 (Rv. 11. 4.2)

It would be seen in these illustrations, that the svarita accents प्यो, ध्या, भी, and भी take an anudatta notation at the bottom of the long syllable and the numeral \(\frac{1}{2}\) takes svarita at the top and anudatta at the bottom, and finally the numeral is followed by ब, भी, ब, and ब with udattas as accents.

Sometimes, in such cases the accented numeral \(\frac{1}{2} \) is also followed by a svarita, as in,

Thus \(\frac{1}{2} \) stands for the svaritas related to the short vowels, \(\frac{1}{2} \) for the svaritas related to the long vowels; there is no svarita related in the same fashion to the triply prolated (pluta, \(\frac{1}{2} \)) vowels, and so no notation for it.

7. We have said that in those cases where jatya, ksaipra, praslesa and abhinihita svaritas are followed by an anudatta or ekasruti, or where there is no syllable at all following such svaritas, the notation used to indicate is a 'vertico-horizontal' stroke \sqcup , at the bottom of the syllable as

It must be remembered that when a knapra svarita is not preceded by an anudatta, this svarita is indicated as usual by a vertical stroke, a usual notation for the svarita.

But if the jatya, ksaipra praslesa or abhinihita svarita is followed by an udatta syllable, then a trident-notation at the bottom of the syllable is used (W), which resembles English w.

Jatya . विद्युम वेष् (Yv.II.9) here म is udatta.

Ksaipra: पृष्टियामुद्धेतास्यिमम्बेगि (Yv. I. 11) here व isudatta. Praslesa: बुक्तीमं महिमा (Yv. XXXVIII.17)-here मं is udatta. Abhinihita, बोक्कें इस्मिन् (Yv. III. 21)—here स्मि is udatta.

And so one should recognize that when a jatya, ksaipra, praslesa or abhinihita svarita is followed by an anudatta or ekasruti, then the notation used is vertice-horizontal stroke (L), but when it is followed by an udatta, then the

notation used is a trident (w).

8. The notations, described above belong to the Madhyandina school of the Yajurveda; in other schools, the notations are different; for example, in the Kathaka Samhita, the udatta is indicated by a vertical stroke on the syllable (देवेस जा पविदे, I. 2); and if the svarita of the categories of jatya, kraipra, praslesa and abnirihita are not followed by an udatta, it (the svarita), is indicated by a crescent stroke below the syllable: बेग्रेनियमिनान् (Kathaka XXIV. 5). आयो बाह्ये इनियम (XXXVIII. 5). We shall not discuss here the details of these differences. The Maitrayani Samhita has altogether a different system of notation.

We are not taking here the subject of assigning accentnotation in the mantras of Samaveda. Of the nine Samhitas of the Atharvaveda, only two are available, the Saunakiya and the Paippalada In the Saunaka Samhita, the notation system for the udatta, anudatta and the ordinary or usual svarita is the same as in the Rk-Samhita. But for the jatya, ksaipra, praslesa and abhinihita svaritas, the syllable having the svarita is shown by an integration sign of calculus

(f), which follows the svarita syllable

Jatya वर्षान मानुधानना (Saunaka Av. IV. 2.6).

Ksaipra : तुन्ती ुव्य (I. 1.1). Praslesa : नी ुत पुत्र (III. 11.2). Abhiminita : ये ुस्वादोहमुपासते (V. 17.17)

In the Paippalada Samhita of the Atharvaveda, the udatta is indicated by a vertical stroke on the syllable, and mudatta by a vertical stroke below the syllable:

श्चिम ग्रह्म न (XIV. 2. 7), in which ना is udatta and शि is anudatta. The ordinary or the usual svarita is indicated by

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a dot (.) placed just below the svarita syllable, as in भ and ksaipra svarita and the like are represented by a vertico-horizontal stroke below the syllable, as ङ्भ in the above illustration. We shall take one more example:

तुन्द्वा मन्त्रमया (XIV. 2.8)

Here व is anudatta, च is udatta, व is ordinary svarita and वा is ksaipra svarita. All the ekasruti syllables following the ksaipra svarita etc. are indicated by a dot placed below the first such syllable. For example:

विद्याया वास्ताय न (XVI. 104.6)

In this illustration, ज़ि and जा are anudatta, द्वा is udatta, या is the ordinary svarita, स्वा is the jatya svarita and य is first ekasruti.

The Madhyandina school of the Satapatha Brahmana represents an *udatta* by placing a horizontal stroke below the syllable; for example, in

मु, स and नि are udattas.

9. Nasal sound before the usma (कम; म, प, ए, ए, ए) and antastha (कारास्प; म, र) consonants are represented by two notations (i) and (ii) ए ; the former one (८) is termed as short nasal, and the latter one (६) as the long. This notation is not used in the Rgveda and the Atharva, but profusedly used in the Yajurveda, and dubiously in the Samaveda.

 $Short \approx --अपम \approx स (Yv. I. 1)= अपमांत. (म is short and is followed by an <math>usma$ म).

णुमन्त थ्र सिनधोमहि (Yv. II. 4) = युनन्तं सिधीमहि गनता सथ्र पिवेन (Yv. II. 24) = मनता सिवेन विश्व थ्र हि (Yv. IV. 2) = विश्व हि शहथ्र रससां (Yv. VI. 1) = अहं रससां Long ! -

अपा⁹्र ता⁹्ति (Yv. III. 12) अपा रेतासि (पा and ता are long and hence notation¹⁹)

स्या ए सुवीर: (Yv. III. 37). स्वाहा ए शाय (Yv. X. 5). नयीना ए हरिम् (Yv. XIII. 42). हवी ए ध्यस्मे (Yv. VIII. 18).

Dependence of interpretation on Accents

The Vedic terms, being the most ancient and natural, constitute the plastic material of a semi fluid state, capable of giving multiforms of interpretation. In such cases of ambiguity, the accents go a long way in breaking of words into correct components and giving correct interpretations. There are the cases where the pada-patha is misleading: for example, usually, we have the following text of the verse:

वने न बा यो न्यंघायि चाकन् (Rv. X 29.1).

In this text, we have बा and को written separately, and according to Sakalya, बा and कः are the two distinct padas. But Yaska, the author of the Nirukta says:

वायो वे पुत्रः। । वेति भ य इति चकार शाकत्यः। उदात्तः त्वेवमाध्यातममनिष्यत् अतुसमाप्तश्चायः। (Nir. VI. 28)

[As a trembling young bird has been placed on a tree As a trembling or anxiously longing, young bird, i.e. the young offspring of a bird. Sakalya has analysed vayah (बान) into va (बा) and yah (बा); then the finite verb would have had the acute or udatta accent, and the sense would have been incomplete]. Here actually the finite verb is anudatta low or grave.

We take another illustration from the Yajuh (Yv. XXXII. 2), which can be written in two ways:

नतस्य प्रतिमाझ्बेस्ति (There is an idol of the inclined one). न तस्य प्रतिमाझ्बेस्ति (There is no idol of the one described).

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(म and च are both udatta, as accepted by convention)
If we accept the first one with the accents as traditionally accepted, then in न गरन, म and च are both udatta or acute, but according to the well-known rule one word or term cannot have more than one udatta and therefore, नगरने is ruled out in favour of the terms म and गर्म written or interpreted separately. "There is no idol of the one described" is, thus, the correct interpretation.

Let us take another similar illustration. We have

in the Nasadiya Sul.ta (Rv X.129.1)

किमावरीयुः कुहु कस्य

In this text गुर and करन are written separately with

two udattas in 要 and 事.

Ravana translates it as ब्राइकस्य as combined ममा कृतक-स्थीन्त्रजालिकस्य, Dayananda translates it as ब्राइमा ब्राइ कर्य वर्षाकाले पूमाकारेण कृद्धं किञ्चिन्त्रजानं वर्षमान भवितः (Rgbhabhu), in which on close observation, it appears that he translates कृत as व्यक्ति or किञ्चित् (not every where, or just a little) and कस्य as जनस्य, i.e. of water. If कृत् and कस्य terms are combined to give only one term मुहकस्य, then it cannot have two udattas or acute accents.

Interpretation differs with accents-Let us take a few

examples from the ordinary Sanskrit usages:

(a) कृष्णकेम्बर्गम् नाग्न and (b) कृष्णकेम्बर्गम् नाग्न. Here (a) and (b) read the same with a difference in accents. In (a), ज of कृष्ण is udatta or acute, i.e. there is an acuteness in कृष्ण, and therefore, it would mean, "bring the one who has a black blanket." Here, the emphasis is neither on black nor on blanket but on the person who is putting on a black blanket, and yet, if seen minutely, there is an emphasis on "black", there may be a number of persons with blankets, but the one, referred to is that person who puts on a black blanket, and therefore, the udatta accent has been placed on कृष्ण (black) and not on कृष्ण blanket). Here is an illustration of bahavrihi compound, in which the compound word retains the same accent as that of the first term. (Panini: बहुबीहो प्रकृषा पूर्वप्रमु, VI.2.1)

In (b), the udatta accent is in कुम्यूलम् (on ल), and hence

it means that "bring the black blanket", which puts emphasis on blanket.

We shall now quote a few illustrations indicating how the interpretation differs with accents.

(i) We have a verse in the Rgvoda;

हनी बुझं जया बुष: (Rv. I.80.3)

and the other in the Atharvaveda:

जुनो में गुष्य जाहितः (Av. VII.52.8).

In both of these verses, we have the word जन but with different accents. In the Rgveda verse, the word is udatta in the beginning जमें (ज is udatte, a.ii-udatta), and it means then that "(O Indra), may you win over waters or apas."

In the Atharvaveda, जुनो, the word is udatta on the last syllable नो, and therefore, the text means that "victory is assuredly in my left hand."

Venkata Madhava has thus clearly stated, that if the accent differs, the interpretation should also be changed. A few illustrations from his Rgyedie commentary are given here:

	Word	Meaning
1.	षठेर:	बन्निः (fire)
	जुक्रे:	उदरवचनः (stomach)
2.	वर्ष:	येन भच्छति (by whom one goes)
	पुन	वैवस्वतः (Vaivasvata Yama)
3.	<u>स्त्रम्</u>	ऋतार्थे (truth)
	सत्येम्	दारिद्ये (poverty)
4,	ज्येष्ठं:	प्रयस्यः (the better)
	ज्येष्ठ:	वयसा ज्येष्ठः (the elder)
5.	सुकृतम्	निष्ठान्तम्
	सुकृतंम्	<u> </u>
	<u>सुकृ</u> तम्	भावे निष्ठान्तं बहुबोहि

OUR TRANSLATION

The Vedas, since the earliest days of our civilization and culture have been regarded as the literature of Supreme Authority, the revealed code given to man by the divine Lord for his highest development and final release from bondage; it has come down to man as his first speech and first scripture at a period when there were no class restrictions, no racial, national and geographical boundaries, and therefore, the Vedas have a message for all people of all nations and of all times living on this terrestrial planet in the company of innumerable species of dumb and mute animal creatures, who for their code of living are guided dominatingly by their so-called *instincts*, whilst man is the only highly developed species, which has to be *instructed*, and the Vedas constitute the element of our first divine instruction.

The Veda or the Divine Knowledge is one, with a uniform divine philosophy of dynamic realism purposeful creation. The study of the Veda cannot be made structure-wise. scattered through number of strata: it cannot be taken piece-meal. The Vedas, as a supreme surprise, have been preserved to us with utmost care in the form of four Books or Samhitas, all bearing the same message, indicating the same spirit of thought, possessing the same gospel of life: and thus the texts and their material content should be considered as an integral whole. It is against our traditional spirit to read into the lines of this sacred scripture numerous stages of evolutionary development, and regarding some passages as the earliest and primitive, whilst the others as highly evolved and therefore, the last to be composed. Our modern scholars of the Vedic literature trained on a new methodology, developed in the West during the past two centuries or so, have considerably erred on this

score in their enthusiasm of anthropology, linguistics, philology and even archaeology. The Vedas were always held in high esteem, and therefore, they have been influencing history in several ways; they have been so often misunderstood also. It is to the credit of the Western scholars that they very scientifically edited the oriental texts, prepared their glosses, indexes and concordances; but their translations, annotations and the critical study lacked in the sense of that sympathy which a scripture meant to clevate mankind through all times deserves. It is not a fault of the modern scholars so much as of our own learned scholiasts for whom the Vedic texts remained for centuries merely formulae for ritualistic and ecclesiastical practices. Our people preserved the heritage of the mantras, but their dynamic meaninefulness was entirely lost to them. It was a blessed augury for all of us that at the close of the Nineteenth century, we had a person of the stature of Davananda Sarasvati, well-versed in the Vedic literature and grammar, a man with clear vision and of a high spiritual order. He gave us a new insight into the studies of the Vedic texts. The Vedas are, according to him, to be interpreted with the Vedas themselves, and with the esteem with which the spirit of the seers of the Upanisads, and of the six systems of the Vedic philosophy looked upon them. In other words, the Vedas are to be interpreted with a theistic rationalistic view, given to us at a time when the language was in its most fluid natural form, free from the arrogance of specified and concretized meanings. Vedic texts are the first source of language and ideas both; they are, as so often mistaken, not the outcome of a language with which man-community was well-versed, and the outburst of the ideas, already evolved in the society. In this sense, the Indian philosophers have been saying, and never tired of repeating the same again and again, that the Vedas are apauruseya (अपीरपेप) or non-man-composed. The Vedas constitute a source, not a reservoir. I know, it would be difficult for a man, trained on modern lines, to appreciate this vital difference. But once you accept this proposition, Dayananda's point of view of interpretation would be quite clear. Many of our present day scholars err in this

respect. They start with an imposed hypothesis that like any other literature, the Vedas too derive their contents from innumerable channels, flowing from the Arctic regions. from the Central Asia, from the Middle-East, or from other remote corners of the world. This is quite natural to think so, if you regarded the Vedas as one of the most ancient reservoirs, fortunately saved for us from the rayages of times-But if you consider the Vedas, as the First Source, the entire pleture would be different. Dayananda, and later on Aurosindo revived this idea again for us in modern times. quite in consonance with the concept held by the seers of the Upanisads and Indian philosophy So they constitute a Divine Code, the First Source Book, and a literature to inspire us in all walks of our life for our individual and collective good. Not that we are interested in the study of a very ancient literature or language, not that we are interested in the history of human development through ages. that we should go through the contents of the Vedas, but since they contain in them an eternal message of life, and have a present-worth for all of us, that we should take to the studies of the Vedas, and adopt them for our dynamic life. They constitute a LIVING BOOK and not a dead pay.

We have, in our present stallies, tried to interpret the Vedas on the basis of the following traditionally accepted

postulates:

 The Vedas constitute the First Source Book of Knowledge, given to man, for his individual and collective

good, in the present life and for a better future-

2. The Supreme Knowledge emanates from the same Lord as is the Creator of the universe also and to whom we owe our own corporeal existence in this life and the lives to come. And therefore, there should be no contradiction between what we read into the texts and what we observe in the creation.

3. The concept of divinity is a concept of monotheism; the entire creation is governed by one existence, supreme and super, omniscient, omnipresent and omnipotent. He alone is the Source Book of Knowledge and the First Cause of all that has been created. Our Lord, the First Cause, is an Infinite Unity; and He, the Supreme Self,

with all His benevolence, has created this world for the good of numberless infinitesimal unities (the category of lower self) out of the eternally existing matter, self-endowed with plastic material causality.

4. The world is real, in no sense a dream, a myth, an illusion, but all the three, the Creator, the creation, and the infinitenimal solves, constitute a drummic reality

Our Lord is not only the cause of creation, and the source of knowledge, the moral code for man has also been provided by him. He is the reimary source of an ethical code. He Himself is morality purconified. He is Truth. He is Justice, He is Benevolence, He is Activity and He is the Sucreme Blies. An interpretation of a Vedic Text which goes against the con opts of morality, exemplary ethics and standard values of life, is therefore, not acceptable. The personal ethics is cutlined in the five vamas and five nivamas enumerated in the Yoga Sutras of Pataniali. The five restraints or vama are: (1) benevolence or non-violence, ahinisa (अहिसा), (ii) truthfulness or satya (सत्य), (iii) abstinence from misappropriation or astera (अस्तेय), (iv) celibacy or bramacharya (बक्राचये), and (v) freedom from availe, non-covetousness of appropriate (automs). The five observances or nigamas are (1) cleanliness or sauca (फीच) (ii) contentment or santosa (क नाम), (iii) austerity or tapas (599) (11) study and self-evaluation or svadhyaya (रवाध्याय), and (v) devotion to the Supreme Lord or isvarapranichana (देवनग्रिज्यान The Atharva-veda enumerates some of these values as satva (तल truth), brhat (बहुत, infinite), rta (चत, eternally right), diksa (बीचा, consecration), tapas (तपस, austerity or penance), brahma (बहा, knowledge), and vaina (पन्न, selfless dedication)—these are the values which sustain our life on this Mother Earth (Av. XII, 1, 1).

6. The Vedas have a message for all and sundry; they treat man as a son of the Mother Earth and the celestial father. The Vedas were given to us at the earliest times when there were no geographical boundaries of land, sea or interspace, and no proper names were given to a land, to a mountain, to a river or to a sea either. All men belonged to a common world, and they stood for universal

fraternity. It was centuries afterwards, that the rivers, and lands were given proper names borrowed from the Vedic texts. Neither our Himalayas were known by this name. nor our Vindhyas, neither the Sindhu, the Ganga, the rivers of the Punjab or of the Indo-gangetic plane had yet their names, nor the cities like Ayodhya, Prayaga or Kasi were known as cities either. The Vedas speak of the eternal history or the sassata-itihasa, and not the history as we understand it today. Names of places, and objects like rivers or hills and persons were given much after. The Vedas do not give an account of any conflict or war of human history; they speak of the eternal conflict that goes in man even today, - an internal conflict between truth and non-truth, good and evil, between the baser and noble instincts, a conflict between nescience and knowledge. It is the ultimate victory of light over darkness which has been so often spoken of in so many ways. It is a conflict between Arya and Dasyu, the law abider and law-breaker, but it is not the racial conflict. The asuras or panis are not the Assyrians: the Dasyns are in no sense the Dravidians. To see an account of racial or national conflicts in the lines of our Vedic texts, or to trace the history of our relationships to the days of the first revelation would be our utter ignorance and scholiastic injustice.

7. Man has been blessed with language; this is warranted by his capacity of uttering distinct syllables, vowels and consonants of our vocal organ and of identifying them with distinctness by our hearing aid. Man is thus, by his nature, a hearing and speaking biological species. In that sense, our Lord has provided him with divine Speech as a vehicle to communicate and receive ideas. Whilst this speech is man's special privilege, it has its own limitations. It is one of the most important vehicles given to us for our communication, but after all, it is a very poor vehicle. In a set language of limited vocabulary, we have to express our thoughts of gross and abstract realms both. In its term, we have to express the entire spectra of all human experiences. Sugar is sucet in a brothemical sense, music is sweet in another sense, one's face is sweet in another way; our relations are sweet in some other connotation,

and thus we have the sweetness, as if of the ephemeral and physical realms, and beyond that some other type of sweetness of mental and spiritual realms. Fach and every sweetness has its own spectrum, but our vocabulary is poor. There is a celestial world outside with the sun, moons, and stars, but there is a similar world of inner experience in our interior too. The Vedic texts have their own peculiar fascinating way of taking you step by step, so often in one and the same hymn, from a mundane object to the higher level, and elevating you higher and higher, they would take you to the most abstract and delightful spiritual realms. These texts would be talking to you in terms of your household fuel-fire, but lift you up by and by to the highest elevated fire of the innermost core of the Anandamaya and the Vijnanamaya Kosas. They might start with the description of a sweet herbal extract (so well known as Soma), but take you to the Soma of your invigorating youth, and finally to the highly elevating and exhibarating experiences of our spiritual realm. Thus these texts would sometimes in one and the same hymn would take you upon a sojourn from the most familiar known mundane realm to the loftiest experience, for which we do not possess any vocabulary in our language. Similar to Soma, we have so many other terms, which are applicable on mundane plane as well as the higelist spiritual plane. For example, Maruts may be ordinary soldiers of an army, brilliantly dressed and decorated, and accomplished with shining weapons. They may be again rain-bearing thunder-clouds in the spatial regions; they may equally constitute our vital forces of inner realms, when we talk of them in a spiritual context, Indra as a resplendent lord may be the head of any organization, even a state; again for the same reason, he may be lower self (the soul or atman) in a body; he may be one of the names of the sun, or he may be our Creator, the Supreme Lord.

8. Like all divine things, the Vedic text is capable of multiple interpretations. The multiplicity is due to various reasons. The texts are in a fluid language, which in its most natural form, is capable of multiple interpretations. In this sense, a term like "go" (4) may mean earth

or cow or both. Interspace has been given sixteen synonyms in the Nighantu, including words as epith (which may also mean water), prthivi (also meaning earth) and samudra (also meaning sea). The word parvata means mountain and cloud both; the sruti or Veda contains terms nearest to their etymology, and in that sense, the word like 'tata' means father and also son; the word nana means mother and daughter both. The word pati (the protector) stands for husband and father (or the head of a group) both; blirata and bharta (brother and husband) carry the same sense. In the sruti, the etymological means would naturally give rise to the multiplicity of interpretations. On the other hand, in the sastra, each term should have a definite restricted connotation.

Multiplicity of interpretation is also due to the universality of concepts. What is applicable to a small group may equally be applicable to large groups. The study of units takes us to the study of groups. Then, we have another type of multiplicity which arises out of the analogies or parallelisms. This gives birth to the well known adhiblatta (अधिमूत्र), adhi-leva (अधिदेव), and adhvatma (अध्यात्न) concepts. One and the same text may be interpreted in a parallel way in all the three realms: physico-chemical, biological and psychological; very often, there is another type of cryptical multiplicity of interpretations, which is also permissible in the Vedic texts. The words, bhuh, bhuvah and such, may be cited as examples of this category; the words agni, mitra, varuna, soma, indra, asvinau, are also cryptical in the same sense, and have to be interpreted according to the context.

There is another cryptographical group represented in terms of numerals. The so-often quoted example of the

type is the Text:

चल्वारि श्रृङ्का बयो अस्य पादा है शीर्ष सप्त हस्तासो अस्य । ब्रिधा बढ़ो वृषभो रोग्बीति महो देवी मर्स्या आविवेश ॥ (Rv. IV. 58.3)

This has been translated by Griffith as follows:

Four are his horns, three are the feet that I car him, his heads are two, his han is are say in in number. Bound with a triple bond, the steer rears loudly, the mighty God hath entered into mertals.

Now who is this steer, and what is the idea behind the numerals four, three, and seven? In the ritualistic interpretation of Sayana, the four Vedas are the four horns of agni; and if identified with alitya, then the four cardinal points are the four Lorns. The three feet in the former case are the three darly sacrifices, in the latter morning, noon and evening. The two Teads are, in the former case, the Brahman line (\$7.55) and Pravargya (प्रवस्प) coremonics, in the latter, day and night. Similarly, the seven hands ere explain it, alternatively, at the seven metres of the Veda (gar etri una lete, i or the seven rays of the sun, and the triple is and as the Mantra, Kaiya, and Brahmana, prayer, ceremonial, and rationale, of the Veda, or the three regions, heaven, firmament, and earth. According to Mahidhara (since this verse is also found in the Yajurveda, XVII-91), the four horns are priests; or nouns, verbs, propositions and particles; the three feet are the Vedas, or the first, second and third persons, or the past, present and future tenses, the two heads are two sacrifices, or the agent and object; the seven hands are the metres or the cases of the noun, and the three bonds are the three daily sacrifices, or the singular, dual and plural numbers. The Nirukta (XIII.") also discusses this verse, and Patanjah in his commentary has discussed it in relation to the subject of grammar as indicated by Mahidhara).

There is another crypto-numerical verse of the same type:

भरवारि वाम् परिभिन्नः पर्दाति ताति विदुक्तंद्वाणा ये मसीपित् । गुरा ग्रीणि निहिता मे ज्ञामन्ति सुरीय वाच मनुष्या वदन्ति ॥ (Rv. I.164 45: Av. IX.10.27)

discussed by the Nirukta (XIII. 9): Speech has been measured out in four divisions; the three, kept in close con-

cealment, cause no motion; of speech, men speak only the fourth division. Speech or vak, it is said, was created four fold; three kinds of which are in the three regions (the Rathantara on Farth, the Vamadeva on the firmament, and the Brhati in the heaven). According to the Nirukta, the three maha vyahrtis and om constitute the four divisions. According to grammarians, the four are nama (noun), akhyata (अध्यात) (verbs), upasarga (prepositions) and nipata (particles); according to ritualists, the four are mantra, kalpa, brahmana, and vyavahariki (ब्यानहारिकी). According to the etymologists, the four divisions are 7k, yaju, sama, and vyavahariki. Dayananda considers the four divisions to be nama (noun), akhyata (verb), upasarga (prepositions) and nipata (particles); of these the three (nama, akhyata and ursargus) are used only by the people of learning, whilst the ignorant ones, the common people, use only the *nipatas* or prepositions, According to another school, the four divisions pertain to reptiles, to birds, to small snakes, and the fourth is the speech of common man. Another classification considers the speech of cattle, birds, musical instruments and primitive races of forests.

9. In order to interpret a word, one should be familiar with the rules of grammar and etymology both. The interpreter should be familiar with several disciplines of knowledge, since neither grammar nor etymology alone would lead to a sound interpretation. One should be familiar with the Vedic diction also. The nature of our problem of interpretation would be clear from the two passages, which we quote from the Nirukta (II.5 and 6); here the word gauli (না) has been interpreted in ten ways: (i) The word gault is a synonym of 'earth', so called because it goes very far, or because people go over it (vgam, गम्). Or it may be derived from vga (गा) with the suffix au (ga-au-gau). (11) Moreover, it is a synonym of 'an animal', from the same root also. (ni) Further, in the latter meaning, there are Vedic passages where primary forms of gauli are used in a derivative sense: "mix Soma with milk" (गोनि घोणीत मत्सरम्, IX. 46. 4; gobhih-with milk; matsaram—soma). Here gauh is used in the sense of milk.

Matsarah (मत्सर) means soma; it is derived from the root √mand (मन्द्), meaning to satisfy. Matsarah is a synonym of greed also: it makes man mad after wealth. Payas (पनम्) (milk) is derived from the \sqrt{pa} ($\sqrt{\pi}$), to drink, or from √pyay (प्याप्), to swell. Ksiram (क्षीरम), (milk) is derived from the ksar ($\sqrt{93}$), to flow; or it is derived from \sqrt{ghas} ($\sqrt{93}$), to consume, with the suffix ira (ईर), like usira (उशीर, root of a plant). (iv) "Milking Soma, they sit on a cow-skin" (बंशुं दुहन्ती बप्यासते गवि, X. 94.9), i.e. gauh is used in the sense of cow-skin used for sitting on. Amsuh (अ म, Soma is so called because) no sooner than it goes in, it is agreeable, or it is agreeable for life. Carma (वर्म, skin) is derived from the root \sqrt{var} (र चर्), to move, or it is so called because it is cut off from the body. (v) Moreover, gault means skin and phlegm;"Thou art girded round with skin and phlegm, be strong" (गोमि सन्तद्घो बसि बीळगस्व, VI 47.26); this is said in praise of a chariot. (vi) Moreover, it means tendon and phlegm: "Girt with tendon and phlegm, it flies when dischared" (गोभि: सन्नवृक्षा पतिव प्रसूता", VI. 75.11); this is in praise of an arrow. (vii) Bow-string is called gauh also: if it be gavya (गड्या), it is the derivative form; if not, it is causal, i.e. it sets arrows in motion: "On every strip of wood, twanged the well-strung string: thence the men-eating birds flew" (ब्रह्मे ब्रह्मे नियता मीमयद गौस्ततो वयः प्रपतान् पूरुषाद:, X, 27, 22).

In this passage the word vih (च) is a synonym of bird, and is derived from the root vi (२ चो), to go. Moreover, it is a synonym of arrow also from the same root [thus vih (चि:)=bird=arrow]. (viii) The Sun is called gauh also, for we have: "Lo that charioteer in the sun who has joints" (उतार पर्वे पवि, VI. 56.3). "Having joints means having brilliance", says Aupamanyava. Moreover, a ray of the sun illuminates the moon. That the illumination of the moon is caused by the sun is to be established by the following: "Susumna is the ray of the sun, the moon is the holder" (सुपुष्य सूर्यरिमम्बन्द्रमा गम्बर्वेस्तस्य, Yv. YVIII. 40, S.Br. IX. 4.1.9). This too is a Vedic passage. (ii. That ray is called gauh also. "Here indeed they thought of the ray" (बबाह गोरमम्बन, I. 84.15). (x) All the rays are called gavah (जाव) also: "We desire to go to those regions of you two, where

are nimble and many horned rays. There indeed, shines forth bughtly that highest step of the waterstriding Vinnu".

सा मां वारतू युक्ति मनध्यै यस धावी मृश्यि ह्वा अयात । असाह संयुक्तिमस्य वृष्ण परस्य पदमवभागि भृति॥

(Rv. I. 154, 6)

We have illustrated our point of view by sting only one example i.e. the interpretation of the word "goods" out of hundreds of such words of urring in our Vedic texts.

10. The Vedic philosophy is not the philosophy of pantheism, -it is not the heathen worth, of all pods cither. It is not the destrine that Gol is everything and everything God. It is not the monumer her in the sense that only one bring exists, it does not deny the duality of matter an I sp.rit, praketi (अक्रिंग) and atmin(अपना)] he Vedic doctrine is not the concept of henotheism, which represents the belief in one God without asserting that he is the only God. It is not a concept that when we talked of God as Agni, we attributed to him super-most qualities, whilst we thought of other gods India, Mitra, Varuna, Visnu, or Soma as subservient to him; and the next moment when we talked of Varuna, we attributed supermost attributes to him, giving other gods as a secondary position. Nor is the Vedic philosophy a philosophy of primitive theism of anthropological nature, nor is it the concept of atheism. It is a concept of all embracing pure monotheism, depending on the consisting eternal and immortal God, the one, the supreme all-knowing and omnipotent blissful existence, an Infinite Unity, along with numberless infantesimal unities, known as lower self or the soul (the jinaturan जीवान्या), infinitesimal but existing for all times, the uncreated beings, which for their knowledge and bliss depend on the grace of God, who is just and benign. Coexisting with the above-mentioned two categories the Supreme Self, and numberlies infinitesimal lower selves, is a third eternal category of Prakrti or matter with the material causality as its only attribute; it provides a multidimensional canvas to the

Great Artist, the Supreme Self, for creation. The art is His, the canvas is hers, of the prakeri. He manifests Himself through His creation. The glory of the Sun, the beauty of the Moon, the vast force behind the Wind, clouds or storms is His. He is the light behind all lights; He is the Force beyond all forces, He is the divine behind all divinities, and he is the supreme bliss behind all that is pleasant and sweet. And in that sense, He becomes the Personified I ire, the Personified Light, the Personified Sun, the Personified Wind and so on and so forth. He alone is to be invoked, whilst apparently we are invoking His manifestations in this creation. This is the sublime concept of monotheism behind the curtain of his glory manifested in His divers creation.

The lower self when embodied in a corporeal complex manifests itself also in the same way. The minor gods to to be invoked in this case are eyes, ears, the organs of smell, taste and touch and breathing system. The glory of these minor gods is de facto the glory of the self, the atman. In the Cosmic Complex is the glory of the Supreme Lord, and through His glory, the Nature's bounties, the minor gods, become glorious and worthy of invocation; in our body complex, the real glory is of the self, whilst so long, the self stays in the body, its glory secondarily glorifies the sense-organs, which in the Vedic terminology, are also known as minor gods.

Veda and Deva—In the Vedic texts, the word for god or gods is deva or devata. Dayananda defines the word devam as बानार हर्षकर विजेशार द्योतक वा (Rv. I. 1.1), i.e. the one who is a donor, the cause of happiness, the cause of victory, or the shining one. At another place, he translates devan (देवान्) as दिव्यानी-दिवानि, विद्यानिदिवानुमान, विव्यान् कर्त्न, विव्यान् भोगान् वा (I. 1. 1), i.e. the glorious sense organs, glorious attributes as learning etc., the glorious seasons, and glorious objects of enjoyment. The word deva (देव) is a synonym of learned persons (Da)a on Rv. I. 34. 11; 40. 3, 44 13, 53. 11); it is synonymous with Sun, Moon, Farth and other celestial bodies: पृथिवी पूर्वजीकादय (Da)a. on I. 164. 39); the word deva or devata stands for 33 entities eight vasus (वसव.), elever

rudras (रहा), twelve adityas (आदित्या), Indra (इन्ह्र) and Prajapati (प्रजापति) (S.Br.). Each verse or hymn of the Vedas is associated with certain devatas; which indicate the subject-matter of the verse. This we shall take up in some details.

Vedas and Devatas-We have a detailed discussion on devata (deities) in the Nirukta; i.e. a discussion on the subject-matter in the Vedic verses. Yaska in the Nirukta (VII. 1-5) says: The section which enumerates appellations of deities, to whom panegyries (stuti) are primarily addressed is called daivatam (देवतम्), i.e. relating to deities. A seer addresses his panegyrics for the fulfilment of certain desires. and from whom he wishes to attain his objects. Such stanzas of panegyrics are of three kinds: (i) indirectly addressed (paroksakṛta, परोसक्त), (ii) directly addressed pratysksakrta, प्रत्यक्ता), and (iii) self-invocations adhyatmikya, बाध्यारिमस्य). Of these the indirectly addressed stanzas are composed in all cases of nouns but the verb of the third person only. For example: (a) Indra rules heaven, Indra earth (X. 89, 10). (b) I will indeed proclaim the heroic exploits of Indra (I. 32. 1).

Then, the directly addressed stanzas are compositions in the second person, and are joined with the word "thou"

as the pronoun. For example,

Thou, O Indra, art born from strength (X. 153, 2).

Moreover, the praises are directly, while the objects of praise are indirectly, addressed; e.g.,

Do not praise any other (VIII. 1.1). Sing forth, O Kanvas (I. 37. 1).

The self invocations are compositions in the first person, and are joined with the word 'I' as the pronoun, e.g. the hymn of Indra Vaikuntha (X. 48; 49) the hymn of Lava (X. 119) or the hymn of Vak (X. 125):

I was the first possessor of all precious gear (X. 48.1).

I have enriched the singer with surpassing wealth (X. 49.1).

I, in my grandeur, have surpassed the heavens and all this spacious earth. Have I not drunk the Soma Juice.

(X. 119.8)
I travel with the Rudras and the Vasus, with the Adityas and All-gods, I wander.

(X. 125. 1)

Of the three types of the verses, directly addressed, and indirectly addressed are by far the most numerous. Self-invocations (adhyatmikyas) are few and far between.

In some verses, there is only praise of the deity without any benediction being invoked; for example, in the hymn, "I will indeed proclaim the heroic exploits of Indra" (I 32. 1). Further, in some verses there is only benediction without any praise being offered, as "may I see well with my eyes, may I be radiant in my face, may I hear well with my cars." Such verses are invariably found in the Yajurveda (adhvaryaveda आवनं केंद्र), and sacrificial formulae, There is another category, where there are asseverations (sapatha, अपन) and imprecations (abhisapa, अपन), e.g.,

बचानुरीय यदि यात्वानो वस्मि। (May I die today, if I be a juggling demon. (VIII. 104. 15).

जमा स वीरैदंगिमिवियूया । (Now may he be deprived of ten heroes.) (VII. 104.15).

Further, in some verses, there is an intention of describing a particular state:

न मृत्युरासीदमृतं न तर्हि। (Then was no death, nor indeed immortality.) (X-129.2).

तम बासीत् तमसा गूळहमजे। [In the Leginning (of creation), there was darkness, hidden in darkness.] (X. 129.3).

^{1.} इन्डस्य नु धीर्याण प्रवोचन्। (Rv. I. 32.1)

^{2.} शुक्ता ब्रह्मलोग्यां भूपासम् । तुबर्चा मुखेन । शुक्त कर्णाम्यां भूपासम् । (cf. Paraskara Gr. Su. II. 6-19, Asva. Gr. Su. III. 6-7)

Then in some verses, there is apprehension (परिदेवना) arising from a particular state:

सुदेवी बत प्रपत्तेदनावृत् । (The benevolent God may fly forth today and never return.) (X. 95. 14)

न विज्ञानामि यदि बेदमस्मि। [I do not know whether I am this or (that)]. (L 164.37)

Then in certain verses, there is censure (निन्दा) or praise (प्रसंसा); e.g.,

केवसाची भवति केवलादी । (He alone is guilty who cats alone.) (X. 117.6)

भोजस्पेदं पुष्करिणीव बेग्न । (This dwelling place of a liberal person is beautiful like a lotus bed.) (X. 107, 10)

Similarly, there is censure of gambling (ছুৱ-বিন্বা) and praise of agriculture (কৃষিমৰ্বা) in the dice-hymn. (X. 34).

There are certain stanzas in the Vedic texts where deities are not assigned or specified. Such stanzas, according to the Nirukta, belong to the same deity to whom that particular sacrifice, or part of the sacrifice is offered. Before taking up the work of commenting on the Vedic texts, Dayananda prepared for his personal use, the index of devatas of all the four Vedas, that is he tentatively assigned the subject matter with care and scrutiny. In such cases, seers are supposed to be guided by visions in respect to the interpretations of the Vedic Mantras (एक्युक्या-क्येरियापेक्ट पीमा मन्तद्बद्धा मकन्त, Nir. VIL 3).

Where there is no reference to sacrifice, and no deity specified, the verses are said to belong to Prajapati according to ritualists, and to Narasamsa (नाराबंध) according to

etymologists.

Sometimes, the devata or deity may be an optional one, or even a group of deities. It is indeed a very prevalent practice, as the Nirukta says, in every-day life in the world to dedicate things in common including what is sacred to gods, to guests and to the manes.

In some hymns or verses, we find that not only the well-known deities are praised, the non-deities are also praised like deities; for example, the objects beginning with horse and ending with herb (Nigh V. 3, 1-22) together with the eight pairs बच्दी द्वन्द्वानि (Nigh. V. 3. 29-36). On such cases, the author of the Nirukta says, "The student should not think that matters relating to gods are adventitious as it were. On account of the super-eminence of the deity, a single soul is praised in various ways. Other gods are the individual limbs of a single soul. Or else, as people say, seers praise objects according to the multiplicities of their original nature, as well as from its universality. They are produced from each other (e.g. Daksa is said to be born from Aditi, and Aditi from Daksa). They are the original forms of each other. They are produced from karma (action), they are produced from the soul. Soul is even their chariot, their horse, their weapon, their arrows; soul is indeed the all in all of gods. And thus, according to Yaska, the non-deities are but different manifestations of the same single soul as if. They all shine by the divine glory of the Supreme Self. And therefore, even the nondeities are treated as if they are deities.

According to the etymologists, there are three deities (devatah) only (Ait. Br. II. 17). (i) Agni, whose sphere is Earth, (ii) Vayu whose sphere is atmosphere or interspace, and (iii) Aditya or the Sun whose sphere is heaven. In our human complex, these three deities correspond to the physical body, vital complex, and psychological complex. Of these each receives many appellations on account of his super-eminence, or the diversity of his function, just as a priest, though he is one, is called the sacrificer (hotr), the director (adhvaryu) the possessor of the sacred lore (brahama) and the chanter (udgatr).

The author of the Nirukta has also discussed the question of appearance (akara-cintana नाकार चिन्तन) of these gods. Some say, that they are anthropomorphie for their panegyrics as well as their appellations (purusavidha) are like those of sentient beings. We have such texts:

ऋष्या त इन्द्र स्पविरस्य बाहू।
(O Indra, the two arms of the mighty one are noble).
(VI.47.8)

बा शाम्यां हरिष्यामिन्द्र याहि।
(O Indra, come with thy team of two bay steeds).
(II.18.4)

जदीन्द्र पिन च प्रस्थितस्य।
(O Indra, eat and drink the (Soma) placed before (thee).
(X.116.7)
आज कर्ण अधी हवम्।

Hear our call, O God that has't listening ears (I. 10.9)

This is merely a literary style of addressing these deities, for everyone knows that fire, air, sun, earth or moon are unanthropormorphic (in no way like a man). It must be rememered, that not only deities but inanimate objects, like stones, herbs, dice etc. have also been addressed, as if they are anthropomorpdic.

यमि कन्दन्ति हस्तिभिस्तसभिः। (They shout with their green mouths). (X. 94.2)

This is a panegyric of stones. (पानस्तुति :).

गुख रषं युयुजे तिन्युराध्विनम् । Sindhu yoked the comfortable car, drawn by a horse. (X. 75.9).

This is a panegyric of a river (नदी-स्तुति).

One should, therefore, have a full familiarity with the Vedic diction or the verbal style before he can really interpret the Vedic stanzas. It is the divine knowledge which is being imparted to man, who, at least, is expected to know of himself, and therefore, the Vedic texts appear to have anthropomorphic contexts, even when they are referring to inanimate objects or deities.

Another peculiarity of the Vedic diction must be realized. It is a fact that according to the Vedic concept, our Supreme Lord is one, though He is known by various names, according to His attributes, functions and nature.

We have a verse:

इन्द्रं नित्नं वरुगमन्तिमाहुरयो दिन्यः स सुपर्णो गरूनान् । एकं सद् विषा बहुधा वदस्यन्तिं पर्म मात्तरिक्वानमाहुः ॥ They call Him Indra, Mitra, Varuna, Agni, and He is heavenly noble-winged Garutman. To what is one, sages give many a name; they call it Agni, Yama and Matarisvan. (Rv. I. 164.46)

And thus Indra, Mitra etc. are different names, titles or attributes of one and the same Supreme. But, it is so often that it appears that gods are being jointly invoked. Indra is jointly invoked along with Agni, Soma, Varuna, Pusan, Brhaspati, Brahmanaspati, Parvata, Kutsa, Visnu and Vayu. Mitra is jointly praised with Varuna; Soma with Pusan and Rudra; Pusan with Vayu and Parjanya with Vata. The function of Aditya or sun is to draw out and hold the juices with his rays. This Aditya is jointly praised with Candramas, Vayu and Samvatsara. (Ait. Br. 11. 32; III. 31).

Salient Features of the Present Translation

1. The translation is meant to be enjoyed by all, and in no case is meant for Vedic scholars and the spirit of the text is given in a simple language for those who would like to be inspired with the Vedic lore.

2. The language used is the present day prose, and not the Biblical English. Even for God, the second person plural has been used, and not the second person singular,

commonly in usage in the Vedic text.

3. The Vedic grammar takes up a considerable licence in respect to inflexions and so on, and therefore, simplest grammatical rules have been followed in our translation. As far as possible, present tense, including present perfect, have been given preference over past tenses.

4. Each verse is capable of multiplicity of interpretations; in our translation, we have preferred to interpret text from spiritual and psyschological point of view to inculcate love, dedication and devotion to our Lord. There

are yet occasions, where interpretations have been given on other lines, whenever the subject matter obviously

refers to social topics.

5. The words like Indra, Agni, Mitra and Varuna have been translated in regards to the connotations they represent. They have not been treated as specific deities or gods; they represent common appellations to lower self or the Supreme Lord. They are attributive and not proper names. And so are terms like Maruts or Asvinau.

6. Interpretations are based on the fact that there is no conflict between the Vedic ideas and the experiences and observations in the divine creation. No interpretation would be held valid if it goes contrary to Nature's Laws,

or contrary to the morals or high values of life.

7. Since the Vedas were given to us prior to human history, the interpretations are given on the basis of the concept that no historical or geographical references are to be sought for in the Vedic texts.

8. The Vedas constitute the divine knowledge; there is no primitivism in the Vedas. It would have been erroneous on our part if we had interpreted them anthro-

pologically or archaeologically.

9. The Vedas precede all our philological contacts. The Vedic words occur in their most natural form, and as such, they have been interpreted in the natural way. In this respect, the derivations indicated by the authors of Nirukta, the Unadi Kosa, and the lines shown by Daya-

nanda and Aurobindo have been very useful.

10. The Vedas are the Source Books, and much later in history, these texts came to be used for ritualistic purposes, and therefore from time to time, various types of viniyogas were suggested. We have tried our best to see that the interpretations are not prejudiced by ecclesiastical and ritualistic considerations. This does not mean that the fire ritual, or yajna, with fuel, butter and edible and medicinal preparations, has no sanction in the Vedas. The Vedic texts speak of the havir yajna, cosmic yajna and spiritual yajna with a unique parallelism.

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मध्ये बध्यः पवते परि	4. \$4. \$	अधिना बाजिनीवस् बुवेधां	4. vic. 1
बन्दो बार परि पियं	4. No. 3	भन्तिना वायुना युवं	1. 4c. 0
मन्यो भारे परि नियो	to the terms of	सम्बनावेह । तिराश्चित्	ધ, તાધ, તા
अस्यो बारेभिः पवते	School to	अश्विनावेद ० हँसाविव	4. vc. t
भगोच्यक्षिः समिवानर	U. SU. 2	अधिना सु विचाकशाङ्	Z. 01. to
मधापिनदं मनु पर्यपस्पन्	to. tc. c	मचिना सहेंने खुद्धि	C. R\$. \$#
भक्तन्वती रीयते सं	to. 48. c	अस्विना दरिणाविव	4. UC. R
अस्मारपमवर्तं अहाण	R. Ry. V	मिनोरसनं रयमनशं	1. (20. 10
अस्थाम तं काममधे	the terms of	अर्थी गयी सुरूप इत्	Zi Wi K
भरपान ते सुमति	F stty. 3	अधेन चित्रारपी माता	પ્ર. પર ર

अभी न करी वृष्मिष्कानः	ण. चड २८
सचो न कन्द्रक्षतिभिः	3. 28. 3
सभी न चळदो ह्या	4. £8. 3
भर्षा गळहा सुर्व स्थ	क ११६ छ
अ रूपस्य त्मना रप्यस्य	w. wt. to
भक्त्यो वारो अभवन्तदिन्द	1. 33.13
अवस्त्रं युन्सु धृतनामु	1. 1.1.21
मनाव्यत्वमं वृतनाम्	c. vo. v
मनाज्यो आप्र कुलभी	1. 10 V
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मही पुत्रामी अदिवर्षे	10. 32. c
मही स्यम्यतन्तुःभ	1. 34. 6
असंबृष्टी जायम मात्री	4. (1. 3)
असम सच परम व्योगन्	te. 4. 3
असत्सु में बन्तिः सामिवेगी	to. 20 1
भसद्भ सुवीयमुत	6 31.10
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असपना भपनारी जयन्त्यभि	₹±, ₹40, 6
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अमर्जि रथ्यो यथा पवित्रे	*. \$5. t
असर्वि वका रथ्य प्रथाकी	*. *.t. t
असर्ति वां स्परित वेधमा	f tet. a
असर्वि वाजी तिर पतित	total to
असर्वि स्कम्मो दिव उचनी	*. ct. ut
भसभतः रातधारा कमि	1. 68.30
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असादि वृत्तो बद्धिगत्रगत्	y w w
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भसावि ते बुबुपाणाय	G. Wall G
भसावि देवं गोकवीकशन्यो	क. २१. १
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मसाबि सोमो भरतो	+ cq. t

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अस्मस्यं सु त्विभिन्द	to. (33. 0	सम्माकभिन्तु भृणुद्धि	⊌. ३३.१¢
अस्मभ्यं सु वृषण्यस्	c. 2%, 14	अस्याकनिन्द्रः समृतपु	to. 209, 22
अस्यभ्यमिन्द् विन्द्रपुर्मेञ्	۹. ۶ ۹,	अस्मार्कामन्द्र दृष्टर	ધ, ત્રુધ, હ
अस्मी अवन्तु ते दात	H. 31, 10	अस्मार्कामन्द्र भूतु ते	\$. 84. Za
मस्मौ भविद्वि विश्वहेन्द	B. 31, 12	अस्यार्का सन्द्र <u>ा</u> वस्था	૭. ૮૨. ૧.
भस्मो इहा पूर्णीप्व	W. 31.11	अस्माकमिन्द्रहि नी	ધ, વૃધ, ૮
अस्याभस्या इदन्यसी	E. WR. W	अस्माकमुत्तमं कृधि	W. 31. 14
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भस्या प्रदु प्राधिदेवपत्री	t. Et. c	अस्मार्काम सत्याम स्	ч. Цв. Со
भम्मा इद् त्यद्तु	1. ६१.१५	भस्फाटते त्रविपादीपमाण	t. tot - u
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भम्मा ह्यु त्वद्य	t. 8t. 8	भरमात्नु तत्र चीद्यन्द	9 0, E
अस्मा इद् य तवस	1. 61. 1	शस्मिनसम्बे अध्युत्तर	₹ a. P.<. ₹
अस्या इद् म भग	4. 88.88	ऑस्थलस्यान्त्रसङ्ग एका	to. [32, 5
शस्मा इषु भय इय	P. 电影、电	भस्मिन इन्द्र पृत्सुनी	te. Rei t
भग्ना इद् मार्तिमव	· 表、 表表。 6	अस्मित्यक्ष परम निस्थार्थन	વ. વ્યા, (⊌
भन्मा इंदु स्तीमं सं	t. St. d	अस्मिन्यंत अशस्या	9, 3A, 6
भन्मा उत्त्याय पर्वतस्य	4. 84. A	अम्म आ बहुतं गयि	c. 4. th
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भस्मा ऊ पु भभूतये	c. Wt. t	अस्मे इन्द्रावरुणा विश्ववार	a. ca. a
अस्मा एनदिन्यर्वेच	\$. 39. W	अस्मे इन्द्री वरणी मित्री	७ ८२. १०
भन्मा एतन्मस्यङ्ग्यमस्या	E. 34. 4		उ. ८३.१०
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अस्माके त्या सुती उप	C. T. WR.	अस्थे ता त इन्द्र सन्तु	१० २२,१३
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अस्माकं धृध्युया रघी	w. at. tw	अम्मे घेहि धुनवशो	♦. ३२. ६
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भहन्द्रबमृचीपम	८. ३३.३६	आस्यन्य चूत्रहन्तमं	८. ७४. ४
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भा त्वा होता महर्दिती	૮ રૂપ્ત. ૮	भाद् तु ते भनु कर्तु	c. 81. 4
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मा नामभिमेरतो वसि	N. Wa. to	आ नेः नियुद्धिः० यज्ञम	45 45 1
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भा नासत्या यच्छतं	t. Rw. to	भा नो वर्दिः सधमदि	to, ar to
भा नासत्या विभिन्ना	to awaitt	भा नो नहीं रिशाइसी	१ २६, ४
भा निरेकपुत प्रियमिन्द	4. RW. W	भा नो शहनता शहतीभिवती	A: A4 ()
भा निवर्तन वर्तय	to. to. c	भा नो बह्माणि मस्तः	ર. 3,૪ ૬
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मा नूनं पातमन्त्रिता रचेन	د. د. ۶	मानो भद्राः कदनी	7, 24, 1
भा नृतं पातमचिनाचेनिः	e 60. 4	सानो भर दक्षिणेनाभि	c. ct. t
मा नूनं यातमश्चिनमा	c tu	का नो भर भगभिन्द	3. 30. to.
भा भूनं रपुवर्तनि	c. 4. c	भानो भर कृपणं	ξ. ξe. c
मा नूनमश्चिना युवं	c. *. t	भानो नगन्यअनं	c. uc. R
मा नूचमधिनोक्तीपः	c u	भा नो मनस्य दावने	c. 9. 39
भानो भग्ने रुपि भर	t. at. c	मा नो महीमन्यति	ખ. ઘરા દ
भा नो संग्ले वयोच्यं	e 180. 11	भा नो मित्र सुदीतिनि	4. EV. 9
था ने। मारे सुचेतुना	\$1. MR. S	भा नो मिनावरूमा पृत	4. 44. ts
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शा नो मित्रावरुणा दृष्यदृष्टि	3. % ⁶ W	मा परमान सुदुर्ति	4 80, 3
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का नी यह नमोद्रवं	R- WR- R	बा पवस्व दिशां पत	ण. र्ष्त्. प्
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भानी यहाय तक्षत	tattle R		e, ya, y
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भा नो गातमुपश्रुत्यधिना	c. c. 6	भा पवस्तव गर्वि सीम	क, इब्र ह
भा नो याहि परावतो	28.3	मा पवस्व सुर्वार्ष	e, ga, h
भानी याहि महेमते	c. 38. 0	भा पवस्व द्विरण्यवद्	क. ६३. १८
भा नो पाहि मुतावती	c. tu. v	का पशुं मासि पृथिवी	૮. રહ. ર
भा नो बाह्यपश्रुत्युक्षेषु	c. RV. tt	मा पश्चाताचामत्या	a. aa. 4
भानो ग्लानि विश्वता	4, 194, 3		3, 31, 4
भानो रपि मदस्युतं	c. u.tt	भाषभितिष्युः स्तर्यो	ા. રે∄ ∀
भा नो राबांसि नवितः	છ. કુછ. ૮	भाषभिदस्यै पिन्वन्त	J. 14. 1
भा नो बद्दस्य सूनवा	R. Mo. W	भाषभिद्धि स्वयशसः	B, 64. 1
भानी वायों महेतने	C. ME. 24	भागानासी विवस्तती	0 20, %
भानो विश्व भास्का	to teto a	भाषान्तमन्युन्तृपत	to, 64, 4
भानो विश्वान्यश्विता	6. 6. 13	आपी वें: अन्ते पितरेष	to, tot. W
भानो विश्वामिक्रतिभिः	યા સ્થા ક	क्षा पुत्रासी न मातर्र	S. VE. E
भानो विश्वामिकतिमि	c. c. t	आपूर्णी जस्य कलशः	3. 32. 54
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भानी विश्वेषां रसं	41. 41. 1	भाषी भदान्यवारिषं	1, 31 31
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मा नोऽवोभिर्मकतो	t. 240. 2	आपो अस्मान्यातरः	te, to, te
भान्तेभ्यस्ते गुदाभ्यो	\$## \$\$\$# \$	आपो न इंबीस्प यन्ति	€. <%. R
भान्यं दिवो मातरिचा	1, 13, 14	भाषो न सिन्धुमिन	to sk of
भाषः पृणीत भेषत्रं	t- 2% 21	आपो भृषिष्ठा इत्येकी	1.335. 5
	ter no a	मत्पी यं वः प्रयमं	a, wa, t
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भाषपयो विषययोऽन्त	ધ. પ્ ર . ₹∎	भाषो हि हा मयोभुवस्ता	to, t
भा प्रधाय महिना	G. Mar. A	मा प्यायस्य मदिन्तम	t. 98. tu
आपमुषी पार्थिवान्युक	A. At. tt	भाष्यापस्य समेतु ते	11 35 14
भाषपुर्वी विभावरि	ષ. ધ્વ. દ્		M. SE. W
मा पंत्री पार्विवं एको	t. et. 4	भा भ द्व परावतो	c. cq. 1
मा परमामिस्त मध्यमानि	4- 49-11	माम द्वर इस्ति।	લ પાયુ વ
भा पर्वतस्य मध्तामवांसि	Marie Marie Contract	सा प्र यात मस्ते.	c. ₹ህ. c
भा परमान घारय	4. 22. 4	कामा रजांसि दिन्यानि	પ્રાપ્ય ધર્મ ક
भा परमान नी भरावों	5 31 1	<u>भागुपायन्मधुन अतस्य</u>	te. Sc. W
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भा कृत्दं कृत्रदा ददे	2. M. N	मा यक्षेद्रंव मत्य	.) 3 1
भा भन्दमाने उपाके	1, 145 0	मत मन्दननयेन्य गुनुवा	F, 9 F 3
मा भन्दमाने उपमा	1. ⊌ €	आ यत्माकं यशमा	3 3€ €
सा भगतं शिक्षतं	F. Fut. 3	आ यदश् यत्वनन्वतः	G. 131
भा भात्पग्रिरुपसामनीकपुद्	. us E 1	का पदिन्द्रश दद्दे	Z. 38. 18
भा भानुना पार्पिवानि	ξ, ξ, ξ	मा यदिने नृपति तेम	1. 01. 6
मा भारती भारतीभिः	3 ⊌. c	भा यदुवः शतकतवा	t 30 fr
	3 R. C	भा पदुबस्यादुबसे	1 15% 38
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भाभिष्टे अद्य गीभिर्युणन्तो	W. te. W	मा पद्योति हिरण्यय	9. ६४ .२०
भाभूत्वा सदजा वज	10. CW E	भा यद्गहाव वरुणश	s. c4. 3
आभूषेययं वी मरुती	to tory y	भा यद्शं बादोगिन्द	د. ۹٤, ،
भाभोगयं व वदिव्छल	\$ \$10, S	भा यदो पीषणा	c. < 1 s
भा मध्यो अस्या समियन	to. R*. 3	भा वद्दां सूर्यो रषं	৬ এই, ৬
मा मनीपामन्त्रविक्षस्य	1. 1 to, 5	भा बदानीयवशसा	٠. ६٤. ٤
आ सन्द्रमा वरेण्यमा	হ হুদ, হুৰ,	भावने त परायण	to. 189. c
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भा मन्द्रीरिन्द्र हरिभियांहि	3. 8's. (भा वन्मा वना भगहन	C. ! DD. 4
शा मन्येषामा गतं	3. 4c. 8	भा यन्त्रे अभ्यं वनदः	2. ¥. 9
भा मां मित्रावरुणेड	a. 40. 1	आपमच सुरूतं	t. (39. 3
का मा पुषन्तुप इव	\$ WZ. 28	भा पर्याखिदानं तना	4. 4c. 8
आमास पक्षमैष्य	c. c°. a	मा यस्ततन्य रोदसी	4. 1. 11
भा भिवावरुणा भगं	9. J. C	भा यस्तमयी भूवनान्यमत्यी	*. CV R
मा मित्रे वरुणे वयं	4. 92. 1	भा पम्ते भग्न ह्यते	s. 1. <
मामुरज बत्यावतेयेमाः	t. 85.3t	भा यस्ते मर्पिगसुने	7. a, 4.
भा में अस्य वतीस्य	e. 25. c	भा यस्मिन्तं स्वपांत	g, 19, 9
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भा में इवं नासत्याचिना	c. c4. t	भा पश्चिम्बन्दरने नदी	६ २०. ६
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भा यं इस्ते न लादिनं	ξ.	मा पात मरुतो दिव	4. 41. 6
सायः पत्री जायमान	Ę. ţo. W	भा पातमुप भूवतं	J. JY. 1
शा यः पन्नी भारतना	\$. WC. \$	भा पात्विन्दः स्वपतिर्मदाय	fo. WW. t
भा षः पूरं नामिणी	₹- ₹₩*- 3	मा मानिन्द्रो दिव	w. 21. 3
मा यः सोमन जटर	v. au. a	मा यातिन्द्रीऽवस	۷. at. t
भा यः स्वर्णभावना	R. C. W	भा याहि कृणवाम	۵. £3. A
भागभी वाजसातमा	₹. २८. э	मा पादि पर्वतेभ्यः	C, 34, 53
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भा पाहि वनसा सह	7 a 1 5 2 T	या रोदसी अष्टणादीत	10 3
मा याहि शखदुशता	E. Yo U	भा रोदमी बृहर्ता	₹. હર હ
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	a. 4. 11	भागाता या स्ट्राण्यियो	€ 30. €9
मा यामदिभिः पृतं	7. No. E	सा बंसते मचवा बीरवद	c. tol. 4
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भा य तत्वन्ति रविमनिस्ति	1. 19. 4	का वच्यान्य महि प्रति	*. T. T
भा य तस्युः पृपतीषु	4. Ec. 2	सा बच्यन्य सुरक्ष घर्नाः	to toc. to
मा पे कांसि तविवीशि	t. FEE. W	भावदंशनं शकुने भद्रमा	R. WR. R
मा ये विश्वा पार्मिवानि	c. 9,8. 4.	भावदिन्हं यमुना कुन्सवध	U. tc. ts.
सा ये विश्वा स्वपत्यानि	t. 98. %	भावर्गृततीस्य म	to to to
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भा पोनिमवणी छत्व	No. Web R	मा वहेचे पराकात	6. 4.11
भा यो मूर्यानं पित्रोरत्स्य	to. c. 1	मा वां धावाणी मधिना	C. WR. W
भा यो योनि देवकृतं	U. V. 4	भा वां वानाय बक्रतीय	1. 164. 5
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भाराच्छञ्जमप बाधस्य	10. WR W	मा वां रमं दृहिता	t. 11%, tu
भा राजाना सह अतस्य	U. EV. Q	मा वां ९पं पुरुषायं	t. 11%. 1
आ रिन्द किकिरा कृण	\$ 43 0	भा मां रमं प्रवति	to tteo 4
भा रुक्सेय युषा नर	4. 42. 1	भा गां रचनवमध्यो	u. ut. 1
भा रदास इन्द्रवन्तः	4. 40. 1	मा शं रयो अधिना	
भारे अभा को नित्या	te. tea te	भावां स्यो नियत्वान	
भारे सत्मदमतिमारे	W. EE. B	मा या रघो रघाता	
सारे वे गोप्रमृत	f ttw. to	भा वां स्था रोहसी	
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बारोका इन मेनह	4. VI. 1	का वां धनानावध्या	
मा रोइसी अधूलदा	\$. 3. u	मा वा वयोऽधानो	
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भा वां वहिन्ना इद ते	8. TW. W	मा वे। वहन्तु सप्तयो	t. 25.
भा वां वाहिष्ठो भश्विना	<. ২ ^হ . ধ	भा भी पाहिशो बहतु	y. 3 s.
आ वो विभ इहावसे	Z 2. 9.	भा वो होता बोहवीति	a Maria
सा वां विश्वामि० ता वर्ति	c. cs. 3	भा शर्म पर्वतानां वृणीमह	c. 31, 1
सा वां विश्वाभिक रा जन्ता	c. c. 1 c	भा दामे पर्वतानामोतापा	2. Pd. F1
भा वां इयेनासी मधिना	t, tte. y	भारासर्व विशासनमधी	le d'a 3
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न्दिमिहापिनी वृद्धिन्त	1 2 (इन्द्रस्य वज्रो मस्तामनीकं	\$. 83. RC
इन्द्र मिद्दलातय	c. 3. 4	इन्द्रस्य वृष्णीः वस्णस्य	to, tot. 4
स्विमिद्धी वहती	1. CW. R	इन्द्रस्य शस्यमृमवः	1. 10. 1
इन्द्रमिद्दिमहीनां मेथे	< 4. WW	हन्द्रस्य सीम प्रवमान	e. us. 1
रन्द्रमिनेदुभये दि	ક લુવા પ	हन्द्रस्य सोम राघसे पुतानी	2. 4. 3
ान्त्रमीशानमोजसाभि -	t. 11. c	हन्द्रस्य सोम प्रवस शं	4. 40. V
इन्द्रमुक्यानि बाह्युः	c. 4.34	श्च्यस्य शार्दे सामधानमा	% toc. 11
रन्द्र मृख मध्ये जीवतुमिच्छ	\$. Wa. to	इन्द्रस्याङ्गिरसां घष्टी	t. 43: 1
इन्द्रमेव धिपणा सातय	£, १९, २	हन्दस्यात्र तविषीस्यो	to. 113. 4
इन्द्र य उनुते सम्लि	c. ct. c	इन्त्रस्येव शतिमात्रोहुवानाः	to. toc. R
रन्त्र यया व्यस्ति ते	c. 28. 9.	इन्द्राकुत्सा बहुमाना	4. 11. 5
इन्द्र यस्ते नवीयसी	c. +4. 4	इन्द्रा को वां वरुणा	u. ut. t
इन्द्र बाजेपु नोऽव	t. v. v	इन्द्राप्ती अपसस्पर्युप	₹. ₹₹. v
इन्द्रवाय् अयं मुतस्तं	४. ४६. ६	इन्द्रामी अपादियं पूर्वागात्	E. 49. E
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इन्द्रामी सवसा गत	ত শ্বা	इन्द्रा यादि धियेतितो	t 2. 4
इन्द्रामी या यतं शुनं	\$	इन्द्रा युवं वसमा दिद्यमस्मिन्	स प्रहे, स
रन्द्रामी मा हि तन्त्र ते	E 10	हन्द्रा सुवं वरुणा भूतमस्या	H. HE H
हन्द्राप्ती उक्षयबाहसा	· 美, · 6年,美田	इन्द्रायेग्दुं पुनीतनोधं	९ ६२ २९
इन्हामी को अस्य वां	$-\xi = s_{\xi} e_{\omega} - t_{\xi}$	इन्दायेन्द्री महत्वते	જ. દ્યા. વ્ર
इन्द्रामी बच्तिः सचा	वे १२ व	इन्द्रावरूण नृ नु भां	₹. ₹u. ≥
श न्द्रामी तपन्ति मामा	\$1 98. C	इन्द्रावरणयोग्ह	t. (u.)
हन्द्रामी तवियाणि वरं	₹. ₹₹. €	इन्द्रावस्य नामहे	t. tu. u
इन्द्राप्ती नवति पुरो	3 (R. %	इन्डाबरणा सबुमत्तमस्य	E. Ec. 11
न्द्राप्ती मित्रावरुगादिति	ધ. શ્રદ્દ, દ્વ	इन्द्रावरमा पदिमानि	યા દર, પ
इन्द्रामी यमवय उभा	5 68. E	इन्द्रावरणा यहिषस्यो।	८. ५٩. ६
इन्द्रामी युवं शुनः	C. WH. ?	हन्द्रावरुणा युवसञ्चराय	u. 22. 1
इन्हामी युवासिमेऽनि	f, fin. u	इन्द्रावयमा बचनाभिगपति	છ. ૮૬. ૪
इन्द्रामी युवारपि वसु	E we had	इन्द्रावगमानभ्या तपन्ति	७ ८३. ५
इन्द्रामी रोचना दिवः	3 10 0	इन्द्रावरुमा सुत्रपाविमं	E. Ec. 20
इन्द्राप्ती वृशहत्येषु	₹0 - ₹4 ₹	इन्द्रावयना मीमनसमहत्तं	c. uq. s
इन्द्रामी चातदाञ्यक	∙ ૧૭, ૬	इन्द्राविष्णु सन्पनपाच्ये	E. E 4
इन्दाप्ती शृजुतं हवं	\$ \$0. \$4	इन्द्रर्गवम्यु ईहिताः	19. 9,0, 14
प्रनदाणीमासु नार्रिष्	10. 6% FP	इन्द्रविष्णृ पिवां मध्ये।	ξ. ξο. υ
इन्द्रा सु पूपणा वयं	E. 649 1	दुन्द्राविष्णु मद्द्यनी	ξ. ξο. ξ
इन्द्रापर्वता बृहता रचेन	\$1 (5%) E	हन्द्राविच्यू हविया	ξ. ξ. ξ
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इन्द्राय गाव आसिरं	c. 4.4. &	हन्द्रासीमा दुन्हली वने	U. 108. 3
इन्द्राय गिरो मनिशित	te. c4. W	इन्द्रामोमा पक्रमामाम्बन्तर्नि	ધ્. હવ. હ
इन्द्राय भूतमर्थ तीक्यानि	1 28 4	इन्द्रासोमा परि वां भूत	Q. 108. €
स्ट्राय भवते मदः	t. for to	इन्द्रारक्षमा मित तद्	६. ७२. १
इन्द्राय मद्देने सुतं	4. 99. (9.	द्रन्द्रासीमा युवसङ्ग	६. ७२. ५
इन्द्राय सूपणं धर्द	* Foto L	इन्द्रासीमा वर्तेयनं दिवस्पर्यप्रि	u. tes
हिन्द्रायं शीम गायत	2. 42. E	इन्द्रासोमा वर्गयर्व दिवी	o. tow
इन्द्राय सु मदिन्तमं	c. 1, 14	इन्हासीमाव हिम पः	Ę. uz. Ę
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इन्द्राय सोम पवम	٠. २३. ६	इन्झसीमा समन्तरीम	U. L.B. 3
इन्द्राय सीम पातवे कृभियंतः	4. 102. 14	इन्द्रा इ यो वनगा	સ. ઘર, ર
्रि दाय सोम पातवे मदाय	t. 11 c	इन्हा इ एवं वरुण	યા પ્રદે ક
रन्द्राय सीम पातवे रूपय्ने	*. *c. to	इन्द्रियाणि शतकतो	\$, \$u, %
इ न्द्राय सोम सुपुतः	4 69 1	इन्द्रे सप्ता नमी बृहत्	U 88. W
इन्द्राय सीमाः पदिवी	3. 34. 3	इन्द्रेल याच सत्यं सुते	₹. ₹ a. ¥
इन्द्राय हि चींग्सुरो	titat r	इन्द्रेण पुत्रा निः सुमन्त	₹a. ६₹. ७
इन्द्रा पादि वित्रभानी	1 3 W	इन्द्रेण रोचना दिवी	c. 18. °.
इन्दा याहि तृतुत्रात	t. 3 %	इन्द्रेण सं हि रससे	ξ. ξ. υ

इन्द्रेजैते इत्सवी वेविपाणा	w. tc. t4	इ न्वे प्रशा समर्थे	w. c. t
इन्द्रे भुवं शक्षामानास	to: 42. u	६मं स्त्रमं मन्द्रपा	l. 10.20
इन्द्रे विश्वानि दीर्या	6 13 5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$. 9a. B
इन्द्रेजिते असर्व भिक्तमाणे	1. 11. 3	हमं भा पीरो असूत	C. 33, 13
इन्द्रेडि मत्स्यन्यसो	to to t	हमं स नो गवेवलं	8, 48, 4
इन्हों अङ्ग महद्भय	2. Ut. t.	वर्ग अविभयः परिचि	to. te. w
रन्हों संधापि सुच्यो	t- 4t-tu	इमें कुपस्त गिर्वतः	4. 11. 4
इन्ह्रें। भस्माँ सरदङ्	1, 11, 5	इमें तं पत्रय धृषभस्य	to tos s
हिंदी भारत हामना अन्त	ter tee. W	इमं त्रिता भूर्यतिन्त्रदिच्छन	to. ut. 1
दन्दोतिभिग <u>ुस्ता</u> भिनो	1- 41-21	इमे १रः पर्वतास्त्रस्यमापः	₹1 84. €
ान्द्रों दधीयो अ स्यमि	t. cv. t1	इमें भरी सफ्तः सधकानु	u. tc. 14
इन्द्रो दिवः घतिसानं	to ttt. 4	हमं नरी परतः सधता हुएं	t. 11. 1
इन्द्रो दिव इन्द्र ईसे	\$0. 49. to	इमं नु मायिनं हुव	e. 44. t
स्द्रो दीर्पाय चक्षस	₹. v. ₹	धर्म तु सोममन्तितो	t. 202, 4
क्न्द्रेन यो बहाक्सीण	4. 66. V	हर्म नो अप्त उप यत्तमेहि	to taw. t
इन्द्रो मेदिष्ठमयमागनिष्ठः	E. 42. E	इमं नो अप्ने सप्तर कुनम्य	છે. પ્રવ. ધ
इन्द्री मधेन्द्र कविरिन्द्रः	c. 16. v	इमं नो भग्ने भप्ना होत	4. 43. 12
ा न्द्रो मदाय वाष्ट्रवे	t. ct. t	इमे ने। पत्रममृतेषु	1. 2t. t
ा न्द्रो मञ्जू संस्तमृक्षियायां	1. 15. 5	इमं विमर्ति सुकृतं ते	ter war s
स्त्रो महां सिन्धुमात्रयान <u>ं</u>	R. 11. 5	इनं मेह विद्ध्याय	\$1 NV. \$
इन्द्री महा महतो भर्णवस्य वि	to. Eu. th	इवं मे गङ्गे यमुने	20. 04. 4
म्हिं। महा महतो अर्णवस्य वता	tertte v	इनं ने नरण शुवी	t. 34. ts
रन्द्री महा रोदमी	6. 1. 1	इमं में स्नोममिश्नेमं	c. د4. ٦
इन्द्री बज्बने पृण्ये च	\$- RC. R	इनं यसं चना या आप	$F = \pm f - iF$
ह्यो पात्नामभवन्	थ-१०४-२१	इमं यसं त्यमस्माकिमन्द	¥. 20. 1
इन्द्री यातीश्वसितस्य	t. 22. 84	इमं यत्तं सद्दनावन्त्वं	1. € 43
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इन्हो बसुभिः परि पानु	to the t	दमं रचमधि ये शंत	to the or
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इन्द्री बाजस्य स्वविरस्य	E- 20- 4	इमं विधन्तो । पशुं	₹e. 84. R
रन्द्रो विश्वविद्ये पत्यमान	\$ 98 th	हमं स्तोमं रोदसी य	To State
इन्द्रो पृत्रमष्ट्रणोच्छर्यनीतिः	\$1 3x. 2	इमं स्तोमं सक्तवी	ર. ૨૫. ૨
ान्द्रो गृ त्रस्य तनियी	to decta	इमं स्तोमयमिष्टवे	c. ta. v
बन्द्रो वृत्रस्य दोचतः	t. co. 4	इमं स्तोममहति	to sweet
रन्द्रो हरी युवुचे अस्तिना	F - 177 - 3	्रमं स्तस्मे इद मा	ય. ૧૫. ૧
स्दो हर्पन्तमर्भुनं	% WW- 4	इम भा यातमिन्दवः	₹. १३७. २
रम्यम्मिर्वेदुनी	R. RW. 4	स्म स्त्र मप्तस्य	\$- 43. mu
स्थानो अप्ति वनवद्	२. २५. १	इम इन्द्राय सुन्तिरे	कः १२. ४

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इम द त्वा वि वसते	S. W4. 88	एमा निर सादित्येच्यो	વ. વળ. દ્
इमस्त्रे चनसं मा वि	to. 1%, c	ामा बुनेपां सक्ता	८. ३८. ५
इममअ स्यामुभ्ये	ta. 42. 3	स्मा जुवाचा सुप्तस	the star of
रमिन्द्र गवाशि ^र	\$. 84. J	शमा ते वाश्रिष्णवमार्जनानीमा	1-111-9
इममिन्द्र सुतं पिष	t. cu. u	हमा घाना चृत स ुरो	\$ \$\$. R
इममिन्द्री भदीवरव्	te. 103. 3	इमा मार्थारविषयाः	to. tc. v
इमम् त्यमधर्गवद्धि	\$ 84.80	स्मानि भीणि विष्टपा	ح. و١. ٩
इमम् वु त्वमस्माकं	ે. રહ ક	इमानि वां भागपेयानि	G. 44. {
इममू शु को अतिथि	\$ 84. E	इमा नु कं सुपना	ta. tyut
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इमां च नः पृथिवी	વે. ધૂધ, ૨૬	इमा बढा सरस्वति	R. Wt to
इमां त इन्द्र सुपूर्ति	 ₹٩.३١ 	इमा बह्माणि पर्यना	ল ডাই, ইচ
इमां ते थियं म मंग	t t = 2. t	इमा महान्त्र तुभ्यं शशि	to. two. W
श्मां है। गार्च वस्तुवन्त	1.130. 5	स्मामात्रे शाणि मीसूनी	21.18.15
इमां लिम्ब्द्र मीद्र	10 ch. 84	स्मामु वृ सोम सुविभुव	4. 4.2 8
इमां भियं शिक्षमाणस्य	c. wa. a	दमाम् नु कवितमस्य	ų, ≤ų, ų
इमां विषं सप्तर्शाव्यी	to. 40 t	इसाम् व प्रसृति	\$. 25. t
दमां प्रभाय सुदूति	16, 51, 11	श्माम् पासुरस्य	ધ, ૮૫ ધ
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हमां में भाग समियं	to, was t	इमा ख्याप स्थिगधन्तने	9. 44. t
इमां में आहे समिप	३ ३ ६	स्मान्त हन्द्र पृथयो	d. \$1.5%
धर्मा में मन्ती विश्वमिनं	c. v	इम जिल्ला मन्यवे	t. ca tt
हमां वां भित्रावरमा	v. 34. 3	दम चन्त्रा अनुनस्य	g. 80. 4
हमां सु पूर्व्यो धियं	Z. \$. 41	श्री मीला वि सृतिरायहमन्	to, {c, }
इमा जामे मतयन्तुभ्यं	₹0. ७. ३	इस त इन्द्र ते वर्ष	t. 90. V
मा अभि प्र पोनुसी	c. E. 3	हंग त इन्द्र सीमान्तीया	2 کی او د
इमा अस्मै मतयो वानो	₹ a	ामे तुरं मक्तो रामयन्तीमे	a. 94. th
इमा अस्य अनृतियः	c. 11. 25	इम दिवा भनिनिया	u. 40. u
इमा इन्हें बरुगे में	w. wt. ".	श्मे नरी मुनदत्येषु	y. (, (,
इसा ढ त्वा पस्त्रुवानासी	v. (c 1	इमे भोजा सङ्गिरसी	्रव, ५३, ७
इमा उत्वा पुरुतमस्य	\$. 3 \$. \$	हमें मा पीता यशस	c. 8c. 4
इमा ४ त्वा पुरुवसी	4. 3. 1	हम वित्रो बरुगो बूळभासी	S. 40. 4
इमा उ त्या शतकतो	4. 84.24	वि यामासस्त्वद्विगभूवन्	9, 3, (4
मा उला सुतेसुते	4. W4. 44	इमे ये ते सुवायो	1, 135, 5
इमा ठ वः शुदानको	Z. 9. Et.	हमे मे नार्वाङ्ग परधरन्ति	₹0. Ut. 4
इमा उ वां दिविष्टय	v. uv. (हमे रागं चित्रमस्तो ।	७. ५६.२०
इमा उर्वा समयो	4. 44. t	इने वां सोमा अप्स्वा	F - 1883 - 3
हमा गाषः सप्मे या	to. toc. 4	इमे विपस्य वेषसी	c. wh. t

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६थं त कवियावती	c. ta.to	रम्बतौरमच्यर स्य	to. two. 4
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राज्यन्तीग्यस्युद **इं**यानामिस्पीर्युत्ती इते यहे भिः शराम ब्बिते त्वामवस्यवः ब्यिनायावस्यवे यविष्ठ इंकितो सब भाग धर्ग हि **ई**जितो सम्र आ • सस्ते र्वेकितो सम्रे मनसा इंडिप्स हि मतीन्यं कि भगि विपाधितं ब्रि भग्नि स्ववसं बि गिरा महहितं हेंद्रे च त्वा यवमानी क्रियानाप्रविधी जिन्यं को असर ब्बिन्दः पदमानी **डिन्यो नमस्यस्तिर** बिन्यों की मनुषी इंविकांसमृति सिद्धाः हेपरथं न न्यथं परुणी र्बप्राची न प्रसादगोपा हेपुष्टे में पूर्वनरामपश्यन **ई**मान्तासः सिल्किमञ्ययस्यः हैमीन्यद्वपूचे वप्रधक्तं देशान स्मा भवनानि इंशानकती धनयो इंशानाय महति यस्त र्दशाना वार्याणां क्षयन्ती शानासो य दधते **!**शिषे दार्यस्य हि को यो विश्वस्या श्वी बक्षिरमृतस्य उद्यक्षं भन शस्यमान

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उत स्मा सु प्रथ भः	ષ. ૧૮ દ	उती पितृभ्यां धविदानु	L 4. 4
उत्त स्मास्य तन्यते।दिव	W 36 6	उतो न सर्धामन्द्रभिः	1. 41.14
उन स्मास्य द्वयतम्बुरण्यतः	W. We. 3	उतो सहस्रमर्णसं	
इत म्मास्य पनयन्ति	W. 3c. 8	उतो हि वां दाजा	V. 1c. 1
उन स्मा हि त्यामाहरिन	W. 31 0	उतो हि वां पूर्व्यो	3, 4W, W
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उत स्य देवः सविता	\$1. Sec. (3)	उत्तराह्मुत्तर उत्तरे	to two t
उत्त स्य देवो भुवनस्य	R. At. B	उत्तानपर्णे सुभग	to. 194. 3
उतस्य नाह्यो	R. 31. 1	उत्तानायामजनयन	2. to 1
इत स्य न इशिकामुर्विषा	te. +2 (2	उत्तलायाम्य भग	1, 24, 1

हतिहताव परयतेन्द्रस्य	to ton. !	इर्द्राग्य कवितमं	ં પ્રવ
उत्तिष्ठ नृत्रमेवां स्त्रोमैः	u ug u	उद्दीरयया भरतः	կ, նեւ գ
उतिह्वभोत्रसा सह	6. 44 to	उदीरयन्त वायुभिवाधास	c a %
उत्तिष्ठ मध्यणस्यते	t 40, t	उदीस्य पितरा बार शा	to. 11 %
उतिष्ठमि स्वाइनो	tootto a	उदीरा पामृतायते	c. vt. t
उत्ते बृहन्ती अर्थयः	C. WW. W	डवीर्घ बीचो ससुन	43 855 -1
उत्ते वयधिद्यतिरपतन	t. taw. ta	उदीम्बं नार्यीम जीवनोषः	to tc. c
	₹. ₹¥. ₹	उद्गिष्योतः पनिवनी	10. 64. 48
उत्ते शहान्मयश्चुच	t. toz. u	उद्दीर्घाती विश्वायसी	10. 24 22
उत्ते शुभ्मा जिहतामुत्ते	to. twa. 4	उद्ग च्योतिरमृतं विश्वक्र≠यं	a. at. t
उत्ते शुष्याम ईग्वे	4. 40. E	उद्ग तित्र सविनः शुप्यस्य	J. 14. 3
उत्ते शुप्पामी सस्यू	4 44.	उद् तिष्ठ स्वयंत्र एतवानी	c. 91. 4
उत्त स्त्रक्षानि वृधिवी	te. tc. t%	उरुतमं मुमुन्धि नो	१. २५.२१
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उत्पुरस्यालपूर्यं पति	t teto a	डद् त्यं कातयेवसं	ξ. 40. ξ
उत्पूषणं पुनामहे	E. 40 E	उर् स्पष्धमीह	E 51 1
उत्स्यों इहदवीन्यधेर	w. 42. 1	उद् स्पर्शतं वपुर्दिव	a. Its tw
उत्सम बानी बद्दति	to. ton a	टर् स्पे भरणपावधिता	د. ن. ن
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उद्ग्रं तव नबुनादची	c. wa. to	उद्ग त्ये सूनवी विष	t. 30. to
उन्ने तिष्ठ प्रत्या ततुन्य	W. W. W	उद्ग बद्यार्थ्यतः भवस्येन्द्रं	y. 21. t
उद्यो भाग्य चुमद्रजसीण	\$1. (\$1.6%	3र् भिय उपसी रोषमाना	\$ \$V. \$
उटम गुनयम्तव शुका	c. ww. tu	उदु हुनः नमिया पक्की	3. 4. 4.
इक्ष्मदर्भी मूर्यः	\$. \$4.\$. 4.	उदु ग्य देवः सविता द्रमूना	t. ut. v
उद्यमभरुषा भानवी	t. 42. 4	इदु न्य डेवः सर्विता ययाम	v. te. t
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उदमी सूर्यो भगाद्	for the	उद्गुष्य वः सर्विता	૮. વહા (વ
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इस्य शोजिस्स्याङ्	ડ. વર્ધ, ⊌	ज्यू भर्या उपयक्तव	to sto h
उद्यतिकितने वृत्रद्वागे	Φ ₁ * _{4.2} \$a	उद् वृ को वसी बहे	c. us. 4
उटालङ्क्षका दिवसुष्ट्रा	c. 4. 8c	उहा भाषदङ्गियोग्य	c. (8. c
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उनति भूमि पृथिवीपुत	4 64. 8	उप मर्भ वाबाता सूर्यणा	
उन्मदिता मीनेयेन	10.135. 3	उप असाणि करियो	10
उन्स्चा क्रसिवंगनः	% ct. v+	उपमं त्वा मधोनां	to. tou. 4
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उपनेतागस्तव सुपर्णाते	1. 1.11	उप यो नमी नमसि	an the
उप बडायामित घृणेरणन्य	1. 11.12	उप व एवे नमसा	ક્ષ. વ.શ. પ
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उप त्या कर्मजूतचे	c. =1. =		A. 10'0' J
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उप त्वा जामयो गिरो	c. t+2. t3	उप स्तुद्धि प्रयमं स्त्रवेष	ખ. ઘર. હ
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उपानिधा पुरुद्वाध	1 14. 3	उमीभयाषिकुर चेत्रि	t=, 20, 1
उपाधातं दाशुचे मत्यांय	v. vt. 3	उने गमीरे बनुषाम्युर्ध	% NE. W
उपावस्य सम्या समजन्	te. tte. te	उर्द नृस्य उर्द गल	c. 1c. 11
उपारमे गायता नः	*. **. *	उर्व नी मोकनतु नेचि	To War e
उपेदमुपपर्यनमासु	\$. Rc. c	उने यहाप चक्रयुक	W. 33. W
3पेद्रई धनदामप्रतीतं	1. 33. 9	उदे हि राजा परण	₹. RV. c
अपेमस्कि वाजयुर्वषम्यां	વા વધા (उरसम्युतिरभ षानि	9. St. V
उपो भवती शुम्प्युवी	t. taw w	उन परतम्बे तन उच	c. \$c. ta
उपी नयस्य कृषणा	4. 44. 4	उच ते अयः पर्मेति	to the t
उपोप मे परा मृत	t (3%, w	उठ वां रघः परि नकति	W. WX. N
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उने इरीणां पति दर्भ	c. Rw. tu	उक्रमभावसुनुवा	to. tw. ta
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हमयं भ्रमवृष्यं म	c. tt. t	उरी देवा भनिवामे	a va. tu
डभपतः पदमानस्य	2. 4. 1		No. WE EX
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उमा उ नूने तिव्दर्ध	to. tot. t	उपी था ये अन्तरिक्षे	3. 3. c
उमा जिग्पयुर्न परा	\$1 \$8. C	उपी पृथ्वी बहुते हुरे	1.164. 3
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उमाम्यां देव सवितः	*. \$0. Q%	उवासीपा उच्छाच	* W.C. 3.
उभा बामिन्द्राप्ती आहुवध्याः	S. Sec. 13	उंबे सम्ब सुनामिक	to. ct. o
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उभे पुरी बहिग्यपिन्दमानी	Fa Fat t1	उस्ता द्ता न दभाष	ું ક્રાં, ર
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उमें भद्रे जीवयेत	$(\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_{2n}) = \xi_1 \ldots \xi_{2n}$	उराजु पुण सुमना	W. Re W
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ऋतज्येन क्षिप्रेण ब्रह्मण	ક ક્ષ્મ, ટ	ऋते स विन्दते युधः	c. 23. to
कतचीतम भागत	. 2	प्रदृश्य सम्या मनव	46.20
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कतस्य जिहा धर्वत	9. St. 7	ऋषयमंत भुक्षतव विया	६ र ध
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कतस्य हळ्डा घरणानि	¥. ≎3 +	असुक्षणं न वर्तव	c. 8. 20
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कुत्रा विचस्य समृती	4 3, 2	कृष्णः श्वतिकारी यामी	₹0. ₹0. ¶
कुल्ला एते हर्मधाय	v. 46. 4	कृष्णप्रती बविज अस्य	t. two. 3
इत्साय गुष्णभगुपं	W. 18.18	कृष्णां यदमीम्य वर्षमा	to. 3. 2
डु-मार्र माता युविनः	ts. \$4. 1	कृष्णा पट्टोप्नरुगीन	to. Et. u
कुमारश्चित्यतर	4. 33 %	कृष्णा गर्जासि पत्सूनः	c. ¥3, 3
कुरुश्रवणमावृशि	10 33. W	कर्तु कृष्वन्दिवस्यपि	 €A. S
कुर्मस्त आयुरजर	te. 41. 3	बर्त् कृपवर्शकर्तव	t. 1. 1
कृषिच्छक्तवृर्धयन्तर १	Z. 4,1. Y	कर्तुं यहानां विदयस्य	3, 3, 3
कृषित्स देवीः सनयो	W. 48. 8	के ते भी रिपवे	માં ક્ષા છ
कुवित्सम्य म हि वर्ष	\$. WY. RW	के ते नर इन्द्र ये	to. 40. 1
कुवित्सु नी गविष्टये	c. v. tt	केनेन शर्मन्सघते	c. ta. tc
कुविदङ्ग नमना य	4. 22. 2	के में मधेंके वि ववन्त	4, q, 4
कुविदङ्ग मति यथा	to. 54. 13	करयंत्रि फेर्सी विषं	10. 134. 1
कुविदङ्ग ययमन्ति	10. 121. 5	क हा नरः श्रेष्ठनमा	h. 88. 8
क विद्युषण्यनशिक्षः	4, 24, 4	को अग्निमंह हिंचगा	t. cv. tc
कृषियो भक्तिकवधन्य	P. 19 5	की अदाव वोधन	to. tax. 4
कुविनमा गोपां करसे	3. M3. N	की अदा। योचर	\$ 48. U
कुपुरमं कम्लद्ववीद्विर	to this th	की अब नयीं देवकान	w R%, t
इन्ह त्या इक नु धुना	ધ. હશ. વ	को अध पुद्धे पृटि	t. cv ts
इव पानता सुर्प्यात	t. 110. 12	को अस्य धीरः सधमाद	W. 33, 3
इंड सुत इन्द्रः कस्मित्रध	to 44. t	को अन्य वह प्रयमस्याद	ta. ta. t
दुब स्यः दुब जन्मयुः	c. 41. 8	को भस्य शुध्यं तथियी	4. 33. 9.
इद सिदोगा इह वस्ती	₹0. ¥0. ₹	को दृद्धी प्रथमं जायमान	t. Ity. w
कृषिज्ञायते मनयःसु	Yo. V. 9	को देवयन्तमञ्ज्ञान	t. we. s
कृष्ठी देवावश्विनाद्या	લ પ્રકા (की देवनामको अद्या	W. RN. R
हुषुष्व पात्रः प्रसितिं	w. w. t	को नानाम वचमा	8. 44. 8
कृणीत धूमें वृषणे	3. 24. t	को नुमया भविषित	c. 84. 33
कुणोत्यस्मै वरिवो	v. 4w. 4	को नु वां मित्रावरणा	14 H H 1
कृष्यन्ती वस्ति। गवे	4. 44. 4	को वु वां मित्रास्त्रती	Es to
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को स्वत्र महत्रो मामडे	१ १६५, १३	क बोडचा कामीसवः	4. \$1. 2
को मा ददर्भ कतमः	to. 41. 2	क स्य ते का सुख्याकु	R. 11. 0
को मृद्यति गतम	V. 41. S	क स्य पीरः की	to to t
को वः स्तोमं गवति	表示。 有有。 有	क स्य पृथमी युवा	c. 14. u
को वस्त्रता वसनः	w. 44. t	क स्या वो मनतः	1.119. 1
की यां दाशतसुमतय	t. 140. 2	क स्विद्य कतमा	to. Wo. tu
की वामद्य पुरुषाना	4 38. 3	क स्विद्यय रजसी	1. 18c. E
की वामदा करते	ડ ક્ષ⊌. વે	क स्विद्यामां कतमा	W. W
की भेद जाननेयां	9. 90. 1	केयय केद्रसि पुरुषा	c. t. u
की देद मुनभेषां	No. 5t. tu	शत्रं जिन्दतपुत	4. 34. 10
को बीधन्तर्मध्य ऋष्टि	1. Etc. 4	शत्राय लं श्रवसे	4. 443. 5
को वो भहान्ति महता	No. No. W	श्रवाय त्वमक्ति व	c. 3u, 5
की वो वर्षित्र भा नरो	2. 30. A	क्षप उन्तश्च दीदिति	v. 1% c
ऋतुमाचा अस्ति। दाश्यरभार	/c. 100, 14	क्ष्यो राजजून सम्हात	2. 30. 5
बत्रुयन्ति बत्तमे। द्वामु	Fo \$8 2	सिपनां समि ^{द्} शपनां	a. ta ta
श्रत्यन्ति क्षितयोः योग	ક રહ્ય હ	धांत धमनिः मातृति	c. c8 0
क्रवः समह दीनक्ष	3 cm. 3	क्षत्रामा वि एसुराजनन	I IIa,
ऋतः इत्यूर्णेयुद्धः	c. uc. u	क्षेत्रस्य पतिना वर्ष	W. 50. (
त्रत्या दशस्य तण्यो	\$1 \$1 B	क्षेत्रस्य पते मधुमन्तवृद्धि	W. 40. 4
बत्वा इक्षस्य रध्यमपो	*. (%, %	क्षेत्राद्रपःयं सनुवधसन्त	٩. ٩. ٧
भत्वा दा अस्तु श्रेष्ठी	4. 14.44	क्षेमस्य च प्रपुत्रध	٥. ١٥. ١٩
भत्या महा भनुष्यधं	t. ct. w	ह्वे रथस्य खेऽनसः	c. 31. 0
श्रत्या पद्म्य तविषीपु	1. (46. 4	अच्छतं दाशुयो गृहमित्या	e. en. 1
क्त्या गुकेमिरक्षमि	*. tak	गणानां त्या गणपति	4, 33, 1
कत्या हि द्रोणे अज्यंभ	€. €. €	गन्ता नेर यहं विजयाः	N. 20. 1
ध्य्यं दशाय नः सबे	Parties Specific	गनाम हि स्थाउपसे	t talls
मन्यादमप्ति म हिणोनि	$\xi = -\xi \xi_1, \tau_1$	गन्तेपान्ति सचना	E EE d
काणा रहा मरुतो विश्व	\$ a. 2,2, \$	गन्धर्व इत्या पदमन्य	0 63 1
क्षणा छ्द्रेमिर्वेष्ट्रिमिः	1. 30 B	गमदायं गायपश्चित्त	3 99 11
घडणा शिद्यमेंहीनां -	P. 102. 1	गमजस्मे वसून्या हि	10. 99 -
फीले पर शर्घी माठत	to have to	गम्भीराँ उद्धीरिय	3 81. 3
श्रीबन्यस्य सुनृता	6. 13. c	गर्मारेण न उनमा	E EM 0.
मीजमो एस आ भुवः	to the in	गयम्पानी समीवहा	1 01,13
क्रांडुर्मसो न महयुः	$\Psi_{i,k} = \Psi_i \otimes_{\mathcal{K}} - \tau_0$	गर्म धेहि सिनीवाति	10.128 8
क त्यानि नी सस्या	4. cc. 4	गर्भे नुनी बनिता	to to. A
क त्या धत्त्यू पुरुद्वतस्य	S. 33. (गर्भे नु सम्रन्वेपा	ध २७ १
🖪 त्री चका निहती	to average	नर्भे मातुः पितुष्पिता	8 (8, 39
क नृत कदो अर्थ	\$ 96. R	गर्मे पोषामर्खुर्वत्स	中国 网络 电电
क नृतं मुद्दानयो	દ. પા.ર્∗	भर्मी यहस्य देवयुः	7 19 LT
क व सुम्रा नन्यांसि	t- 26- 2	गर्भो यो अयां क्लों	f. we k

EIA			E data ta satu
गवानिय शिषसे शृङ्गमुत्तमं	4. 44. 3	गृहंगृहमहना यात्वच्या	t. (3%, W
गवाशिरं मन्यिनमिन्द	३. ३२. २	गृहमधास भा गत मस्तो	of the co
गन्यन्त इन्द्रं सक्ष्याय	Ff of Jr	गृहो याम्याकृतो देवेभ्यो	१०. ११० १३
गन्यो नु मो थया पुरा	2. W\$ \$0	गोत्रिता बाहू समिनकत्ः	₹. १०२ ६
गायपति मेघपति रुदं	t. wa. w	मोजिद्यः सोमो स्पजिद्	4. WC. 8
गायश्रवसं सत्पति	د. ع. <i>٤</i> د	गोत्रभिदं गोविदं वज्रवाहं	to tot. E
गामील सा हपति	to. tut. u	गोभिर्मिमञ्जं इधिरे	\$. 40. B
गायनेण मति मिमीते	1. 144. 24	गोभिर्यदीयन्ये अस्यन्युगं	c. 3. 4
गायत्साम नभन्यं यथा	t. tuh - t	गोभियांची अन्यत	८ २٥. ८
गायन्ति ला गायत्रिको	t to t	गोनिष्टरेमामति दुरेवां	to. WR. to
गाईपत्येन सन्त्य कतुना	t. 14.12		to. Ma. to
गाव इव झामं यूयुधि	to two. u		fo. 88. to
गाव डपावतावतं मही	 ان الاعتراق الاعت	गोमरभावद्यपाः पुरीर	4, 40 0
गावभिद्या समन्यव	 ٩٥, ٩٤ 	गोमद् पु नासऱ्या	e 38 s
गावी न पूधमुप वन्ति	c. WE. 20	गोमदिएपगदमु	13 a M* a'
गावी भगी गाव इन्हो	\$ 22. 6	गोमनः साम वीम्बद्धा	જ પ્રવ. દ્
गाषो वर्ष प्रयुता अर्थो	₹a. २७ €	गीमन स्टी अध्या	o las, g
गिरपश्चित्र जिहते	ટ હત્વમ	गोमी ऑप्रश्निमा अश्वी	પ્ર થ, પ
गिरध बास्ते गिर्वाद	८. ٦.३٥	मीमातरी यच्छुभयन्त	1. 30. 3
गिरस्त इन्द्र भोजसा	4. 2. 4	गोमापुरदादममापुरदात्	o, tot, to
गिरा बात इह स्तुत	०. ६२.१५	गोमायुंरको अजमायुंगकः	U. (0%, %
निया व एता युनमञ्ज्री	u. 38. V	गोर्गितसवम्य वसुविद्	o. ८६.३º.
पिरा यदी सरन्धयः	ન, દ્ધ ર	गोपा इन्द्री सुपा	9. R. to
गिय वस्रो न संस्तः	6. 9.3 %	गोपु प्रशस्ति वनपु	I, ga, h
गिरिने यः स्वतयां	क्ष ३० ६	गोरमीमेदनु यत्सं मिपन्तं	1. 158. 57
<u> पिर्रीर बाजिजमानी</u>	to. 88. 4	गेशिकिमाय महिलानि	१, १६४, ४१
गिरो बुरेयामव्यर		गीर्ववित सस्ता	C. & M. 1
गिर्दे णः पादि न ः सुनं	વે. ૪૦. ૧	प्राथ पनगध बाह्यत	ξ. ξc. H
मीर्ज भुवनं तममापगूडह	te. cc. ?	प्रस्थित विषयि प्रियित	9,1 9 a. tc
र्गाभिविषः प्रमतिमिच्छमान	9. 9.3. V	प्रावाणः सविता नु वा	₹0.10%, ¥
गुहा शिषा निहितमृबगक्षी	\$0. W. R	बावाणः मोम नो हि के	\$. 48. KY
गुहा सतीवप त्मना	€ €	प्राचाण उपरेष्ट्या महीयन्ते	70. 70'r, 3
गुड़ा दितं गुबं गूब्द	R. 11. 9	प्रावाणिव तदिवर्षं जेग्ये	₹ 30 €
गूहता गुषं तमी वि	₹	व्रावाणी भप दुच्छुनामप	70. €34. €
गृणानः जमद्याना	3. \$4. \$c	प्रावाणी न सूरयः	Pa GC. E
गृणानी सङ्गिरीभिर्दम्म	₹. ξ ₹. ≒	प्रावा बद्चप रक्षांसि	१०. ३६. ४
गृषे तदिन्द्र ते शव	6. Et. 6	ग्राच्या वृत्ती अभिपृत	9 E3 F0,
मुर्मातं ते मन इन्द	છ. ૨૪. ૨	प्राच्या वस्ता चुयुवानः	* Ap 6
गृभ्णामि ते सीभगत्वाय	## 245 of	र्प्रावाभ्यम्न उष्णिहास्य	15 153, 2
शृष्टि: ससूव स्यविदं	¥. {<. }o	चुनेव विव्यस्ति बद्ध राज्य	१ ३६ १६

[धनेब विष्यस्य

पर्यो समन्ता जिद्दते	te. ttu. t	चलास्मित्रारथस्य	1. 121. W
फर्नेव मध् जडरे सनेस	₹0. ₹04 €	चत्वारि ते बाधुयांणि	₹e. 44. ¥
वृतं स पूर्व तनुररेपाः	M. fa. E	षत्वारि वाक्यरिमिता	t. (44-44
वृतं पवस्य घारया	4 AC 3	चत्वारि नृष्ट्वा भयो	W. 9c. 1
पृतं मिमिश्रे पृतमस्य	3. 1.11	चत्तारो सा पैत्रवनस्य	u. (4. 3)
पृतपृष्ठा मनोयुवी	t. tw. 4	बत्तारी का मध्यारिस्थ	1. 122. 14
धृतपतीकं व ऋतस्य	t twa. o	वनिष्टं देवा ओवडीप्यम्	U, 130. 1
चृतप्रयः सीम्या बी च्दानरः	c. 49. V	चन्द्रमप्तिं चन्द्ररयं	4. 4. 4
मृतगार्वभयस्य वर्धनं	to. 54. 4	षन्त्रमा अप्यन्तप	ξ. ξος. ξ
धृ तवती भुवनानामभि	Ę. 190. t	चन्द्रमा मनसो वातश्रसोः	to soith
पुतवन्तः पावक त	₹. ₹₹. ₹	चमूपच्छयेनः बाकुनो	6. 35.13
पृ तदन्तमुप भासि	t. 183. 3	चान्यत्सी स्ताबिह	۷. ١٩. ١
घृताह्वन दीदिवः	1. 12. 4	वरित्रं हि वेरिवाच्छेदि	1. 115. 19
धृताइबन सन्त्यमा	1 99 9	चरुने धस्त्रमीक्रियेन्द्री	٠. ५٦. ١
घृतेन या वाप्ट्रियवी	ξ. wa. u	वर्कृत्यं मस्तः पृत्सु	t. Av. tv
पृतेनामि∙ समन्यत	to. ttc. w	वर्षणीपूर्व समदान	a. 96. t
घृषुं पादकं शनिनं	t. \$9. t2	चाष्ट्रिय तेन बरपयो	to. 120. 1
पृ षुः श्येनाय कृत्वन	to. (88. 3	विकिल्नित्मनसं त्वा	ધ. વર. ક્
प्रन्तो इत्रमतग्त्रोदसी	1. 3€. ∠	बित सद्धां सुगायमा	to. twi. w
भन्यभाष्यप दिवी	4. W1. 35	वितिमविति चिनवाँद	W. Ritt
चुकार हा कृष्यकृतमन्या	U. 28. 3	वितिस उपवर्धणं	to. 44. 0
बहुबांस अभवन्तदपुर्वत	t. tht. w	चित्रं तदो मस्तो याम	2. 3v. to
चक्र म इसं पुरुहत	G 38. 3	वित्रं देवानामुद्दगादनीके	tatts t
षकं पदम्यापना	(a ω3, ∗,	विषंह यहां मोजन	u. 4c. 4
व्यवस्यासः पर्गणहं	₹. ३३. ८	चित्र इच्छित्रोस्तरणस्य	to ttu. t
चनाये हि सध्यद्वाम	toted 3	चित्र इद्राज्य राजका	c. Rt. to
प क्रिद्धिकः प्रकृते हृत्यपो	•, 99 %	वित्रसंत भातुः कतुत्रा	to, too, tR
चक्रियों विश्वा भुवनासि	3. (t. u	वित्रा वा येषु दीधिति	4. te. W
षधुनीं देवः सविता	to. 14c 3	विजर्भ अभिवंपु चे	t. 48. W
पशुनों चेहि वशुने	to. thc. w	वित्रो बोऽस्तु यामधिन	t. tua. t
पशु षः पिता मनसा	₹0. cq. t	चोद्यतं सृतृताः पिन्वतं	10. 24. R
चनस्र ई एतदृहः	4. 64 4	चोद्यविजी सृज्ञानां	11.3
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त्वां गुम्मिन्दुण्हतः ८. ९८ १६ त्वामिद्धि त्वामयो गुनो ८. ९.९. १२ त्वां मुत्तस्य पीतये ६. ४२. ९. त्वामिद्धि सहसम्पृत्र १. ४०. ६ त्वां मुत्तस्य पीतये १. ४२. ९. त्वामिद्धि सहसम्पृत्र १. ४०. ६ त्वामिद्धि हवामते ६. ४६ १ त्वामिद्धि हवामते ६. ४५ १ त्वामिद्धि हवामते १. ४०. ६ त्वामिद्धि हवामते १. ४०. १ त्वामिद्धि १. ४६. १ त्वामिद्धि हवामते १. ४०. १ त्वामिद्धि हवामते १. ४०. १ त्वाम् हवामते १. ४०. १ त्वामक्ष क्वामते १. ४०. १ त्वामक्ष मिद्या १. १ ० १ त्वामक्ष क्वानते १. ४०. १ त्वामक्ष व्वानते १. ४०. १ त्वामक्ष क्वानते १. ४०. १ त्वामक्ष व्वानते	लां विश्वे समापती	4. 31. 3	व्यक्तिदस्या उपसी १०. १२२. ७
त्वां सुत्तस्य पीतये त्वां सोम पयमार्ग त्वां सोम पयमार्ग त्वां सोम पयमार्ग त्वां सोम पयमार्ग त्वां है मन्द्रतममार्ग त्वां है सन्द्रतममार्ग त्वां हो स्वां स्वां स्वां स्वां त्वां है सन्द्रतममार्ग त्वां हो स्वां स्वां स्वां त्वां है सन्द्रतममार्ग त्वां हो स्वां स्वां स्वां त्वां है सन्द्रतमार्ग त्वां है सन्दरसम्वार्व त्वां है सन्दरसम्वार्व त्वां है सन्दरसम्वार्ग त्वां है सन्दरसम्वार्ग त्वां है	त्वां विष्णुर्द्दनक्षयो	c. the second	त्यामिदा स्रो नगेर 💢 🖒 🤫 🕛
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निह स्वामम सम १०१० नायव न सेहे! सीहरा १०० ५६० नहि स्वामम सम १००० नाहि त्या न सेहे! सीहरा १००० नाहि त्या न हैं। से हिंदी ते से नार हैं। से हैं		1, 15, 10	नाभवा आसीतन्त्रस्थि	to, to the
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निह त्या शर देवा न तरे दे नास्यालयां बहिश्य १. १६६ महि त्य शरों म तरे दे नास्यालयां विशेष १. १५६ १ नाह देवे न सत्यों १. १०. २ नास्यालयों मदासीत १०. १५०. १ नाह देवे ने महिसन ६ २०. १ नाह विशेष नाम्यालयों १०. १००. १ नाह ते वेद देवे १०. १००. १ नाह ते वेद देवे १०. १००. १ नाह ते वेद देवे १०. १००. १ नाह ते वेद वाह ते १०. १००. १ नाह ते वेद वाह ते १०. १००. १ नाह ते वाह वाह विशेष १०. १००. १ नाह ते वाह वाह विशेष १०. १००. १ नाह ते वाह वाह विशेष वा १०. १००. १ नाह वाह वाह वाह वाह वाह वाह वाह वाह वाह व		1 2 1 2	नावा न श्रीदः परिश	In the
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मा कम्याद्धतक्रक् यसं १ ७० ४ मा न इन्द्र पर्रा हृण्ण ८. मा काक भी मुद्दा इसे १ ६ ४८. १७ मा न इन्द्र परिवर्ष ८. मा किरोग पथा गायेने वे ८. ५. ३० मा न इन्द्र परिवर्ष ८. मा न एक स्मियाग्रास ८. मा किरोग मा कि १०० २३ ७ मा न एक स्मियाग्रास ८. मा कि ने मान प्रा वि १०० २३ ७ मा न एक स्मियाग्रास ८. मा क्या कि एक हिला पर १२ मा कि ने मा कि	30
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साकिन गना मन्या वि । ० २३ ७ सा न प्रकृत्मिन्नवासि ८. साकिनेंशन्साकी रिक्च ६. ५७. ७ सा नम्योंक तनये १.१ सा मुख्यित्य हुए १०. २६.१२ सा निन्दन य इसी ७. सा निव्दन हुए १०. २६.१२ सा नी अमे हुर्यूरीय ७. सा नो अमे हुर्यूरीय १. १८.३ सा नो स्वीमिक्तव्य १. १८.३ सा नो स्वीमिक्तव्य १. १८.३ सा नो हुर्यूरीय १. १८.३ सा नो स्वीमिक्तव्य १. १. १८.३ सा नो	Q. 80
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माइस्पिण्ड हार १०० २२,१२ मा नित्त य इसाँ थ. सा चित्त विद्या हार हार ८. १. १ मा नी अमे दुर्णृत्ये थ. मा च्छेम रम्मेरिनि १ १०० ३ मा नी अमे दुर्णृत्ये थ. मा च्छेम रम्मेरिनि १ १०० ३ मा नी अमे दुर्णृत्ये थ. मा क्या ह्या मा की १०० १० मा नी अमे प्रमान मुखी १०० १०० १०० १०० मा नी अमे प्रमान मुखी १०० मा नी अम्मिन मुखी १०० मा नी भाग मुखी मुखी १०० मा नी स्था मुखी मुखी १०० मा नी स्था मुखी मुखी १०० मा नी सुखी मुखी १०० मा नी मुखी मुखी मुखी १०० मा नी मुखी मुखी १०० मा नी मुखी मुखी मुखी १०० मा नी मुखी मुखी मुखी मुखी मुखी मुखी मुखी मुख	શાસ લાક્
सा चित्रच्यित होतत ८. १. १ मा नी अमे दुर्णृत्ये ७. मा च्छेम रम्मेरिनि १ १०० ३ मा नी अमे दुर्णृत्ये ३. मा नम्मेर कृष्ण नी ६. ४४ ११ मा नी अमेर नम्मेर प्राप्त माना कि व्ययमे १०० १४. ३ मा नी अमेर नम्म १०० १४. माना विवास कि विवास १०० १०० मा नी अमेर नम्म १०० मा नो अमेर नम्म १०० माना के स्वास कृष्ण १०० १०० १०० मा नो अम्म नम्म १०० माना के स्वास कृष्ण १०० १०० १०० मा नो अम्म नम्म १०० माना के स्वास कृष्ण १०० १०० मानो अम्म नम्म १०० मानो स्वास माने स्वास १०० माने स्वास माने स्वास १०० माने स्वास माने स्वास माने १०० १०० माने स्वास माने स्वास १०० माने स्वास माने स्वास माने स्वास माने १०० १०० माने स्वास माने स्वास माने स्वास माने १०० १०० माने स्वास माने माने १०० १०० माने स्वास माने स्वास माने स्वास माने १०० १०० माने स्वास माने माने प्राप्त माने स्वास माने १०० १०० १०० माने माने स्वास माने स्वास माने स्वास माने स्वास माने १०० १०० १०० १०० माने माने माने माने स्वास माने १०० १०० १०० १०० १०० १०० माने माने स्वास माने स्व	18. c
मा च्छेम रहमीरिति १ १०० ६ मा नी अम्मद्भावय १. १. १ मा जान ने हुपम नी ६. ४४ ११ मा नी अम्मद्भाव मुक्ते १. १. १ मा जान ने हुपम नी ६. ४४ ११ मा नी अम्मद्भाव मुक्ते १. १ मा नी अम्मद्भाव मा ना विवास मित्र	u. п
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साता च यत दृतिता ३ ' ५ १२ मा मी अम्र संस्था १	4 4
साला च यत दृतिला ३ '' ५ १२ मा मी सम्रे सम्ब्या १. ' माला देवालामरित १. '' ३ ' ० सा नी सहाता हुमला ७. ' १ १४ ८ मा नी सहाता हुमला ७. ' १ १४ ८ मा नी सम्मित्महाचने १. ' ० सा नी समानुरी पथा १. १० १० मा नी स्वानि विश्वः १. १० मा ने सम्बान्धि १. १० १० मा ने सम्बान्धि १. १० १० मा ने स्वान्धि मा ने १ ८४. २० मा नी स्वान्धि मा ने १ ८४. २० मा नी स्वान्धि मा ने १ ८४. २० मा नी स्वान्धि १. १० मा ने स्वान्धि मा ने १ ८४. २० मा नी स्वान्धि मा ने १ ८४. २० मा नी सम्बान्धि १. १० मा ने सम्बान्धि १. १० मा ने सम्बान्धि १. १० मा ने सम्बान्धि १. १० स्वान्धि वृत्वान्धि १. १० १० १० १ मा नी सम्बान्धि १. १० सम्बान्धि १. १० स्वान्धि मा ने १ १० १० १ मा नी सम्बान्धि १. १० मा नी सम्बान्धि १. १. १० मा नी सम्बान्ध १. १. १० मा नी सम्बान्धि १. १. १. १. १. १. १. १. १. १. १. १. १.	1.15
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मा को रिचल्यनिता	10. 90.20
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मा सस्युः शूनमा विदे	C. 44. 38
मा सा ते व्यस्थत्सुवि	to take the
ना मीमवय सा संयुर्वी	e. co. c
मा खेवत पीसिनो	છ. રૂર. *
मार्च मधीनो यस्म	र २३,१३
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नित्रं हो पूनदर्श	1, 3 3
मित्रध तुभ्यं बच्या	3. Fd. Y
नित्रध नो रक्तथ	n 32. 3
मित्रम्तको बरुलो दुवे।	તા. દ્વા. ર
मित्रस्तको वस्यो मासहना	9. 95 2
विषम्त्रची बक्यो रोदमी	A. As. 3
विश्वस्य चर्यणीपृतौ	$\mathcal{J}_{a} = c_{1} \sigma_{1}, \dots \mathcal{J}_{a}$
निकासनान रण्या	E. 34. 3

मो नु णः परापरा	1. 1c. t	यं युवं दाश्यवस्य	£ £c. £
मी भुणः सीम मृत्यवे	to. • y	य रक्षति प्रचत्रमा	1 21 1
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श्चे कुमार नवं स्य	to Fig.	य ककुओ निवारय	5 72 4
य कुमार प्रावतयो		•	81 8
य ऋग्दर्भा अवसा	१३ १३५ थ	यः कृक्षिः मोमपातमः	3 < 0
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यं न्या बनास देखत	S. WW. 12	य रामवर प्रवत्तप्	5. 12. ()
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यं देवासोऽवय० शायध्ये	ta. 14. tu	य सन्दर्भ प्रचल	3 (3.14
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य नुनकि इत्त्रामु	3. Ho. 2	यः सुपन्यः सुर्ह्यक्षण	c. 33. ·
यं बाहतेव पित्रति	t, wt. a	यः सृविन्द्रमनग्रीन	c. 32. 2
यं अन्यं पुरुष्युद्धं	4. 3 6	यः सोमः करश्याः	o 15 6
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वः स्मारत्यानी गय्या	A 35 4	य उदानड व्ययन	ta, to c
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य इद्ध भाविकासीत	E 80 19	य असा वातरहसी	C 18 13
य इन्दोः पवमानस्यान्	*, 119, 1	य ऋतं चिडाँभिधिष	6 1 14
य इन्द्र चमलेच्या	द दस अ	य अते चिद्रास्पदभ्यो	2 9 39
प इन्द्र यतयस्त्या	4 12	य ऋतेन सूर्यमारोहपन्	१० ६२. ३
य ।न्द्र शुध्मा मधवन	3. 3.3	य प्रत्यः श्रावयत्त्रायाः	S 84. (3
य स्ट्र सम्स्यवती	4 * v 1	व ऋषा ऋष्टिबिद्युन	4 149, 13
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व में वावापृधिवी	fa, 1 to. v.	व भोजिष्ठम्तमा भर	o. (a). o.
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य है विकेत गुहा	t. No. W	विचिद्धि ते गणा इमे	My Wall A
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य है वहन्त आसुभिः	4. \$1. 11	यविद्धि ते विशो प्रपा	1, 24, 1
य देश्क्षयन्ति पर्वतान	ξ ξη, σ	वशिदि तां गृहेत्व	1 22, 4
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य उत्रथेमिनं विन्धत	c 41. 3	यविदि शधना तना	१. २६ ६
प उप्रः संजनिम्त	c 33 %	र्याचिद्धि शचनामसीन्द	u. રૂવ ર્ ર
य उम्र इव वार्यहा	E. 28.30		د. ۱۹. ۵
य उपा भकंमानृत्	7, 74. 8	यधिद्धि शत्य मोमपा	t. Rm. (
व उप्रेम्यभिदीत्रीया	v. \$8.13	यच्छकामि० अतस्या	c. •u. 9
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यजा वा मिन्नवरुणा	1. 44 4	यन्ति चेई वरुण	19 69 h
यजाम इसमसा कृद	4. 44. 6	यदस्तुस्य एतसं वहु	c. t.tt
यज्ञामह इन्द्रं बस्रदक्षिणे	\$0. 33. 3	यत्तृतीयं सदनं ग्वरीप	$H = \mathcal{J}_{i} f_{i} = 0$
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पद्मायमा अपूर्व	c. c*. 4	यते दिनु प्रगण्ये	4. 3% 1
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यहम्य वी रथ्यं वित्पति	\$40 PR. 1	यते भूमि पनुर्वृद्धि	्राष्ट्र ५८० ३
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यशानां रच्यं वयं	. c 84. 23	यत्त मधंचीः प्रवती	र्क. ५८० ६
यज्ञायतम् च समना	1. 124. 1	यसे वर्ग वैवस्वतं	10, 40, 1
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यज्ञासार्व दुव इपे	₹a. ₹a. 3	यसे विश्वविदं गगन	१०. ५८.१०
यक्षे दिवो नृपदने	w. *v !	यत्त समुद्रमणीवे	१०. ५८. ५
पत्तेन गानुमन्तुरो	q. qt. a	यते सांद महसा	र, १६२, १७
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पक्षेभिण्युतकर्तु	c. 33, c	य़त्ता थामि इदि तत्र	₹a. ¥w. <
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यत्पूर्व्य महतो यच	4 64 6	यथा चिद्वन्द्रमतसम्ब	c. te. u
पत्मायासिष्ट पृपर्दानि	6 62, 8	पया चिन्मन्यसे हदा	4. 44. A
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यत्र ज्योतिरक्यं	4.113 5	यपा नी मित्री वस्पी	1 ua. a
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यत्र बहिर्गशीलाः	' z ±	प्रयासका होतम्ह	3 10, 3
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यचा चकुरमृता	s 41. ·	पया वः स्याहाप्रय	3 1. 9
यभानन्दाध मोदाध	** 643, 41	वया वरी मुपाम्पे	c. २४. २८
यवा नगः समयन्ते	છે. ટ્રેલ ક	यथा बगन्ति देवा	૮. ૨૮. ષ્ટ
यत्रानुकार्यः चरणं	9. 113 9.	यया वातः पुरकरिणी	19. U.C. 3
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यवा समुद्र स्कलिको	ta (y*, ≎	यथा वामतिर्गधनः	4. 88. Y
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यत्रीत वाधितस्यक्षक	A 30 A	यया इ त्यद्रमगो	8, 19, E
वमोत मर्त्याय कर्माच्या	ધ ફારુ, દ		t=, ₹₹\$, - <
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यन्सोम भा सुते नर	d. My. tz	यदक्रन्दः प्रचमं	\$ 888 B
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यन्तोमो धात्रमपति	4. 58.	यदंग्र कानि कानि	८ १०२.२०
गत्स्यो दीर्घत्रसम्रति	c to t	यदा। दिविजा अस्य	८ ४३.२८
पषा कन्त्रे मपत्रभसद्ग्याव	S 80 25	यद्त्री मन्यस्त्वे स्यामहे	 ₹*, ₹*
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यदङ्क त्रविपीयस	c. 1.21	यदस्य घामनि विवे	c. १२. १२
यदङ्ग त्वा भग्ताः	35 33-11	यदस्य मन्युरध्यनीत्	c. 4. 11
पर्इ दाशुपे त्वमप्रे	₹. ₹. ६	पदायि पात्याकिरुदिन्तः	c. 84. a
यद्वसम्तन्या बाह्याने।	(a. 48. a	यदा ते मार्क्सविंस	८ १२ २९
यदकानेषु सुजनेष्वासं	१०. २७ ४	यदा ते विष्युरीयमा	c. (R. 30
यदत्रयुपजिहिका	c. t+2. 2t	चन्। ते हर्यता हरी	c. 12.20
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षद्क्षि परिषिच्यने	e, the t	यदा वर्ज दिगण्यभिद्धा	to. 21. 1
पद्ध कच पृत्रहन	<. 43 A	यदा वलम्य पीयने	to. to t
घदध कर्दि कर्ति	c. 42. 4	पदा बायमसनवृ	to 40. to
यदेव त्या पृष्ठपुत	i, the	यदाविषंद्पीच्यं	c. 83 th
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यदन्तरिके यदिवि	G. N. R.	वदिन्द्र प्राथपा । भा पादि	c. 14. t
यदन्ति यस द्रांक	માં દ્વારા સ્થ	यदिन्द्र मायपा । सिमा पुरू	c. V. t
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यदि बाहमहतदेव	3 toy, 18
यदि स्तुतस्य भवनो	3 16 61
पदि स्तोमं मन अव	c 111
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यशीमिन्द्र अवास्यमिषं	५. ३८. २
यदीमृतस्य पयमा	£ 46 1
यदीमेनी उशती	5 (03. 3
यर्दाशीयामृतानामुत	\$ 33 d
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यद्वर्थ तब चाशनि	t 20. 13	यभैच्छाम बनसर	to 41. t
षद्वी देवाशकृम	to. 30. (2	यमा नो पान् भवने	to tw. a
बद्दो वयं प्रमिनाम	to 2, w	यया गा आकरामह	to 148. a
यस इन्द्री बुवुप	w 22 t	यया रक्षं पारयथा	a aw. ('s
यम्रासत्या परकि	2 9, 19	यपोरधि प्र यज्ञ	c. la. W
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यक्रिणिज्ञा रेक्णमा	1. 152. 2	यधिद्धि त इत्या भग	કે રહે ક
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यबूर्न पीजिम्धिना	< 4.31	यस्त इष्यं जभाव्	y. a. s
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धममि मेध्यातिषिः	1. 35. 11	यन्त्रम्तरम् भहमा वि	12. 40. t
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यमधिना दर्युः धेन	7 215 5	वस्तुभवमा अमृताय मन्य	fa, 9,8 88
यमधी नित्यपुपयाति	3 t. t2	यस्ते भाग नमसा	7 7 8
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पमादित्यासी अद्भवः	C 11. AV	यम्ते गर्भमगीया	10, (ER. R
पमापो भद्रयो बना	t was h	वसंत चित्रश्रवस्तमा	c. 22. 10
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यमिन्द्र द्यिषे त्वमधं	6. 90. R	यस्ते मदः पृतनापाळमृश्र	६ १९ ७
यमिनं त्वं बृताकपि	te. et. w	यन्ते मदो युज्यभारुस्ति	ज २२, २
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यस्ते साधिष्ठोऽवस	A, Q	यसी पायुरद्वा मर्पा	\$ 30 W
पस्ते साधिष्ठोऽवसे	८ ५३. उ	यसी पुत्रामी सदिन	to to4. 3
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यस्ते स्तनः वाशयो	1. 183 85	पस्य गाराज्ञकरा	ધ ૨૭. હ
पन्ते इन्ति पतयन्तं	10 152 3	पम्प तीवसुनं सर्	Ę. 83 A
क्लबद्दोता पूर्वी अप्रे	a. 10 %	पस्य ते अप्ने शन्य	6. 1º Th
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पाल्वा दो ला य उपसि	W 3, c	यस्य ते नू विद्यदिशं	c. 84. 11
करना भाता पतिर्मृत्वा	to. 188. 9	यस्य ते पीचा श्रुपमा	· 106 2
वस्तामग्र इत्यंत	No the t	यस्य ते पूर्वनसङ्ग्रे	1. 132. 3
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वस्ता हदा कीरिया	No. 10	यस्य त विश्वा भुवनानि	to. 30 .
न लातिर्गार्याणनांम	Fa Rus B	यस्य ने स्वादु सख्यं	c &c 11
यस्मा अन्ये दश प्रति	c. 1.33	वस्य त्वच्छम्बरं भद्दे	4. HA. 1
यस्या अगसत क्षयं	c. 80. 8	यस्य स्पत्ते महिमानं	to tts w
मस्मा अर्क मध्यशिर्णण	c. 48. W	यस्य त्यन्महित्वं धाता	to. 28. 2
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यस्माद्दन न सिध्यनि	7. tc. o	यम्य लगाते भव्यर	M. Ha
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परिमन्त्रिका मधि नियो	J. 49 90	यस्य प्रस्तादमी गिर	20. 22. 4
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परिसन्द्शे मध्यद	F. 88 - 88	दस्य वर्णं समुध्यं	N. Ph. C
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यम्मै त्वं वसो दानाय शिक्षमि	1 - 5 9 - E	यस्य विश्वानि इस्तयो	§ 94

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पस्य शर्मेणुप विश्वे	u. E. E	या त ऊतिरमिगइन्	4. Ac. 6.
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या भाषो दिन्ता ३३	છા પ્રયાસ	वाभिः कृशानुमसने	रः ११२-२
या इन्द्र प्रस्वस्थामा	८. ६.२٥	वाभिः पक्षमवयो	∠ २२, १
पा इन्द्र भुज सहसर	c. *u. t	याभिः पटवी जटगस्य	to ttacts
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माभिः सिन्युमवष	८ २०.२४	या सुनीये शीवद्ये	ધ, હાળ, વ
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थाविरन्तकं असमान	₹- ११२- ६	याम्ने पूर्वजावी अन्तः	\$ 4c. 3
याभिनंद योषुयुवं	1 112 44	यास्ते भवा अमृतस्य	f. 83. °
यामिनंग प्रसद्स्य	۵. ۵ ۹۱	याम् शक् सुमनव	ર, ક્ર, વ
याभिनंश शयवे	1. 117. 15	युताने भस्तु दक्षिण	1. 20. 4
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या यां कता मधुमत्य	₹. મમ. મ	युत्रे त्यं गवेषण	છ. સ્વે. વ
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या कृत्रहा पणजी	6 W4. R4	युक्किस्मा वरिष	३. ३४. ७
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या वो साया अभिवृत	२ २७. १६	युध्मस्य ते वृषभस्य	₹. 8 [‡] . [‡]
पा कार्याय मास्ताय	\$ 84. (3	पुच्नो अन्तर्भ लबहुत्	હ. ૨૦. ૧
या धेदमुप शृण्यन्ति	ta. 90.41	पुनक सीम वि पुगा	fortut t
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पासां राजा परलो	J. 84. 3	युग्ताः सत्रयमा	t. twu. A
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या सुत्रृणिः श्रेणिः सुम्र	to 45 %	युवीय नामिक्सरम्बादीः	(tow. w
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एवं चित्रं द्दशुओं बन	ા છ∀ ર	युवं दि स्मा पुरुभुवे	८ ८६ १
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युवं चयवानं सन्धं	. jo, 3,4, ⊌	युवं समगजनसीदन	to the a
युवं च्येवानमध्यिना	र. ११७ १३	पुर्व ह्यास्त्रं मही पन	1. 13年16日 田
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युवं तुप्राय पृथ्येशि	1 113 18	दुवसनं चक्रम् सिन्धृपु	1 125 -
मुबं दक्षे धृतस्त	1 1 × 1	युवस्तानि डिवि रोचना	- ξ. α\$ - N
पुर्व देवा बहुना	c 43. \$	युवां शोतमः पुरुमीब्दो	1 Ech. 4
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युर्व नरा स्तुवंत हृष्णियाय	t. Italia	युवां अवास्त्रम एकादशाम	2. 40 R
युवं नगा स्तुवते पश्चिपाय	2 5 5 5 10	युवां नग परपमानास	3. 63 E
पुर्व नो यपु यस्य	ξ 4. ξ	युवां पूचवाधिना	1 128, 5
मुर्व पद उन्धियामा	t 140 %	युवां भृगेव वारणा	for Ho A
युवं पेदंश पुरुषार	1, 110, 10	युवां यही. भयना	्राप्तिक द
दुवं प्रज्ञस्य मध्ययो	3. 36. %	युक्तं स्त्रीमेभिद्देवयन्ती	\$ (\$*.)
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युर्व भुज्युं समृद्र भा	to. 182. 4	युवां हवन्त उभवास	S. 63. \$
धुव भूम्युमविद्धं	3. Et. W	युवाङ्ग हि शकीनां	₹ ₹4°, ¥
युवं मिथेमं जनं यतयः	4. 84. 8	युगारतस्य विष्णया	८. २६.१२
युवं सूर्ण आयुवांसं	c. 4. 3%	युवानं विश्वतिं कविं	C. WW. RA
युवं रचेन विमदाय	to, 10. 3	पुनाना पितग पुनः	₹. २a. ¥
युवं रेशं परिपृत	1. 111. 6	युवानी ठदा भगरा	₹. \$4. ₹
पूर्व बन्दने निर्फर्ध	1. 1.64. 3	पुवान्यां देवी चित्रणा	t, take W
युवं वरी सुपारकं।	د ६६. 	युवाम्यां मित्रावरकोषमं	e £8 8
दुर्ध बस्माणि पीवमा	1. 1.2	पुनाम्यां नाजिनीवस्	4 1
युवं विज्ञम्य जरणा	10 30. €	पुनामिद्धधनमे पूर्वांप	w, wt. a
युवं शचा मायाविता	₹0. २४. ४	युक्तमिषुतमु धृतनामु	૭ ૮૨. ૪
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युर्व भियमभिना	ય. થઇ ર.	युवा स मास्त्रीर मण	S 81. (1
मुद्र श्रीभिद्देशीताभि	ξ ξ3. ξ	युवा सुवासाः परिवीत	3 6. W
मुखं भेतं धेदव	1. 114. 9.	युवी: श्रियं परि पीता	3 to 8
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पुर्व सुराममध्यिना	1 = 131 v	युवीरविधिकतति	9. 3%. %
युवं इ कृतां युवमध्यिना	fo. Wo. <	पुनी रचस्य परि पक	८. २३. ४
युवं इ गर्भ वगतीय	1, 150, 5	युवारिश्वना वपुंच	4. 880. 4
युर्व इ वर्ष मञ्जूमन्त	t. tco. Y	पुत्रो राष्ट्रं स्वरित्वति	a. 49. 3
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यो म इमं चिद्र त्मना पो मर्त्येष्ट्रपत जलावा यो मा पांकन मनसा यो माचानं चातधाने यो निवाय वस्त्राया यो मुख्याति सबन यो ने घेनूनां धार्त यो मे सक्तुम्यो वा यो मे शता च विंशति यो में हिरण्यसंहदी। यो प्रवाति प्रमात इत यो वास्य प्रसाधन यो यहो विश्वतस्तन्तमि यो स्वांसि निजुर्वेति यो प्रांसि विसमे यो रघस्य बंदिता यो एयिको एयिन्छमो यो धवभ्य ऋतनिभ्यो यो राजा वर्षणीनां यो रायो॰ तमिन्द्रममि यो प्रयो• तस्मा इन्द्राय यो रेवान्यो समीवहा यो रोहिती गामिनी यो वः शिवतमी एस यो क सनोत्यभिषिले यो वः सेनानीसंहतो योऽवंर क्रजने विश्वपा या वर्षन भोषधीनां षो षां गर्त मनसा यो यां नातत्पावृति यो वां परिज्ञा सबद्धिना यो वां यहेभिरावती यो वां यतीः शशमानी यो शं यही नासत्या यो वां ग्डांस्यश्विता यो शं रयो नुपती यो बाबते ददाति यो बाचा विवासी यो शासचिता सनसो।

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र्षातमं कप्रदिनमीशानं			U \$1. c
रयीय कराया श्रां क्षत्रि		गये तु यं बस्तू	J. 50, 3
रये तिहस्यति वाजिनः		रायो घारास्याचुणे	\$. 44. T
५७ विकासित मानिस्	E 1942 4	रायो नुसः व्यवस्य	15 445 4

थ र्थ हि ते अ मन्त्रद्धा	१. ३≠.२१	बवासी न ये स्वज्ञाः	1. 114. 2
वयं हि त्वा बन्धुमन्त	6. 21. W	वच्य ने विष्णवास	3. 99. 9
वयं हि यां ह्यासह	₹६. ०		5. 100. a
वयं दि यां हवामदे	c. cu. E	वसी राजानं वसति	4. q. q.
बयः सुपर्णा उप सेर्	te. ut tt	बसिष्टं इ वस्मी	9 22 W
पपन्छे अर्थता वा	न. २ १ ०	वसिष्ठास पिज्वदाच	to. Et. tu
वयमसे वनुयाम	9. 1. 1	वसिद्या दि मियध्य	t. 31. t
वयमघेन्द्रम्य प्रशा	t. 150 to	वसुं न निवयहसं	to. 122 1
वयमिदः सुदानयः	د. د ا ا	वसुर्वसुपतिक्रिं कमस्यंग्र	दः अष्टर्भ
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वयमिन्द्र त्वायकोऽभि	o. at. w	वस् सदा पुरमन्त्	1. 144. 1
बर्मामन्द्र त्वायत्रे इविष्मन्ते	t. 14 .F	यमोरिन्द्रं वसुपरि	$(\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_n) = \xi_n$
वयमिन्द्र त्ये भया	ષ 1્ર પ	वस्यां इन्द्रामि स	6 t. 4
वयमु त्वा गृहप्री	E. 14 to	वन्दी ते भग्ने संदर्श	4. 14.24
बयमु त्वा विद्यमी	C. 3. 88	वह पुरसमिन्द्र परिमधाकन	(, tax. 3
भयभू त्या दिवा सुन	૮ ૬૫, ૬	वहा- । सीमरणामी	\$ \$v. 3
वपमु त्वा पयस्य ।	\$ 5(\$ F	वहन्तु ता मनायुक्ता	A AC. A
बयमु त्वामगृब्यं	८. ६१ ∥	करूनु त्या ग्येष्टामा	C 37 (W
वपमु त्वा शक्यती	c. • q. १२	यहिष्टभिविद्यान्यासि	છ. દેવા પ્ર
वयमेनमिश चोऽपी	c. \$1. 0	बद्धि यशसे विद्यम्य	\$. Er. E
वयभित्ते पत्रिणी	t. 8%. t	थार्च सु भित्रावरुणा	9. 48. 8
षया इद्देश अग्रयस्ते	t 42. t	वाचमद्यापद्रीमहं	6. 34. 12
वयो न ये अणीः	4 40. 0	वायम्पति विश्वकर्माण	le, ct v
वयो न चुक्षं सुपन्धशासा	to. wa. w	वाची बन्तुः वर्तानां	9. 80. 88
परा इवेदिकासो	4. \$0. II	याजयभित्र मृण्यान	2. c. t
विग्वीधातमी भव	* t 1	याजिभीवती भूर्यस्य	J. 1844. 4
वरिष्टे न इन्द्र बन्धुरे	4. Wo	वाभिन्तमाय मन्त्रमे	to ttu. E
बरिष्ठी अस्य दक्षिणा	E. 33. 8	बाजी यात्रेषु धीयत	\$. 30. c
वरणे को रिताइस	R SW. C	धांत्रभिनों बाबमाना	t. tto
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बक्नो मित्रो अर्पमा	c. 2c 2	वाबेषु सामहिभेद	3. 1m. 4
षरे वे अभिगातपा	د. ١٥٠ د	बाजो नु ते शदम	6, Kd. H
व र्धस्या सु पुरुष्टुत	c. 11.24	बान्यमि दाविनेना	to. 44. 2
बर्घांचं यह उन मीम	8- 3c- 8	वान भा वानु भैगर्य	to take t
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वर्षितसमा उनवशसा	a Fat, a	कतम्य पत्मसंख्या	4. 4. 9
बरभ इन्द्री अधित	ध १६. ५	वातस्य युत्तग्रन्तमुयुग	6 11. ta
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ववात्रा मीमनद्ती	ą. P. Ę	बाह्यसे न ये जनयो	F sou e)

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वातेवानुर्या नधेव	વ, કુક, ધ	वाहिन्द्रो वां हवानां	८. २६ १६
बातोपधून इपिती	10 11. 0	वि कोशनासी विष्यश	to Roite
बार्म नो अस्ययमन	c <1. v	वि च लाया क्लामान	t. 200. E
बार्मवास त आहुरे	ध व्यः २४	विभन्तो द्धित पुरु	च ६२. च
पाम गय सचितकोमम्	\$. ut. \$	वि बद्धमे पूर्वियोगेष	9. ton. W
पामस्य हि प्रचेतम	c <2 4	वि विद्यमस्य दीयती	۷. ۲ ۲
वामी वामन्य धूतयः	\$. Wc. 20	वि चेर्च्छन्त्यांश्वना	છ. હર પ્ર
गाय उक्येभिज्ञान्त	1. 2. 2	বি মন্যাস্ত্রমানাঃ	E. 34, 4
गायश याहि द्रशीन	t. a. t	वि बयुषा रच्या यात	۾ . ۾ ي
बायना यादि बीतय	عر فرو د	वि जानीव्यायीत्ये च	₹. 40 c
षापविन्द्रश्च चेत्रयः	t. q. 4	वि बिहीम्ब बनस्पते	the see the
वाय विस्द्रश्च शुम्मिणा	ષ, પ્રહ. ક	विजयकृदिन्द्र इदानम	(a. 68. h
भायविन्द्रश्च सुन्वन	₹.	वि ज्योतिया मृहता	10 g = 0,
णामुगम्मा उपासन्यत्	to. 13% o	वि तवपुष्यणपुरिभ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
षायुर्न यो नियुत्वी	9. 66. 3	वि तन्त्र र जिया अस्मा	4. W.D. &
बायुर्वृद्ध रोहिता वायु	1 138 3	वि तर्नूर्यन्त मयत्रन	c. 3 A
वामी तव मध्यती	₹. 4. 1	वि तिश्रप्यं मण्ती	a. Les. to
वायो यादि शिवा	८ २६ २३	वि ते बद्रासी अस्थित	(. ca. c
वायों ये ते सहविष्या	ર. છે દે.	वि ते विश्वग्वातमूतासी	ξ. ξ 3
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गयो शुको सर्वाम	w wa. t	वि त्वदापी न पर्वतस्य	\$, 28, \$
बार्ष त्वा यन्याभि	c. 9,6. 6	वि त्या सनसे मिश्रना	4, 121, 3
बार्बहत्याय शवसे	\$ 30. t	विद्यन्यूःयं नष्टमुदी	८. এগ. ই
बावर्त येवां राषा	(0, 4,3 13	विद्यादी सम्मा	31 37 4
बावसाना विवस्त्रति	1. 84, 13	विदा विजु महान्ती	N. 81.13
बागुधानः शक्ता	₹0. ₹₹0 ₹	विद्या दिवी विष्यन	7° A , 3
बाष्ट्रधान उप धवि	c. \$. We	विदा देवा भवाना	€. ⊌ડ. ર
वाच्यानस्य ते वर्ष	< ١ ٧. ٤	विदानासी जन्मनी	W. 34. 8
षाष्ट्रधानाय तूर्वये	*, ¥2. 3	वि दुर्गा नि दिपः	\$1 81 E
बाष्ट्रयाना शुभस्यती	C. 4. 11	विदुष्टे भस्य गीर्यस्य	\$1.533 A
बाब्धानी मस्त्समेन्द्री	c. ut. 2	विदुष्टे विश्वा भुवनानि	8' 85' 2
वाशीगन्त ऋष्टिमन्ती	ય, યુક્ર ર	वि इस्हानि विद्विवी	g ⁴ · R. · · · · · · · · · ·
बार्षामेकी विभात	۷. ۹٤. ۹	विद्याते भारे नेपा	(a) 850 S
गाश्रा भर्पन्तीन्दवी	* ta. o	विधा समित्वमृत श्रूर	6, 31, 6
बाश्रेव विद्युनिममानि	रः ३८, ८	विचा दि ते पुग वय	6. 3- 14
वासपसीव वेचसम्बं	ઝ વ્યુઝ. ૬	विचा हि ला तुनिकृति	e. e? e
वास्तोष्पते भुवा स्थूणां	cr for fa	विभा हित्वा धनंत्रय	S. 8.2 13
वास्तीष्पते प्रतरणी	પ્ર⊮ેપ્સ⊢ ર	विद्या दि ता चनञ्जयं	થુ. હવ દ
वास्तोष्पते प्रति	a the t	निया हि त्या कृपन्तम	t, la fa
वास्तोम्पते शम्मया	3. 44. 3	विद्या हि यस्ते अदिव	e. 39.74

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विचा हि रुद्रियाणां	C. Es. 3	विभूपचग्न उभयां	E. 84.
विद्या ध्रम्य दीरस्य	८ २ २१	विभागअभीतिना व देवास्त	٥. ٩.٥.
विद्यामादित्या अवसी	T T ()	विभावस्योतिया । यनेहा	to. 100
वि वामेषि रजम्युवहा	F cits 0	विधायमान उपसा	J \$3
विद्युती ज्योति परि	3 - \$3. Pa	विभाइहस्यिन्	to, tue
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विद्युद्रथा मञ्ज	海。 5 M. 美国	वि मच्छ्याय खाना	4, 46, 5
विद्युष या पतन्ती	te. the te	वि भृजीकाय ते मनी	t. 3%. 1
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विद्यां अग्ने वयुनानि	1. un u	वि पतिरो धरणमञ्जूत	J. 48, 14
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वि देशांसीनुहि वर्धयेकां	to to a	वि यद्देरध निषो	C. R. 18
विश्वं ददाणं समने	الم الراء الر	वि यद्गांसि पर्वतस्य	W. Rt. &
विश्रेम ने पामे	શ, ક કુ	वि यदाचं कीम्नासी	\$ \$J. \$a
वि नः पयः शुविताय	to the W	वि यस्य ते अयसान	to tty, w
वि गः सदमं शुख्यो	છ. દ્ર રૂ	वि यस्य त पृथित्यां	4 3, W
वि न इन्द्र सृघो	In. Fig. 4	विया जानानि असरि	1,
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वि नो बाजा प्रस्पुशयः	W. 30. 0	वियेत सम्भिति	
नि पद्मी शाजसालय	\$1. N.S. N	वि वे द्युः शादं	- '
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नि पानसा पृथुना	10 Ph 1	वियोगिये प्रमा	
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ति पूपमाग्या हुद	1. 13 1	वियो रुष्ण ऋषिति	\$1 U. U
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वि पूर्वामि पात्रया	2. FRO W	विरक्षी विमूची	t. 80. 9
वियं वियासोऽवस	e tt. t	विश्वद महादिष्टी.	to. 144 1
विमं होतारमञ्जूह	c. vv. ta	विद्याप्तित्रावस्थायो	t. tcc. 4
वि प्रथमां देवनुष्ट	to we w	विक्यास इष्ट्ययन्त	to the 4
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विभावा देवः सुरणः	1. 1. ·	विशंतियां मस्ता	\$ +1 W\$1 \$
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4 444	d. to. R	विशां गोपा भस्य	\$ 8W 9

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विचन्माको अदितिः	to. 24. 2	विश्वे अस्या ध्युपि	9, 84, c
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विश्वाः पृतनाः समिभूतां	e. 90. to	विश्वे देवाः शृजुतमं	६. ५२.१३
दिशा महोऽप दहा	w. t. w	विश्वे देवाः सह पीनिः	₹0. ₹4 १ ४
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विश्वानि देवी भुवना	₹. ₹ ₹ ₹	विश्वे देवा मन भूष्यन्तु	E. 42 ()
विश्वामि नी दुर्गहा	45. 8. 4.	विश्वे देशस आ गत	म् अस्तरः
विश्वानि भंद्रा मन्तो	2. 723.3		E. 12 =

विश्वे देवासी अध	t= 113. c	विष्युगोंपा परमं पानि	\$. 44. Es
		विस्त्रयोगि करपवतु	•
विश्वे देवासी जातुरः		विष्णो कर्माण परवत	
विश्वे देवासी मसिव	t. 3. %	विष्णोर्ने के वीर्योप	t. 33, 15
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विश्वेमियो समिनि	₹. ₹६. १०		t. (∪2. t±
विश्वेभयो हिला भुवने	२. २३. १७	वि सद्यो विश्वा हंहिता	u. tc. tt
विश्वे यत्रता अवि	11 32 -11	विसर्वाणं कृषुद्धि	ધ ક્ષર, ૧
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विश्वेषां वः सत्तां ज्येष्ठ	\$. \$0. t	वि सूर्यों समृति न	ધ શ્રધ વ
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विश्वेपामदितियंशियानां	W t Ro	वि हि त्वामिन्द्र पुरुवा	to. ११२. 0
विश्वेपामिगञ्चन्तं वसूनां	८ ४६, १६	वि हि सोतोरस्थन	to, ch t
विश्वेपानिएज्यको देवानां	\$00 MAC 3	विहि होत्रा भवीता	w. rec. t
विश्वपासित स्तुहि	c. toq. to	वि विषयं मनमा	t. tat . t
विश्वेषु हित्वा सवनेषु	1, 121, 3	वीं कु विदारमन्त्रीम	ę. Ę 9
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विश्वे हि त्वा समीपसी देवासी	c. 33. tc	बीक्रुपःमा भगशुहेनभिर्मा	ર, ફેફર્ફ, વ
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वियं गर्वा थात्वानाः	te, co. tc	धीरेण्य ब्रह्मरिन्द्र	te. tow. t=
वि या दोजा विश्वमधोति	to. Ev. th	वीरे भिवीरान्यनवद्	વ. ૧૫. ૧
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वि तु विश्वा अभिद्रको	e. 44 c	क्साधिन्मे अभिषित्वे	c. 4 Rt
वि प विश्वा भएतयो	to (33- 3	कुसंबद्धे नियता	to. 20.22
विषु वर स्वधा अनु	c. 11. 11	कृत्याम ते परि दियो	c. 84. to
विपूची अधान्यपूर्व	to us a	इंडो ह यसमसा	4. 11. 3
वि पृ मृधो अनुषा	4. 30. 5	कृतेव यन्तं बहुमि	\$. t. t
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विष्टम्भी दिवी स्रकाः	8. 68. 8	वृत्राण्यन्यः समिपेषु	4. <3. *
विष्टी शभी तर्गित्वेन	titte. W	हुनान्यत्य सामग्र हुनेण यदहिना विश्वदा	te. 113. 3
विद्या सना तरान्यन विद्या स्तोमासः पुरुदस्य	1. 4w. tu	हुनय नदाहरा सम्बद्धाः हृथा क्रीक्रम्स हुन्द्रव	% Rt. 1
विष्यु स्तामासः पुण्यस्य विष्युरितया परम्यस्य	tn. (. 3	कृपणं त्या वर्ष कृपन्	8. 24. 24
ाव-च्यारस्या अस ्वयस्य	14. 1. 4	E 2-1 (4) 44 E 24	4. 24. 1.

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हर्ग घीभिन्तुर	4. \$3.25	पृष्टि दिवः परि श्रव
मुक्यभोग मध्यो	< 20. 10	षृष्टि दिवः शतधारः
कृषणस्ति अमीशवंश	c 33 tr	दृ ष्टिं नो भर्षे दिव्यां
वृपनिन्द्र वृप पाणास	\$1. Fig. 6.	वृष्टिधावा रीत्यापेपस्पती
र् पमं चर्गणीनां	ર. દર. દ	बृष्णः कोशः पवते
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पृत्राकपायि रेवति	to 64. 13	कृष्णे यसे कृपणी
ब् या प्रावा० ब्यजिन्द	4 80 3	ष्ट्रणे शर्घाय सुमग्वाय
ह्या प्रावाः हपा वही	6. 11.12	वृ ष्णी अस्तोषि सूम्यस्य
नुषा जवान चूपणं	W. 40, 6	बेत्या हि निकेनीनां
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भूमा त्या भूषणं वर्धनु	9 3E A	वत्यप्यर्थुः पविभी
कृ षा त्वा कृषण दुवे ० यावत्य	2. 13 33	वद मासी धुनवनी
बुगा त्वा बुवणं दुवे । धुपतिन्द	c 80 3	वद पद्धींशि विद्यान्ययां
न् षा न कुद्धः प्रथ्यम्	to. 81. c	यद बातम्य बर्निन
रूपा पवस्व धारया	0, Eu. 10	वदा थे। वीतां पद
ह्या पुनान आयुषु	4 64 3	बेदिनदे पिषधामाय
१ णा मतीनां पवते	9. 68. 80.	वचा भरतो अपि
रुपा मद इ न्द्र श्रीक	₹ ₹₩ , ₹	वेषि त्या पूपचुत्रसं
बुपा यहाँ बुपणः	₹a. ६६. ६	वेरध्वरस्य दृत्यानि
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नृपारवाय बदन	₹0 98€. S	वैषधम्य धुत्रं नगेती
बुचा वि असे जनयन	+. tac. 12	वैश्वानगं करयो
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ष्ट्रपा कृष्णे दु दुहे दोइसा	te. tr t	विधानर विधास
षुषा बुच्चे रोक्यदंशुरस्य	4 4,1 2	वैचानगः पत्रया
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पृपा शोणो अभिकनिक्रद र्	9. 90. ER	वैश्वानर सब तानि
क्षांसि दियो पृषभः	\$. 88.98	वैश्वानर तत्र धामान्या
ब्बा स्रोता सुनेत्व ते	c. 33 (%	वैचानगस्य दंसनाभ्यो
वृषा सोम धुश्रौ असि	4 88 1	वैश्वानरम्य विमितानि
पृषा धन्ने अवरंग	₹- ₩4. ¥	वैश्वानरस्य सुमती
ऱ्या ध सि भाउना	$w^{+} = E_{i} d^{+} = H$	वैचानसम धिपना
पृत्रा ग्रासि गावस	લ કુલ પ્ર	वैश्वानसम् पृथुपात्रसे
ष्ट्रेंब यूवा परिकाश	1. US. N	वेशानसम् मीळ्यूप
ष्ट्रपो भविः समिष्यते	वे. २७.१४	वैश्वानरी महिसा

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	છા ૨૧. વ	र्श नी भगः रामु नः	છ. ૧ૂધ, ર
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व्यनिनस्य धनिनः	t. 140. 2	शंसा मित्रस्य वरमस्य	U. Et. W
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व्यम्मे अधि शर्म तन्	c wa. n	शर्म्यो न इन्द्र यत्ना	4 1.11
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गुच्छन्ती हि गरिममि	t ww. u	शरम्य पु शर्मापत	૮ દર ધ
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म्यूर्ण्यती दियो भन्ती	1. 1.2. 11	शर्जायतस्ते पुरुदशक	દ રહ. હ
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श्री मः करत्यवंते	F WALLS	शते धारा दवजाता	0. 00.20
र्श नः सत्यम्य पनयो	U. 34. tx	शतं न इन्द्र ऊतिभिः	व. ५३, ५
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वी न इन्द्रामी भवतर	J. 34. 1	पातं मेपान्ह्यये कामहानं	t. Eta. tu
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शं नो देव सविता	3 \$4. to	शतं बगुञ्चतं धुनः	د. بربر. پ
शे नो देवा विश्वदेवा	S. 34. 11	शतं यो भस्य धामानि	to vs. a
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गर्नी एकाची जन्मान	. 93.11	स यन्ता विभ एवाँ	2. 12 3
समीर्वाता अनुसा	० ३० ६	म धह्नवेध्यनं साम्बर्ध	(D. 00 Y
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सम्यक्तवन्ति सन्ति	¥. 4c. ₹	न वज्रभृदम्युहा	1. 100. 12
सम्राज्ञा द्वा वृष्या	% % 3/ 3	म वर्धिता वर्धनः	4" 6"3" 36"
सम्राज्य या चृतयोनी	4. ६८. २	स वृद्धिः पुत्रः पित्रोः	t. tta. a
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सुन्योतियः सूर्य	\$ 40 Z	सुपार्वारम्नु स क्षय	७. ६६ ५
सुतंभरो यजमानस्य	ं यस । व	सुबाज्यः पार्युपःक्षप	¥. २५. ६
मुतः सोमो अमुनादिन्द	£. 81, 8	सुरीतः स्यवनो न	t. te.o - E
मुत इत्त्वं निमिश्त	६ २३. १	सुब्रह्मणं व्यवनां	રં∘ કાજ. વ્
सुत इन्दो पवित्र आ	* * * <	नुभगः स प्रयज्यको	t 24. 0
शुत इन्द्राय बायने	a 3A. 5	सुभगः स व अतिप्वास	c. 20. 14
प्तुत इन्द्राय विष्णे	4 8 3 4	सुभागाची देवा कृपुता	to. 96. 6
सुत पति पवित्र आ	٩. ३٠ ३	सुमङ्गानीरियं वध्रिमां	10. 24 33
मुतपाझे सुता इमे	1, 2, 4	सुपृत्रिक्तकी मुहता	3 44. 3
सुता अनु म्बमा रजी	o ra a	सुयुग्वहस्ति प्रति	३. ५८ २
सुता इन्द्राय विश्वण	o £3 i	सुरधां आतिथियन	c. \\$c. \\$\\$
सुता इन्द्राय वायवे वस्णाय	॰ ३३ ३	मुक्तमे हि मुनशमा	t. tcc. 4

मृच्यञ्जुमृत्ये	1 A 1	सूच जन्मनर्ग मा	10. 10.2 B
सुविकानं चिकित्वे	5 Fed Fr	गृहाँचा बहुत संगतत	10 6 13
मुक्तिस्य गर्गाः	a 40 c	म्हर थे दबस्या (समाप	to chilo
गुर्दिस्मी गुनिस्करित्य	3 3 3	पूर्वे स्थित मजान	₹. 29, E. 1 a
सुत्रीरं स्विमा भर	E E E E	सूर्यो दर्व भूतस	t 114. 3
स्क्रीसन्त प्रतिया	9 1a 9	स्या में। (व्यस्पानु	10, 142, 1
गुकीसासी वयं धना	e 5 %, 5 %	सुद्धी गरिल यापा सूजा	८. इ.स. २३
सुर्वार्यं स्वरायं स्वराय	C. ## 33	सूत्र लिन्द्रशीतना	to titl s
गत्रप्रयो वर्गन	F F < 3 - 4	स्विति रामित्रमा	c. 3 c
गुरका बेधि ग्ला	1 88 2	स्वा कार्किन्द्र या	व ११ व
गुन्तित्व कृती गरी	• €	गुण्यव वर्मगी हुर्नेगीह	to tot. t
स्यम नो स्ययाह	c 39 3	मेद <i>भिन्दीराचम</i> ्बन्यात्	3 (, tu
मुप्ता गोम सनि	० २व ३	संद्रीतमी बनुष्यती	3 (. (4
सुबुष्यामं न निकेत	Fr Ffg	भेटी भन्न सुमत	u. u. u
मुषुषांम सम्ब	中,更发表,更多	भेद्रमा अस्तु मका	и не. 4
सुपुमा बाउपर्रिशन्त	र. १३७ १	सेहभनो यसमय	४. ३७ ६
क्षांम मध्यापार्वाक	ઢ ૩. ૨૧	भेष गृष्टमं द्यापन्	\$ \$\$. W
सुषुनी वां इतप्रम्	March 1974 M	संगंत काममा पूरा	t (\$ 4. %)
मृद्धामा रचः सुयमा	te. ww. 2	संसं न नोपना गतुपः	1 (8, 4
मुखणास इन्द्र गुप्तसि	to twee t	सेमां वा वादु(सिन्नी	19 - 1294 - 18
मुप्पाणमा व्यक्ति	to totall	समामनिष्टि प्रमृति य	ર ૧૭. (
मुसंकामा माइम्हा	१०१२३०११	संहान उप्र पृतना अभि	૮ રૂપ, ર
मुसंहतः स्वर्गाक वर्गाकं	3 7 %	भैकानियान मुचिद्यो	8 4 4
मुमंदर्श ला वयं प्रति	te. the. h	नो आप्त श्री प्रश्नम	F 15 1
मुसंहर्ष स्वा वयं मदान	t. cq. 1	मी अग्र एना नमपर	a the
भुममिद्धाय दोचित्र	March March	सो अवियों वसुर्यूण	to the same
गुसमिद्धे न भा वह	t. *a. t	मी अग्र सहां हरिहेर्यती	५ ८६ धर
मूलकाकं प्रथममादिवति	10. 66. 6	मा अद् विग्यायुक्का	र २० ५
मुक्तिभयों वयोशिदेववृष्टि	March Williams	मी: अद्विगेरिसम्बिरमामी	t. too. W
सुनीमोनेनाधिका ग्रामा	7. 2 10 11	नी अज्ञा दाश्रयमे	d (8), 9,
ग्ययमाद्व गवर्गः हि	1 \$ \$ W. We	को अप्रतिकित्वे	来。 大明 三分
सूर उराके तन्यं द्यानी	A ff. fa	ना भन्नियो न प्रतन	10, 93, 4
मृत्थकं म शृहसात	さ、艾克の サ	नो अर्थवी न नग्रः	દા ધધા પ
सुरिधदा इतिता अस्य	Fo RE. II	क्ता अर्पन्द्राय पातव	रः ६२. ८
मूर्णभद्रये परितकस्यामां	4. 41.11	सी अस्य बड़ी इरिती	ta. 24. 1
मूरी न पस्य इस्ति	€. 3.	सो सम्य विशे महि	15 35 35
मृगं मधुगरहतु	₹v. ₹4. %	मो चित्रु महा क्ष्मती	F . \$ 5 . u 5
सूर्यरदिमहीरकश	to the t	सा चिचु वृष्टिपूरमा	to, 2%, W
मुप्रेम्पेव गमायो	Sec. 355. 3	भी चिन्नु सस्या नर्य	ર્ક, ધ્વ, વ
मूर्यम्यव बभया	थ. ३३. ८	मोता हि मोमर्मा _न भि	c. 1. 10

सोदर्भ सिन्धुमरिणान	٩. १५. ६	धोमी मीदान्यकी	e. too. o
सोमं गावी घेनवी	4. 4.0. 24	सीमो राजा अपनी	to. toq. 2
सोमं मन्यते पविवान	to. eq. 3	सीमो यपुषुरभवद्धिना	to. 64. 4.
सोमं राजानमवसे	10. (81. 3	सोपामविन्दत्स स्वः	to. 4c. 4
सोमः पवते अनिता	9. 9.8. 4	स्तम्भीद यां स	t. tat. a
सोमः पुनान ऊर्मिणाच्यो	0, 104. 10	स्तरीर लद्भवति स्त	w. tot. 3
सोमः पुनानी धर्पति	8. t3. t	स्त्ररीर्यस्त सची	to. 11. to
सीमः पुनानी अन्यये	a. tto. to	स्तवा न त एन्द्र	2. 11. 1
सोमः प्रथमी विविदे	10. 24.80	स्तविण्यामि त्यामहं	t. 44. 4
सोमः सुतो घारपात्यो	e. eu. 84	स्तीर्ण ते बहिः तत	1. 14. 0
सोम इदः सुतो अस्तु	c. ६६. १4	स्तीर्थं वर्दिस्य नो	1. 114. 1
सोम उ दुवाणः सोवृशि	9. 200. 6	स्तीमां अस्य संहतो	1. t. v
सोम एकेभ्यः पवते	to. two. t	स्तीर्णे बहिंवि समिधाने आप्रा	W. S. W.
सोम गीनिष्टा वर्ष	1. 21. 22	स्तीणें बहिंपि समिधाने अग्री	4. 42. 10
सोममन्य उपासदत्	\$. 40. R	स्तुत हन्द्री मधवा यद	u. to. te.
सीममिन्दाबृहस्पती	¥. ¥9. €	खुतथ पास्त्वा वर्धन्ति	c. 3.39
सोम यास्ते मयोशुव	to the te	स्तृतासी नो मस्तो	f. tot. 1
सोम राजन्मृळपा नः	c. 85. c	स्तुत उ थे। मह ऋतस्य	4. 4t. 1
सोम रारन्थि नो हदि	1. 56-13	स्तुपे मनं तुक्तं नव्य	E. 44. E
सोमस्य घारा पवते	9. 60. 8	स्तुपे नरा दिवो अस्य	£. £2. £
सोमस्य मा तवसं	2. 1. 1	स्तुपेय्यं पुरुवर्षस	ta. taa. t
सोमस्य मित्रावरुणोदिता	c. 32. to	स्तुपं सा वां वग्रव	t. 122. u
सोमस्य गत्नो वरुणस्य	₹0. ₹₹0. 3	स्तुद्धि भीजान्तस्तुपती	9. 91. 11
सीमाः पवनत इन्द्वी	2. tot. to	स्तुहि धुतं गर्नसदं	3. 33.11
सीमा अमुप्रमाशको	9. 33. 1	स्तुहि भूतं विपर्धितं	c. ta. to
सोमा असूप्रमिन्द्यः	4. 12. 1	स्तुक्षि स्तुर्हादेते या ते	c. (, lo
सोमानं स्वरणं कृणुहि	1. 14. 1	स्तुर्हीच्डं व्यक्षत्रदर्शीम	८- ६४. ३३
सोमापूरणा जनना	2. 40. t	स्तृपानासी पतस्वी	t. 142. 4
सोमापूषवा रजमो	2. Vo. 3	स्तृपीत बहिंगनुपग	t. th. 4
सोमानदा धारयेषा	£. 04. £	स्तगो न शामत्येति	to. 11. 4
सोमाध्या युवमनान्यसमे	£. 08. 3	स्तेनं गय सारमेय	3. 44. 3
सोमानदा वि बृहतं	\$. UV. 3	स्तोता यत्ते अववत	c. 13. ts
सोमासो न ये मुता	1. 184. 1	स्तोता यने विचर्गण	d. 13. 1
सोमेनादित्या बलिनः	ta, 24, 2	स्तोत्रं सधानां पत	1. 30. 9
सोमो अपीत धर्णान	W. 43. 4	स्तोत्रमिन्द्राय गायत	c. 84. 21
सोमो अस्मभ्यं द्विपदे	3- 42. 14	स्तोजमिन्दो सरहण	8. 52. 11
सोमो जिमानि गानुविद्	3. 42. 83	म्लोजे गये हरिस्यो	4. 40. 1
सोमो ददहन्यवाय	1s. 64. 41	स्तोरमं जुपेचां युवशीव	6. 34. 4
नोमी द्वी न सूर्यी	e. 33. (3	स्तेत्वं त इन्द्र विषदा	to. 21. 1
छोमो धेर्न मोमो	₹. ९₹. ₹0	स्तोमं वा भव स्टाय	to. eq. e

130			[स्वाकृष्देषस्यामृतं
स्तोमा आसंन्यतिचयः	10. 64. 6	स्वयं यजस्य दिवि	to. u. t
स्तीयासस्या गीरिवीते	4. 24. 22	स्वपतिन्द्र स्वश्चांत	1. 44. 4
स्तोमासस्त्वा विचारिणि	4. CV. 2	स्वर्यन्त त्या सुते वरो	C. 31 R
स्तोमेन हि दिवि देवासी	10. 66. 10	स्ववितं मदि मन्दान	te. 150. 2
खियं द्याय कितवं	to. 14. 11	स्वर्जेष सर सामस्य	1. 132. 3
स्तियः सतीस्ती उ मे	1. LEW. EE	स्वर्णमन्तरिक्षाणि	to. 64. W
स्तियो हि दाल आयुधानि	4. 20. 4	स्वर्ण बस्तोरपसामरोचि	V. to. 2
स्थिरं मनधारुने जात	4. 3m. u	स्वर्गानोरम यदिन्द्र	4. Va. E
स्थिरं हि जानमेपां	₹. ३0. €	स्वयंदेदि सुरक्षीकर्मके	W- 18- W
स्थित वः सन्तु नेवयो	1. 14. (2	स्वरूचं हि त्वामहमिन्द	10, 30, 4
स्थित यः सनवायुधा	4. 39. 2	स्वश्वा यसस्य यातमर्थाग	U. 50. 3
स्थिरेनिस्हैः पुरुक्ष	₹, ₹₹, ₹	स्तथा सिन्धुः सुरवा	₹0. 09. €
स्थिमी गावी भवतां	1. 41. 10	स्वसा स्वसे ज्यायस्य	1. 12V. 6
स्थूरं राघः शतार्थ	c. v. tt.	रतस्तये वाजिमिध	3. 30.10
स्थुरस्य रायो वृद्दती	W. 28. W	स्वस्तये बायुगुप प्रवामीहै	4. 41. 12
स्पर्धनी या उ देवहूव	J. 64. 2	स्वस्तिया विशास्त्रतिष्ट्रेषद्वा	(0. (42 2
स्यहाँ यस्य थियो	0. 14. 4	म्बक्ति नः पथ्यासु	to. 13 th
स्मतुरन्धिनं मा गहि	d. 38. %	स्वस्ति न एको नृद्धभवाः	1. 49. 1
रमदभीस् फसावन्ता	6. 134. 28	स्वस्ति नो दियो आहे	to. 10. 1
रमदेतपा सुकीत्वीधिना	6. 24.10	म्बर्धि नो मिनीडामचिना	4. 41.11
स्याम ते त इन्द्र ये	2. 12.13	स्वस्ति पन्यामनु चरेम	9. 91. 19
स्याम यो मनवी	10. 11.12	लित मित्रवस्या खिल	4. 41.18
स्यूमना याच उदिवर्ति	1. 113. 10	म्यस्तिरिद्धि प्रपथे श्रेष्ठा	10. 49.44
स्योना प्रपिवि गवा	t. RR. 84	स्वादवः सोमा शा याहि	दा सामद
सके द्रप्सस्य घनतः	2. 12. 1	म्बादिष्ठया मदिष्ठया	4. 1. 1
सुवेव यस्य हरिणी	\$ 0. 25, 5.	स्तादुः पवस्त दिव्याय	9. 24. 8
स्वः स्वायः धायसे	Q. 4. 13	स्वादुर्वसदः पितरो	q. 194. 0
स्त भा देने सुदुमा	2. 24. 0	म्बाद्धिकतार्थं मधुर्मा	\$. 90. E
स्त भा पस्तुभ्यं दम	t. ut. t	स्वादुष्टे अस्तु संसुदे	d. to. 4
स्वप्रयो वो भविभिः	c. 19. w	खादी पिती मधी पिती	t. (cu. 2
स्वप्रमो हि वार्ष	t. 24. c	स्वादोरमक्षि वयसः	e. We. 1
खदस्य ह्या समिपो	₹. %∀. ₹₹	स्वादोस्थिया विवृत्रती	t. cu. to
म्बधामतु शियं मधे	C. Re. 18	स्वाभ्यो दिव भा सप्त	t. 03. c
म्बय्बरासी मनुमन्तीः	W. William	स्वाध्यो वि दुरो देवयन्तो	છા ર, પ
स्वना न यस्य भागासः	10. 3. 4	स्वापुर्व स्ववसं सुनीयं	to. 80. 2
स्वनो न बोडमवान्	4. 60. 4	स्वायुधः पवते देव	9. 63. 3
स्वमेनाभ्युष्या चुमुर्ति	a. 14. 4.	स्वायुषः सोवृभिः पूपमानो	0. 08.18
स्वयं कविविधतिर	4" AO: R	स्वायुधस्य ते सती	٩. ३١. ६
स्वयं वित्त मन्यते	c. w. ta	न्तापुषास इंभिणः	J. 44. 4
स्वयं द्विष्वे तिविषी	the state of	स्वाष्ट्रग्देशस्यामृतं	to, ta, a

स्वाहावृतस्य द्रमातं	c. ३4. २४	इरिः सृजानः पथ्याभृत	0, 04, 2
स्वाहाकृतान्या गशुप	1. 183. 13	इस्तिता वर्वसा सूर्यस्य	10. 112. 3
स्वाहाप्रये बरुणाय	6. 4. E.	हरिक्ससारहं विकस	₹0. ₹4. €
स्वादा यशं कृणोतनेन्द्राय	1. 11.12	हरी नु कं रव इन्द्रस्य	٦. १८. ٦
स्विप्मा यदनचिति	1.121. 0	हरी नु त इन्द्र	2. 22. 0
हुनः शुचिषद्वसुन्तरिक्ष	A+ A+++	हरी न्यस्य या वने	10. 33. 3
इंसा झ गृष्टुय स्रोक	3. 43. 10	हरी यस्य सुयुजा	to. 104. 2
हंसा इव श्रेणिको पनानाः	₹1 €1 €	हर्मचुक्तमर्चयः सूर्य	\$. WW. 3
हंसाविव पतयो भण्यमा	c. 3% c	हर्येश्वं सत्पति चपंणीसहं	c. 21. to
हंसासी वे वां मधुमन्ती	A. A. A.	हवं त इन्द्र महिमा	v. 2c. 2
इंसैरिव सिखिभियाँव	Fo. 10. 1	इव एपामधुरो नशत	to. 38. 2
इतं च शशून्यततं च	6. 3%, 12	हवन्त उ स्वा हुव्यं	15. 30. 3
इतं वृषं सुदानयः	1. 33, 4	हविर्देषिन्यो महि	4. 63. 4
हती वृत्राण्यायी हती	E. ED. E	हविपा आरो अपां	t. ut. u
इनामेनाँ इति लख	t. 121. h.	हविष्हुणुज्यमा गम	c. uz. t
हन्ता वृत्रं दक्षिणेतेन्त्र	c. २.३२	हविष्यान्तमभरं स्वविदि	10. cc. 1
ह्न्ता कृत्रमिन्द्रः श्रृतुवानः	0. 20. 2	हवीममिहवते यो	2. 33. 4
हन्तारं प्रचिवीनिमा	10.110. 0.	हवे ला सर उदिते	c. 11.11
मन्तो तु किमाससे	6. 62. 4	हरू काळी विश्वारः	N. W. R
हमे जाये मनसा तिष्ठ	ta. 44. 1	दस्कारादियुतस्पर्यतो	t. 21. t2
हथे देवा यूपिनदापयः	₹. ₹₹. ₩	मन्तरपुतिमर्गद्विमः	7. 21. 4
६ये नरी मस्ती पुळता	4. 40. c	इस्ताभ्यां द्वावास्थाभ्यां	10. 110. 0
	4. 46. 6	हम्ते इयानी नृम्या	1. 10. 2
हयो न विद्यं अयुनि	M. M. E.	हस्तेनैव प्राप्त आपि	to. to. 1
हरयो धूमंबलको	c. 45. A	इस्तेव शक्तिमानि	2. 39. 3
हरि मूजन्यको न	9. 13 E. I	हास्ट्रिवेच पत्त्यी	c. 14. 0
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